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NEW SERIES
Vol. 2 No. 1 COVERING JANUARY, 1916 February, 1916

INFORMATION

A DIGEST OF CURRENT EVENTS INCLUDING INDEX TO DATES

ISSUED MONTHLY — ALSO IN QUARTERLY CUMULATION

TERMS: "Information Annual" for 1915, cumulated, bound in heavy buckram, $4 ($2 to "Information" subscribers at the four-dollar rate, *i. e.*, the two combined, $6). Monthly and Quarterly, $4 per year; "Information Quarterly," separate, $2 per year.

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R. R. BOWKER, President. FREMONT RIDER, Secretary.

In using INFORMATION as a daily newspaper index, it should be remembered that the dates given in articles are those upon which the events cited occurred, and that, generally speaking, further information should be sought in the daily papers of the day following the date given.

Main entries are indicated by **BLACKFACE CAPS**; subheads by **lower case blackface**; geographical subdivisions by *italic* center heads.

ACCIDENTS
See
EXPLOSIONS
RAILROADS—ACCIDENTS
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ADVERTISING

Kentucky

The lower house of the General Assembly unanimously passed, Jan 24, the honest advertising bill, which provides a heavy penalty for any misstatements made wilfully in advertising and covers every phase of the advertising question, even that of theatrical and circus advertising.

AERONAUTICS
See
CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION OF BUFFALO, INC.
FOKKER (aeroplane)

AGRICULTURE
See
FERTILIZER

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW
See
INTERNATIONAL LAW

AMERICAN RED CROSS SOCIETY
See
RED CROSS SOCIETY

AMHERST COLLEGE

It was announced, Jan 22, that a $250,000 library had been anonymously donated to Amherst College.

ANIMALS
See
DOMESTIC ANIMALS

"ANTI-TIPPING LAW"
See
WELLAND CANAL CASE

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION
See
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
GENERAL FILM RENTAL CO.
LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL
NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD—ANTI-TRUST LITIGATION
PANAMA CANAL—RAILROAD COMPETITION
"SHIPPING POOL"

APOPLEXY
See
DEATH—CAUSES

ARCHAEOLOGY

United States

The discovery of an immense archæological field hitherto unknown to science in the San Juan region of New Mexico, not far south of the Colorado line, was reported, Jan 11, by Professor Earl H. Morris, of the University of Colorado. Many ruins were found in the Cañons Carriso, Gubernador, and Frances. They were of more recent date than the Mesa Verde and Aztec ruins, and were evidently at one time forts in the steep-terraced cañons. Many implements of metal were discovered.

Professor Morris believed that the people who occupied these ruins were of the Zuni family, although this remained to be determined after the pottery found in the ruins should be restored.

The people did not follow the practice of burying their dead in the débris of their dwellings, as did many of the cliff dwellers, but generally dug a deep cistern-like grave, somewhat small at the top like a bottle. These graves were subjected to a baking process, wood being burned in them until the clay walls were baked hard. The bodies were then put in and the top sealed with logs and flat slabs of stone. The skeletons found in these

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graves were in an excellent state of preservation. In one grave upward of 20,000 beads, glass, and shell were found. On top of this grave were at least fifty pieces of pottery.

ARGENTINA

—Commerce

Official statistics of the foreign trade of Argentina in 1915 showed imports of $226,892,000; exports, $558,280,000. Imports decreased $45,000,000; exports increased $290,000,000.

—Crops

A Noble report received Jan 11 by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome forecast the 1915-16 production of wheat in Argentina at 184,161,600 bushels; oats, 75,439,000 bushels; flaxseed, 40,274,000 bushels. Expressed in percentages, taking 1914-15 production as 100 per cent, these 1915-16 crops promised to be for wheat, 109.3 per cent; oats, 131.8; flaxseed, 90.9 per cent.

ARKANSAS

See
PROHIBITION—ARKANSAS

ARMS EMBARGO

See
EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH

ASHLEY, Clarence Degrand

Clarence D. Ashley, dean of the New York University Law School, died in New York. Jan 28. He was born in 1851.

ASPARAGUS

—Canned

The asparagus pack for 1915 was, in round figures, 800,000 cases, or about 25,000 cases in excess of 1914.

ASTOR, William Waldorf Astor, Baron

See
GREAT BRITAIN—NEW YEAR'S HONORS, 1916

ASTRONOMY

See also
SATURN

—Celestial phenomena, 1916

Increased solar activity for 1916 is promised by an increasing number of sun spots, says the Boston *Transcript*. There will be five eclipses in 1916, followed by seven in 1917, the maximum number possible in one year. The five in 1916 include three of the sun and two of the moon. First came a small partial eclipse of the moon early in the morning of Jan 20, visible throughout New England.

The most important eclipse of the year will be that of the sun on Feb 3, partial in New England, but total in a path which crosses the northwestern part of South America. The partial eclipse of the moon on July 14-15 will also be visible in New England, but the annular eclipse of the sun on the 29th of the same month will not be seen there, the shadow crossing the southern Pacific Ocean and touching Australia and Tasmania. The last and most curious eclipse of the year will be the small partial eclipse of the sun on Dec 24-25, visible near the Antarctic circle. As this occurs so near the winter solstice, at which time the sun is visible at midnight within the Antarctic circle, the eclipse will occur in some places at local midnight. It will therefore be an eclipse of the Christmas midnight sun.

Another interesting event will be the occultation of Saturn, visible throughout New England, in the early morning of Aug 25.

Mercury begins the year as an evening star in Sagittarius and ends it in the same constellation, having completed a little more than one circuit of the zodiac. It will be the nearest the earth on June 5 and farthest away on Nov 26. It will be visible low in the west after sunset for a few days before and after Jan 20, May 12, and Sept 9, and in the east before sunrise near Mar 1, June 29, and Oct 20. On the 20th of Jan it was especially bright and could be easily found just north of the sunset point. On the 17th of Jan, at 1 p. m., Mercury and Uranus were only 15 degrees apart, an interesting sight through the telescope. Venus will be the evening star until July 3, then morning star for the rest of the year. It was during Jan in Capricornus in a region containing few bright stars and set a little south of west at 6.30 p. m. on the 1st and at 7.50 on the 31st. It will move farther and farther away from the sun until Apr 24, after which it will approach the sun again, passing behind it on the 3d of July and thus changing to the morning star. It will be especially brilliant late in May and again early in Aug.

Mars will be morning star until Feb 9, then evening star the rest of the year. This planet in Jan was in Leo, rising just north of east at 8.15 p. m. on the first and at 5.40 by the end of the month. It crossed the handle of the sickle, which forms the characteristic figure of Leo, on Dec 12, 1915, passing three degrees north of Regulus. It retrograded or moved westward in Jan and crossed the handle again about the 20th, this time four degrees north of Regulus. This retrograde motion will continue until Mar 22, after which the motion will be eastward again.

Jupiter will spend the year in Aquarius and Pisces, being nearest us and therefore brightest on Oct 22 and farthest away on Apr 2. This planet will be an evening star until Apr 1, then a morning star until Oct 23, after which it will become an evening star for the rest of the year. It was visible in Jan in the southwest in the early evening, setting at 10.20 p. m. on the 1st and 8.50 on the 31st.

Saturn was morning star until Jan 4, then evening star until July 12 and morning star for the rest of the year.

AUTOMOBILES

The following motor car census of the world is an estimate made by the *Horseless Age* in Jan:

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Afghanistan	65	India	7,735
Algeria	5,900	Italy	13,000
Arabia	50	Jamaica	548
Argentina	12,550	Japan	1,500
Australia	20,350	Libya	400
Austria	13,160	Madagascar	75
Belgium	9,400	Mexico	4,290
Bolivia	19	Morocco	490
Brazil	5,400	New Zealand...	10,060
British North Borneo	5	Nicaragua	18
British South Africa	8,340	Norway	975
Bulgaria	3,050	Panama	127
Burma	800	Paraguay	18
Canada	55,660	Persia	27
Ceylon	2,150	Peru	350
Chile	768	Philippines	2,580
China	714	Porto Rico.....	2,400
Colombia	1,131	Portugal	2,500
Costa Rica.....	145	Rumania	1,800
Cuba	2,695	Russia	15,360
Denmark	8,525	Salvador	37
Dutch E. Indies.	7,413	Samoa	10
Ecuador	171	Santo Domingo.	45
Egypt	873	Serbia	120
France	98,400	Siam	750
Germany	71,455	Spain	9,000
Great Britain...	276,690	Straits Settlements	2,193
Greece	335	Sweden	6,086
Guatemala	210	Switzerland	5,100
Hayti	45	Trinidad	275
Holland	3,750	Tunis	945
Honduras	9	Turkey	525
Hongkong	65	United States...	2,400,000
Hungary	6,200	Uruguay	1,810
Iceland	11	Venezuela	775
		Zanzibar	40

United States

In Jan. Alfred Reeves, sec. of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, compiled the following figures:

Freight carloads of automobiles shipped during 1915 exceeded.....	200,000
Scientific engineering, standardization of main parts, etc., brought the passenger car to an average price in 1915 of....	$672
Motor vehicles sold during 1915.....	892,618
Retail value of cars and trucks sold in 1915	$691,778,950
Passenger cars sold in 1915.....	842 249
Retail value of passenger cars sold in 1915	$565,856,450
Motor trucks sold in 1915.....	50,369
Retail value of motor trucks sold in 1915.	$125,922,500
Motor vehicles registered in the United States from state reports, July 1, 1915.	2,070,000
Total registrations for 1915.....	2,400,000
Iowa leads per capita, with one car for every 19 persons, with a total registration of cars of.....	117,407
Automobile exports to eighty different countries in 1915 increased 250% and will exceed	$100,000,000
In 1914 it was.....	$28,507,464
England is our best buyer of automobiles, taking for the year ended June 30: Trucks, 5306; pleasure cars, 8321, valued at	$21,000,000
Estimated value exports of commercial vehicles only, 1915 (increase 600%)..	$63,000,000
Estimated value exports passenger cars during 1915 (increase 90%).....	$37,000,000

"AZTEC" disaster

Ten men were killed as a result of an explosion which wrecked the engine room of the Norwegian oil-tank steamer *Aztec* at a Brooklyn pier, Jan 3.

BALKANS

See
EUROPEAN WAR—BALKAN FRONT
RAILROADS—BALKANS

BANKRUPTCY

The commercial agencies reported more business failures for 1915 than in any year of the country's history. Liabilities involved, however, were not so great as in five previous years. R. G. Dun & Co. recorded 22,156 defaults with an aggregate indebtedness of $302,286,148, against 18,280 suspensions in 1914, whose joint liabilities amounted to $357,908,859.

Bradstreets said: Failures were heaviest in the South, which furnished 29 per cent of all casualties, and 54 per cent of the increase in number over 1914. The greatest twelve months in failures in the country's history was that of the first year of the European war, when 19,948 failures and $344,000,000 of liabilities, increases of, respectively, 30 and 3 per cent over the preceding year.

There were 19,032 failures in 1915, an increase of 13.4 per cent over the hitherto record calendar year 1914. Compared with 1906, the record low year of the decade, failures in 1915 were slightly more than doubled in number. The business mortality in 1915 was 1.07 per cent of those in business, the highest percentage since 1897. Since that date the number of failures and the number in business have each expanded 62 per cent. Liabilities in 1915 were $283,432,609, a decrease of 20.7 per cent from 1914, and of 26 per cent from 1908 and 1893.

See also
HAMMERSTEIN, OSCAR

BANKS AND BANKING

The annual report of the Controller of the Currency presented to Congress Jan 10, showed that only 54 entirely new national banks were organized in the calendar year Oct '14-Nov '15. There were 138 national banks chartered in that time, however. Of these 54, with an authorized capital of $4,032,000, had been State banks, and 30, with an authorized capital of $1,835,000, were reorganizations of private or State banks. The strictness with which the National Banking act was administered during the year is indicated by the fact that, while 138 charters were granted, 101 applications failed of approval, charters being denied. On Dec 31, 1915, the total number of national banks organized was 10,810, of which 3189 had discontinued business, leaving in existence 7621 banks, with an authorized capital of $1,077,501,375 and circulation outstanding, secured by United States bonds, of $719,571,758. Circulation to the amount of $51,765,450, covered by lawful money deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, on account of liquidating and insolvent national banks and associations which had reduced their circulation, was also outstanding, making the total amount of national bank circulation outstanding $771,337,208. Of the 138 banks authorized to begin business, with a total capital of $8,362,000, 99, with a capital of $2,667,000, had individual capital of less than $50,000, and 39, with a capital of $5,695,000, had individual capital of $50,000 or over.

Evidence of the activity in business in the United States during the greater part of 1915 was provided by the transactions through the banks, as reflected in bank clearings, the total

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of which, according to returns received by *Dun's Review* from 129 leading cities, amounted to $186,430,321,451—an increase of 20.9 per cent as compared with 1914, and of 10.5 as contrasted with 1913. There was considerable falling off during the first quarter, but in April some improvement was discernible, and from that time on recovery was steady and continuous, so that long before the year closed all losses had been regained and substantial gains shown over both immediately preceding years. Remarkable expansion was witnessed at New York City, that center reporting increases of 32.9 and 16.5 per cent, respectively, as compared with 1914 and 1913, and while this increase was mainly attributable to the extension in ordinary business transactions, it was also due to no small extent to the much greater activity in the speculative and financial markets, sales on the stock market alone being approximately $10,000,000,000 in excess of the year before, while bond sales showed an increase of about $450,000,000. The majority of the cities outside New York made quite an unsatisfactory exhibit compared with both previous years for the first six months, but there was a general reversal of conditions in the latter half of the year, and by the end of Dec the improvement was so pronounced at most centers that the total of all points was 7.1 per cent larger than 1914 and 2.8 per cent in excess of 1913. Figures for the year and average daily bank exchanges, by quarters, are given below for three years:

	1915.	Compared with 1914. per ct.	Compared with 1913. per ct.
New England...	$9,837,963,107	+10.3	+ 3.3
Middle	13,834,839,136	+ 7.9	+ 0.1
So. Atlantic....	4,572,876,494	— 3.4	— 2.7
Southern	8,396,375,213	+ 5.6	— 1.1
Cent. West.....	23,990,356,337	+ 6.2	+ 3.0
Western	9,513,642,492	+15.8	+19.3
Pacific	6,079,976,038	+ 0.9	+ 4.8
Total.....	$76,225,928,817	+ 7.1	+ 2.8
N. Y. city.....	110,204,392,634	+32.9	+16.5
U. S.....$	186,430,321,451	+20.9	+10.5
Average daily—			
Fourth quarter.	$783,964,000	+67.2	+35.8
Third quarter.	576,368,000	+29.8	+13.4
Second quarter.	564,555,000	+ 4.2	+ 3.8
First quarter.	526,411,000	— 9.4	—11.0

The improvement that took place during six months in practically all the leading lines of business was reflected in substantially larger bank clearings than in either previous year at most important centers, among them Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, Louisville, St. Louis and San Francisco. The figures in detail follow:

	1915.	Compared with 1914. per ct.	Compared with 1913. per ct.
Boston	$8,256,935,555	+ 9.8	+ 1.7
Phila.	8,863,033,292	+11.9	+ 4.0
Baltimore	1,833,648,997	— 2.1	— 6.8
Pittsburgh	2,666,312,569	+ 1.5	— 9.1
Cincinnati	1,373,855,600	+ 6.2	+ 4.3
Cleveland	1,545,813,799	+24.9	+21.3
Chicago	16,198,985,174	+ 3.2	+ 0.8
Minneapolis	1,341,545,483	— 2.4	+ 2.2
St. Louis	4,153,529,336	+ 6.8	+ 0.4
Kansas City	3,834,000,000	.....	.....
Louisville	710,000,000	.....	.....
New Orleans ...	972,165,576	+ 7.5	— 0.9
San Francisco...	2,693,688,925	+ 7.1	+ 2.6

Sweden

The National Bank of Sweden Jan 3 resumed the payment of notes in gold, which had been suspended since Aug 2, 1914.

—Frauds and robberies

See
LORIMER, WILLIAM

"BARALONG" case

The German Government notified Great Britain through the American Embassy Jan 14 that she would adopt immediately measures of reprisal for the alleged murder of German sailors after the sinking of a German submarine by the British patrol boat *Baralong*, Aug, 1914, as a result of Great Britain's failure to reply to the German demand for an explanation of the circumstances of the sinking.

On the following day a note was made public in which Germany rejected Great Britain's proposal for examination by a neutral board of the Baralong incident, together with three cases, occurring in the same 48 hours, in which Great Britain charged that Germany violated international law. The three cases were the sinking of the *Arabic*, and the *Ruel* and the attack on the British submarine *E-13* in Danish waters. The note also declared that "The German army and navy in this war observe the principles of international law and humanity, and the higher authorities insist that in the event offenses are committed that shall be investigated most closely and punished sternly," and stated that the three cases in question were "investigated thoroughly at the time by competent German authorities."

The note then proceeded to give the German version of the three cases. A British official statement made public Jan 19, gave the British view of the cases in question, recapitulated other German "atrocities" and pointed out that it would be interesting to know how many German subjects, if any, had been punished for these atrocities.

A new version of the case published in England Jan 21 stated that when the American muleteers, having returned with the crew to their own ship, discovered the members of the German submarine's crew on board, these muleteers, not unnaturally, became quite furious and a fight ensued, in which the muleteers wreaked their fury upon the men who, in attacking the English ship, were really guilty of attempting cold-blooded murder.

BARKER, Rear-Adm. Albert Smith

Rear-Adm. Albert Smith Barker, U. S. N., died in Washington, D. C., Jan 30. He was born in 1843.

BARROWS, Charles Clifford, M.D.

Dr. Charles Clifford Barrows, Professor of Gynecology at Cornell University Medical College (New York City) died Jan 2, aged 58 years.

BELGIUM

A dispatch from Havre Jan 20 said that a report had just been issued by the Belgian Government giving the number of houses in the various provinces of Belgium which the report said were burned by the Germans.

The following figures were given: Brabant, 5821;

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Liége, 2703; Antwerp, 1800; Malines, 1748; Dinant, 2232; Namur, 1710; Philippeville, 1301; Huy, 255; Verviers, 581; Waremme, 16; Turnhout, 40. Total, 18,207. The figures for Flanders were not yet obtainable.

See also
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

BENSON, Alfred Washburn
Alfred W. Benson, former justice of the Kansas Supreme Court and ex-United States Senator, died Jan 1, aged 72 years.

BERESFORD, Lord Charles
See
GREAT BRITAIN—NEW YEAR'S HONORS 1916

BLUE, Surgeon Gen. Rupert
See
UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT.—PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

BOURBON, Prince Philippe Marie Alphonse de
Prince Philippe Marie Alphonse de Bourbon of the two Sicilies, son of Count de Caserta, married in Paris, Jan 13, Princess Marie Louis d'Orleans, daughter of the Duke de Vendôme.

This marriage united two branches of the oldest royal house in Europe, each having its origin in the famous Capetian dynasty of France of the ninth and tenth centuries. The bridegroom belongs to the Bourbons of the Two Sicilies, which is the second branch of the original family, the first being the Bourbons of Spain, whose head is now Don Jaime, Duke de Madrid, son of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, who died in Varese.

The author of the bride's family was Philippe Duc d'Anjou, who was born in 1640 and became later Duc d'Orleans, de Valois, de Chartres, de Nemours, de Montpensier, and Prince de Joinville—all titles borne by his descendants of the present generation. They claim descent through the first Duc d'Anjou to the Bourbon-Anjou house founded by Louis XIV, King of France, in 1715, which also sprang from the Bourbons of Spain.

BOYCOTT
See
DANBURY HATTERS' CASE

BRADY, John J.
Supreme Court Justice John J. Brady died in New York City, Jan 7, aged 62 years.

BRANDEIS, Louis Dembitz
President Wilson surprised the nation, Jan 28, when he sent to the Senate the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to be an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court to succeed the late Joseph Rucker Lamar of Georgia. Mr. Brandeis was not in any sense a candidate for the office, and, in fact, he did not know of the President's desire to nominate him until a few days before.

BRAZIL
See
RECIPROCITY—BRAZIL—UNITED STATES
RIO DUBINA ["RIVER OF DOUBT"]

BRIGHT'S DISEASE
See
DEATH—CAUSES

BRITISH GUIANA
—Postal affairs
Two-cent postage between the United States and British Guiana went into effect Jan 1.

BROKAW, Isaac V.
Isaac V. Brokaw, head of the Brokaw Brothers' clothing house, and the New York realty operator, at the time of his death, Sept 29, 1913, left a net estate of $12,318,569.02, according to the appraisal of his estate filed in the office of the State Controller, Jan 13. The entire estate was distributed among the members of the family.

BUCHANAN, Frank
See
LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

BURNETT, Brig.-Gen. Henry Lawrence
Brig.-Gen. Henry Lawrence Burnett, one of the prosecutors of the plotters who killed Lincoln, died in New York City, Jan 4, aged 77 years.

BURNHAM, Edward Levy Lawson, Lord
Lord Burnham, owner of the *Daily Telegraph*, died in London, Jan 9, aged 82 years.

BUSINESS
See
BANKRUPTCY
CORPORATIONS
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION
TRADE NAMES

CABERA, Manuel Estrada
See
GUATEMALA

CALIFORNIA
See
FLOODS—CALIFORNIA
STORMS—CALIFORNIA

CANADA
See also
FIRES—UNITED STATES AND CANADA

—Finance
According to a preliminary compilation made at the year-end by the *Financial Post*, Canadian bond issues of all classes for 1915 approximated in the neighborhood of $331,000,000. An unusual amount of short-term financing was indulged in. Favorite periods ranged from six months to five years, with a preference for one and two-year notes. When these loans were made it was, of course, on the assumption that it would be cheaper in the long run to borrow at current rates for a short term and renew later on than to sell long-term bonds at prevailing prices.

Following is a summary of Canadian bond issues in 1915, with comparative figures for the two years previous (000s omitted):

	Amount.	Canada.	U. S.	Gt. Brit.
Government ...	$215,314	$85,703	$105,277	$24,333
Municipal	67,728	25,728	42,000	.....
Railway	31 065	400	18,500	12,165
Pub. Ser. Corp.	10 885	300	10,585	.....
Miscellaneous..	6,650	650	6,000	.....
	$331,642	$112,781	$182,362	$36,498
1914	$e57,581	$32,099	$53,944	$170,636
1913	351,408	45,603	50,720	255,084

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Prices during the year experienced pronounced fluctuations. In the early months a gradual strengthening movement was noticeable, which extended till about the month of May. From then on, under the influence of the Canadian loan in New York and the Anglo-French loan, the market again slumped, reaching unusually low levels just prior to the floating of the domestic war loan. Immediately thereafter prices again advanced, making a substantial recovery during the last month of the year. Borrowing during the year by the Dominion and provincial governments, even eliminating from the count the $100,000,000 in war loan, was approximately $30,000,000 in excess of 1914. A considerable proportion of the increase was, of course, due to the maturing of short-term notes floated during the preceding year, to meet which fresh funds had to be secured, but even so the increase in the funded debts of the Dominion and the provinces during the year was substantial. The outstanding feature of government financing in 1915 was undoubtedly the shifting of the market from London to the United States and Canada itself. Whereas of the $85,415,330 obtained in 1914, $77,905,330 was secured in Great Britain, in 1915 only $24,333,333 of the total of $215,314,133 came from the other side of the Atlantic. Assuming that $20,000,000 of the war loan went to the United States, approximately $108,277,500 of the balance was absorbed in that country, leaving $85,703,300, or an amount equal to the total government borrowing of 1914, to be taken up in the domestic market.

CANCER

See
DEATH—CAUSES

CANNING

See
ASPARAGUS—CANNED

CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION

At the twelfth annual meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, Jan 19, seventeen acts of heroism were recognized. In four cases silver medals were awarded; in thirteen cases bronze medals. Nine of the heroes lost their lives, and to the dependents of four of these, pensions aggregating $1920 a year were granted; to the dependents of four of the others who lost their lives, sums totaling $3000, to be applied, subject to the direction of the commission, in various ways, were granted. In addition to these money grants, in one case the sum of $2000 was appropriated for educational purposes, payments to be made as needed and approved; and in six cases awards aggregating $4500 were made for other worthy purposes. Payments in these cases will not be made until the beneficiaries' plans for the use of the awards have been approved by the commmission. The officers of the commission were re-elected. The following new members were elected: George L. Peck, fourth vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Judge J. J. Miller; Homer D. Williams, president of the Carnegie Steel Company; and W. L. P. Shriver, a banker, all of Pittsburgh.

CATHOLIC CHURCH

See
VATICAN

CATLIN, Brig.-Gen. Isaac Swartword

Brig.-Gen. Isaac Swartword Catlin, a Civil War veteran and lawyer, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan 19, aged 80 years.

CEMENT

—Production

United States

An estimate of Portland cement produced in the United States in 1915, made by the United States Geological Survey, says *Dun's Review*, indicated that the shipments from the mills amounted to 86,524,500 barrels, compared with 86,437,956 barrels in 1914, an increase of 0.1 per cent; the production was about 85,732,000 barrels, compared with 88,230,170 barrels in 1914, a decrease of 2.8 per cent; and the stocks of finished cement at the mills were about 11,583,000 barrels, compared with 12,893,863 barrels in 1914, a decrease of 10.2 per cent. The slight decrease in production and the considerable decrease in stock indicated greater caution in the industry, which in the preceding few years showed a tendency toward overproduction.

The general prices averaged a few cents lower per barrel in 1915 than in 1914, although toward the end of the year they were considerably higher. The statistics showed that the general volume of business was about the same as in 1914, though it was not uniformly distributed throughout the year. During the early part of the year the demand for cement was not great, and in some districts the industry was depressed during the summer by excessive rainfall, but in the last four months or more a decided change for the better occurred both in demand and prices, so that the outlook for 1916 was brighter than for several seasons.

CHAMBERLAIN, Samuel Selwyn

Samuel Selwyn Chamberlain, publisher of the *Boston American*, died in San Francisco, Cal., Jan 25, in his 64th year.

CHELMSFORD, Frederick John Napier Thesiger, Third Baron

See
INDIA

CHILD LABOR

Passage of the child labor bill by the House of Representatives became assured, Jan 26, when a test vote showed 316 to 104 in favor of the bill.

CHILD LABOR DAY

Child Labor Day was celebrated Jan 23. 4500 school superintendents, teachers, clergymen, women's clubs and other organizations co-operated in urging the passage of the Federal Child Labor bill.

CHILE

See
MUJICA, EDUARDO SUAREZ
TREATIES—(UNITED STATES)—CHILE

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CHINA

January saw significant developments in the Chinese situation—the spread of the revolutionary movement, the postponement of the coronation of Yuan Shih-kai and the reported renewal of Japan's demands upon China.

At the New Yeak's Day reception for Chinese officials, Yuan Shih-kai sat upon the throne and was announced as "His Imperial Majesty" but at a reception on the 3d he was announced as President.

Chinese Government troops in the Province of Hupeh and the City of Nanking, former capital of the Province of Kiangsu, had joined the revolutionists, who had proclaimed Fukien and Hunan Provinces independent, according to cable advices received in San Francisco, Jan 11, from Shanghai by Ting King Chong, President of the Chinese Republic Association. So far, the message said, Yuan Shih-kai's forces had not appeared to resist the revolution's progress.

Dispatches of the 13th, however, received from the Canton Government by the British authorities at Hongkong, stated that many Chinese revolutionaries had been killed or captured in a series of engagements on Jan 6, 7 and 8, in the districts of Tamsui, Potong, Yentzuwo and Poklo.

Sixty thousand revolutionary troops had defeated the forces of Yuan Shih-kai in an action fought in the Province of Sze Chuen, according to a cablegram received on the 16th.

The battle, according to the cablegram, ended with the capture and occupation of Tsue Chow Fu by revolutionary forces, which, the cable said, also were threatening Cheng Tu, capital of the Province of Sze Chuen. The losses in killed and wounded were about 1000.

It was announced on the 21st that the coronation of Yuan Shih-kai, scheduled for Feb 12, had been indefinitely postponed. The postponement was interpreted as signifying an ascendency of Japanese influence in China.

On the 26th the *Manchester Guardian* stated that it had learned from Far Eastern sources that the Japanese government had delivered to the Chinese Minister in Tokio for transmission to his government a note embodying seven demands which were included in the Japanese program in the spring of 1915; but on the 27th the American Minister at Peking cabled a denial of this report.

Advices received at Shanghai, Jan 28, indicated that the Yunnan rebel forces were moving steadily northward on their march into the Province of Sze-Chuen. The Chinese telegraph administration announced that communication between Cheng-Tu, the capital of Sze-Chuen, supposed to be the rebels' objective, and Kwei-Yang, capital of Kwei-Tachou Province, had been interrupted.

The number of Mongolian insurgents had been increased by 20,000 according to reports of Jan 31. The Province of Kweichow was in full rebellion by that date. The governor had been forced to flee on Jan 16, and communications had been interrupted. It was reported that Luchow and Tzeliut-sing had been captured by the revolutionists.

The American gunboat *Monocacy* was at Chungking, on the Yangtze Kiang, about 90 miles to the northeast of Luchow. The commander had notified Dr. Paul Samuel Reinsch, the American Minister to China, that all was quiet in that neighborhood, and that a zone had been outlined within which the *Monocacy* would protect foreigners who were threatened.

Twelve thousand soldiers from the Province of Kweichow were reported to be marching in company with Yunnanese revolutionists upon Chungking, where fighting was expected to take place within a few weeks.

—Finance

It was announced, Jan 4, that China's maritime customs revenue for 1915 amounted to £4,764,987 ($23,824,890), a decrease of £545,206 ($2,726,030) from those of 1914. All foreign obligations secured by the customs duties of 1915 had been met.

CHURCHES

See also

MISSIONARY WORK

United States

According to figures given out Jan 29 by the Federal Council of Churches, the churches of the United States, irrespective of denomination, had in 1915 the greatest growth in their history. The report indicated that of the 100,000,000 Americans approximately 40,000,000 were church members. The following table shows the enrolled membership for 1915 of the best-known religious bodies, with the gain or loss of each:

	Present Membership.	Growth in 1915.
Baptists, North	1,252,633	14,310
Baptists, South	2,705,121	112,804
Catholics, Eastern Orthodox	467,500	5,000
Catholics, Roman	14,049,068	259,426
Congregationalists	771,362	18,274
Disciples of Christ	1,363,100	.....
Evangelicals	205,255	14,962
Friends (Quakers)	120,712	.....
Lutherans	2,434,188	*10,786
Methodists, North	3,057,594	54,329
Methodists, Protestant	201,110	20,728
Methodists, South	2,072,035	66,328
Presbyterians, North	1,434,400	56,200
Presbyterians, United	153,651	5,431
Presbyterians, South	332,339	21,737
Protestant Episcopal	1,040,896	25,648
Reformed in America	126,847	3,704
Reformed in United States	320,459	7,779
Unitarians	70,542	.....
United Brethren	360,387	38,343
Universalists	55,000	3,000

*Loss.

The enrolment of children in the Sunday schools in the United States was 16,000,000, there being 1,500,000 officers and teachers for them.

CHURCHILL, Winston Leonard Spencer

It was announced, Jan 7, that Major Winston Churchill had been appointed to command a battalion of Royal Scots Fusiliers at the front in France.

CLAYTON ANTI-TRUST ACT

See

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

CLIFF DWELLERS

See

ARCHAEOLOGY—UNITED STATES

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COAL

—Production

United States

According to Geological Survey estimates the production of bituminous coal and anthracite in 1915 increased between 4 and 5 million short tons, or less than 1 per cent. The quantity of bituminous coal mined increased about 6½ million tons and that of anthracite decreased over 2 million short tons.

COINS AND COINAGE

United States

Gold coinage during the year 1915 was especially large, according to a report issued by the Director of the Mint, Jan 3. Out of a total coinage for the calendar year amounting to $30,144,319.20, a total of $23,967,375 was gold. This included 1500 octagonal $50, 1500 round $50, 10,000 quarter eagles, and 25,000 gold dollars, coined for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, 719,550 double eagles, 410,075 eagles, 752,075 half eagles, and 606,100 quarter eagles. During 1015 the mints coined 60,000 special silver half dollars for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and 2,912,850 half dollars, 7,878,450 quarter dollars, 6,580,450 dimes, 30,062,120 five cents, and 55,975,570 one cent pieces.

COKE

—Production

Figures compiled by the *Connellsville Courier* are given here for comparison, showing production of coke and price averages, the total for 1915 being estimated:

Year.	No. of Ovens.	Output.	Aver. Price.
1915.....	38,993	18,200,000	$2.05
1914.....	37,965	13,900,000	2.00
1913.....	39,067	20,097,901	2.95
1912.....	38,875	20,032,275	1.92
1911.....	38,902	16,250,000	1.90
1910.....	39,132	18,689,722	2.10
1909.....	39,227	18,293,307	2.00
1908.....	38,020	9,704,413	1.80
1907.....	35,697	19,716,273	2.90
1906.....	34,059	19,999,326	2.75
1905.....	30,842	17,896,526	2.26
1904.....	29,119	12,427,468	1.75
1903.....	28,092	12,345,230	3.00
1902.....	26,329	14,138,746	2.37

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

See
AMHERST COLLEGE
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
WELLESLEY COLLEGE

COLORADO

See
PROHIBITION—COLORADO

COLORING MATTER

See
FOOD—ARTIFICIAL COLORING

COMMERCE

See subhead COMMERCE *under names of countries*

COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, New Unofficial

Frank P. Walsh started in Jan a campaign to induce Congress to pass an appropriation to meet the expenses of printing and distributing the final reports and hearings of the Commission on Industrial Relations. The appointment of a committee of five, representing wage-earners, was announced Jan 16 to assist in the work. The following were elected to the new Commission on Industrial Relations organized by Mr. Walsh: Amos Pinchot, Immigration Commissioner Frederick C. Howe, Helen Marot of the Women's Trade Union League of New York, Bishop C. D. Williams of the Episcopal Diocese of Detroit, Dante Barton of Kansas City, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, John B. Lennon, James O'Connell, President of the Metal Trades Department of the labor organization; Austin B. Garretson, President of the Order of Railway Conductors; John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers of America; John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Agnes Marot of the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago. The committee of five represented the Central Federated Union in the movement.

COMMODITY PRICES

See
GREAT BRITAIN—COMMODITY PRICES

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

See
GREAT BRITAIN — COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

CONSCRIPTION

See
GREAT BRITAIN — COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

COPPER

—Production of the world

The world's production of copper in 1915 was estimated to aggregate 1,061,283 metric tons. The Jan *Engineering & Mining Journal*, presenting the summary of production by countries shown below, said:

"These figures are offered with considerable diffidence for the reason that it was impossible to obtain the usual reports from Europe and Africa. Cable advices from London were to the effect that copper-production figures were quite impossible, but it was expected that the principal countries would show marked decreases. The world's production of copper, in metric tons, is as follows":

	1915.	1914.	1913.
United States.....	646,212	525,529	555,990
Mexico	30,969	36,337	58,323
Canada	47,202	34,027	24,880
Cuba	8,836	6,251	3,381
Australasia	32,512	37,592	47,325
Peru	32,410	23,647	25,487
Chile	47,142	40,876	39,434
Bolivia	3,000	1,306	3,658
Japan	75,000	72,938	73,152
Russia	16,000	31,938	34,316
Germany	35,000	30,480	25,308
Africa	27,000	24,135	22,870
Spain and Portugal..	35,000	37,099	54,696
Other countries.....	25,000	25,176	27,158
Total.....	1,061,283	923,888	1,005,978

United States

The Geological Survey estimates of the mineral production of the United States for 1915 gave to copper a value of $236,000,000, an increase of $83,000,000 over 1914.

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CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

Argument in the Sherman law dissolution suit against the Corn Products Refining Company began Jan 10 in the Federal District Court, New York City, before Judge Learned Hand. The suit was filed on Mar 1, 1913, and since then testimony had been taken in many different parts of the country.

Jesse D. Adkins, Assistant United States Attorney General, opened for the Government and accused the trust of resorting to every conceivable plan to stifle competition. He was referring to the evidence which the Government had put in to substantiate its allegations that it had dismantled the factories it had bought up, made use of rebating and profit sharing plans and established the Novelty Candy Company as a retaliation on the National Candy Company for setting up the glucose plant of the Clinton Sugar Refining Company.

Albert B. Boardman, who with Morgan J. O'Brien, appeared for the Corn Products Refining Company, asked the court how the company could be a monopoly without competition, when it had found it necessary to continue for three years a profit-sharing plan, which had cost it $1,500,000.

CORPORATIONS

Emphasizing the revival of general business there was a perceptible increase in the formation of new enterprises in 1915. Papers filed in the Eastern States for new companies with $1,000,000 or over, represented a total for the twelve months of $1,426,267,100, compared with $894,947,500 in 1914, an increase of $531,319,600. The grand total of all companies incorporated with a capital of $100,000 or over, covering all States, including those of the East, amounted to $2,061,348,399, against $1,581,418,000 in the preceding year, an increase of $479,930,300.

Following are the comparative figures as specially compiled by *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, Jan 3, of companies incorporated in the Eastern States during the past three years with an authorized capital of $1,000,000 or more:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
January	$51,150,000	$120,050,000	$332,450,000
February ...	53,950,000	51,575,000	191,500,000
March	70,050,000	57,700,000	166,030,000
April	32,200,000	136,185,000	198,718,000
May	78,950,000	62,700,000	172,200,000
June	181,247,100	70,050,000	79,550,000
July	71,100,000	68,700,000	83,650,000
August	67,100,000	50,600,000	63,500,000
September ..	286,625,000	54,800,000	42,750,000
October	208,695,000	35,487,500	70,856,300
November ..	190,075,000	81,650,000	77,800,000
December ..	135,125,000	105,450,000	55,250,000
Total...	$1,426,267,100	$894,947,500	$1,534,254,300

COTTON

—Production

United States

The eighth cotton ginning report of the season, compiled from reports of Census Bureau correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt, and issued Jan 10, announced that 10,643,783 bales of cotton counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1915, had been ginned prior to Jan 1. That compares with 14,443,146 bales, or 90.8 per cent. of the entire 1914 crop ginned prior to Jan 1, 1914; 13,347,721 bales, or 95.5 per cent. of the 1913 crop, and 12,907,405 bales, 95.7 per cent. of the 1912 crop. The average quantity of cotton ginned prior to Jan 1 in the preceeding ten years was 11,963,038 bales, or 93.4 per cent. of the crop.

Included in the ginnings were 105,799 round bales, compared with 44,904 in 1914, 94,265 in 1913, and 77,999 in 1912. Sea Island cotton included numbered 88,921 bales, compared with 76,857 in 1914, 74,320 in 1913, and 67,257 in 1912.

Ginnings prior to Jan 1 by States with comparisons for the past three years, follow:

	Bales.
ALABAMA	
1915	1,007,408
1914	1,638,648
1913	1,467,883
1912	1,289,227
ARKANSAS	
1915	754,442
1914	913,324
1913	933,913
1912	732,818
FLORIDA	
1915	54,775
1914	85,705
1913	65,299
1912	56,042
GEORGIA	
1915	1,907,098
1914	2,548,808
1913	2,293,976
1912	1,756,834
LOUISIANA	
1915	332,575
1914	427,243
1913	410,614
1912	366,402
MISSISSIPPI	
1915	890,646
1914	1,115,599
1913	1,142,921
1912	936,419
NORTH CAROLINA	
1915	696,072
1914	814,644
1913	759,800
1912	857,199
OKLAHOMA	
1915	561,482
1914	1,094,320
1913	804,313
1912	947,452
SOUTH CAROLINA	
1915	1,134,059
1914	1,388,317
1913	1,342,737
1912	1,173,216
TENNESSEE	
1915	281,893
1914	330,580
1913	354,324
1912	248,503
TEXAS	
1915	2,938,662
1914	3,960,170
1913	3,664,496
1912	4,461,746
ALL OTHER STATES	
1915	84,711
1914	125,788
1913	107,445
1912	82,257

Ginnings of Sea Island cotton prior to Jan 1, by States:

	Florida.	Georgia.	S. Car.
1915	27,803	55,531	5,587
1914	32,305	39,999	4,553
1913	25,166	41,768	7,386
1912	21,085	39,543	6,629

COTTON FUTURES ACT

Chairman Lever of the House Committee on Agriculture introduced in the House Jan 6 a bill designed to re-enact the cotton futures law. The existing act, which went into effect Feb, 1915, was declared unconstitutional by the New York court upon the ground that it was a taxation measure and had originated in the Senate, whereas it should have originated in the House, where the Constitution stipulates all tax measures shall originate. A petition was made to the Supreme Court, Jan 6 on the part of the protestants of the law for an advancement of the case, which had already been appealed to the Supreme Court. The Government objected to advancing the case, but did not state the reasons therefor.

The reintroduction of the measure in the House raised a novel situation. The new bill was practically identical with the cotton futures act then appearing on the statute books. Two sections had been added to the bill which

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were designated to give continuation between the law enacted in 1915 and the law which the bill sought to enact. By having the House enact this bill again and rushing it through the Senate, it was hoped by its sponsors to prevent a successful conclusion of the case against it upon the score of unconstitutionality.

Discussing the administration of the new cotton futures act, Solicitor Caffey, of the Dept. of Agriculture, stated in his annual report made public Jan 6 that:

"Appropriate forms were prepared for the establishment and promulgation of the nine grades of official cotton standards; aid was given in drafting regulations for the administration of the act, including a scheme for hearing and determining disputes as to grade, quality, or length of staple, of cotton tendered under a future contract made in accordance with section 5 thereof; forms were also drawn for pleadings, conclusions of examiners, and findings of the secretary for use in such disputes.

"This office participated with the Office of Markets and Rural Organization in the consideration of 703 disputes under the act, involving 44,773 bales of cotton, referred to the Sec. Six hundred and eighty-five of the disputes, involving 44,290 bales and assessed costs aggregating $15,460.70, were finally disposed of. The remaining 18 disputes were pending at the close of the year, awaiting information requested from the parties or correction of errors in papers filed.

"In order to familiarize the public with the meaning of various provisions of the act and to facilitate its operation, assistance was rendered in preparing upward of 75 opinions, distributed through the Office of Markets and Rural Organization. For a like purpose the solicitor prepared an address on the statute, which was delivered before the Alabama State Bar Association, July 10, 1915, and published in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 5 of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, issued Aug 11, 1915."

CRABS

According to the New York *World* of Jan 30, in 1915 151,000,000 crabs were caught for food purposes in the waters of Maryland and Virginia. This does not include a million or more gathered in by one-day excursionists and other amateur fishermen.

The total 1915 catch was 50,343,000 pounds, as against 45,456,000 pounds in 1908, and 30,664,000 pounds in 1914. In 1880 the total catch in Maryland and Virginia was only 3,306,000 pounds; in 1890, 9,469,000 pounds; in 1901 it had grown to 21,530,000 pounds. The value of the catch was $981,807 in 1915 as against $78,938 in 1880. At this rate, the Atlantic crab is in danger of extermination. But the price has not grown with scarcity. The average value of the crabs, by the Government figures quoted above, was about 2½ cents a pound in 1880, as against a fraction less than 2 cents a pound in 1915. About one-fourth of the catch was soft crabs, for city markets; the rest was hard crabs, mostly for canning. The number of persons engaged in crabbing in Maryland and Virginia is 10,290, of whom 5975 are in-shore or boat fisheries, and 4085 shoresmen. There are in the trade 1587 power (gasoline) boats and 4746 sail and row boats. The shore fisheries consist of 30 dredges, 2734 scrapes, 2411 scoop nets, 2664 trot lines and 29 seines.

CROPS

See

Subhead CROPS *under names of countries*

CUBA

General Mario G. Menocal was, Jan 17, renominated for the Presidency of the republic by the national convention of the Conservative party. General Emilio Nunez, Sec. of Agriculture, was nominated for the Vice Presidency. The nominees received 149 votes, 11 delegates did not vote and 2 opposed their candidacy. Both men accepted the nomination.

CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION OF BUFFALO, INC.

The Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation of Buffalo, which was formed in Dec, 1915, after a syndicate headed by William Morris Imbrie & Co., of New York City, had bought control of the old Curtiss Aeroplane Company and the Curtiss Motor Company, was incorporated in Albany, Jan 13. Mr. Curtiss and James Imbrie were elected trustees. The directors of the new corporation were: Glenn H. Curtiss, Monroe Wheeler, Kenneth B. McDonald and Harry C. Genung of Buffalo; G. Ray Hall of Hammondsport, and James Imbrie, C. Horace Conner, Murray W. Dodge, George Q. Palmer and Harmon S. Graves of New York.

The capitalization of the corporation was as follows: $3,000,000 in serial 6 per cent. notes, 6,000,000 $1 shares of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and 150,000 shares of no par value common stock.

DANBURY HATTERS' CASE

Pres. Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, Jan 7, called on the members of every union in America to set aside Jan 27 as Hatters' Day. On the second hour of this day, Mr. Gompers requested every unionist to work for the Danbury hatters. The money earned during that hour was to be sent to the secretaries of the locals and from there on to the secretary of the Danbury union to be used in the payment of the judgment against the Danbury Hatters by D. E. Loewe & Son.

Attorneys for D. E. Loewe & Son, Jan 19, agreed with the defendants to foreclose judgment liens on 155 pieces of property. The judgment amounted to $240,000 and costs to $12,130.90.

DEATH

—Causes

According to a preliminary announcement with reference to mortality in 1914, issued Jan 16 by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Dept. of Commerce, and compiled by Richard C. Lappin, chief statistician for vital statistics, more than 30 per cent.

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of the 898,059 deaths reported for that year in the "registration area," which contained about two-thirds of the population of the entire United States, were due to three causes—heart disease, tuberculosis and pneumonia—and more than 60 per cent. to eleven causes—the three just named, together with Bright's disease and nephritis, cancer, diarrhea and enteritis, apoplexy, arterial diseases, diphtheria, diabetes, and typhoid fever.

The deaths from heart diseases (organic diseases of the heart and endocarditis) in the registration area in 1914 numbered 99,534, or 150.8 per 100,000 population, a marked increase as compared with 1900, when it was only 123.1 per 100,000.

Tuberculosis in its various forms claimed 96,903 victims in 1914, of which number 84,366 died from tuberculosis of the lungs (including acute miliary tuberculosis). There had been a most marked decrease during recent years in the mortality from this cause.

From 1904 to 1914 the death rate from tuberculosis in all its forms fell from 200.7 to 146.8 per 100,000, a drop of more than 25 per cent. the decline being continuous from year to year. Prior to 1904 the rate had fluctuated, starting at 201.9 in 1900. Even yet, however, tuberculosis has the grewsome distinction of causing more deaths annually than any other form of bodily illness except heart disease, and over 40 per cent. more than all external causes—accidents, homicides, and suicides combined.

Pneumonia (including broncho-pneumonia) was responsible for 83,804 deaths in the registration area in 1914, or 127 per 100,000—the lowest rate on record. The mortality rate from this disease, like that from tuberculosis, had shown a marked decline since 1900, when it was 180.5 per 100,000. Its fluctuations from year to year, however, were pronounced, whereas the decline in the rate for tuberculosis was nearly continuous.

The only remaining death rate higher than 100 per 100,000 in 1914 was that for Bright's disease and acute nephritis—102.4. The total number of deaths due to these maladies in 1914 was 67,545, more than nine-tenths of which were caused by Bright's disease and the remainder by acute nephritis. The mortality from these two causes increased from 89 per 100,000 in 1900 to 103.4 in 1905, since which year it had fluctuated somewhat.

Next in order of deadliness came cancer and other malignant tumors, which filled 52,420 graves in 1914. Of these deaths, 19,889, or almost 38 per cent, resulted from cancers of the stomach and liver. The death rate from cancer rose from 63 per 100,000 in 1900 to 79.4 in 1914. The increase was almost continuous, there having been but two years—1906 and 1911—which showed a decline, as compared with the years immediately preceding. It is possible that at least a part of this indicated increase was due to more accurate diagnosis and greater care on the part of physicians in making reports to registration officials.

Diarrhœa and enteritis caused 52,407 deaths in 1914, or 79.4 per 100,000. This rate shows a marked falling off as compared with the rate for the preceding year, 90.2, and a very pronounced decline as compared with that for 1900, which was 133.2. Nearly five-sixths of the total number of deaths charged to these causes in 1914 were of infants under two years of age.

Apoplexy was the cause of 51,272 deaths, or 77.7 per 100,000. The rate from this malady had increased gradually, with occasional slight declines, since 1900, when it stood at 67.5.

Arterial diseases of various kinds—atheroma, aneurism, etc.—caused 15,044 deaths, or 22.8 per 100,000, in the registration area.

No epidemic disease produced a deatl. rate as high as 18 per 100,000 in 1914. The fatal cases of diphtheria and croup—which are classed together in the statistics, but practically all of which are of diphtheria—numbered 11,786, or 17.9 per 100,000, in that year, the rate having fallen from 43.3 in 1900. This decline of nearly 59 per cent. is relatively greater than that shown by any other important cause of death. The rate has not fallen continuously, but has fluctuated somewhat from year to year.

Diabetes was the cause of 10,666 deaths, or 16.2 per 100,000. The rate from this disease rose almost continuously from year to year since 1900, when it was 9.7 per 100,000.

The mortality rate from typhoid fever showed a decline since 1900, having decreased from 35.9 per 100,000 in that year to 15.4 in 1914, or by 57 per cent. This decline was almost as great, relatively, as that for diphtheria, and was greater than that for any other principal cause of death. The total number of deaths due to typhoid fever in 1914 was 10,185. The typhoid mortality rate was reduced to the extent of more than five-ninths in fourteen years.

The principal epidemic maladies of childhood—whooping cough, measles, and scarlet fever—were together responsible for no fewer than 15,617 deaths of both adults and children, or 23.7 per 100,000, in the registration area in 1914, the rates for the three diseases separately being 10.3 6.8, and 6.6, respectively. In 1913 measles caused a greater mortality than either of the other diseases, but in 1914 whooping cough had first place. In every year since and including 1910, as well as in several preceding years, measles caused a greater number of deaths than the much more dreaded scarlet fever. The mortality rates for all three of these diseases fluctuated greatly from year to year. The rates for measles and scarlet fever in 1914 were the lowest in fifteen years, while that for whooping cough was considerably above the lowest recorded rate for this disease, 6.5 in 1904, although far below the highest, 15.8 in 1903.

Deaths due to railway accidents and injuries totalled 7062, or 10.7 per 100,000. This number includes fatalities resulting from collisions between railway trains and vehicles at grade crossings. The death rate from railway accidents and injuries was the lowest on record and showed a most marked decline as compared with the rate for 1913, which was

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13 per 100,000, and a still more pronounced drop from the average for the five-year period 1906-1910, which was 15 per 100,000.

Deaths resulting from street-car accidents and injuries numbered 1673, or 2.5 per 100,000. This rate, like that for railway fatalities, was the lowest on record, and showed a material falling off as compared with 1913, when it was 3.2, and as compared with the average for the five-year period 1906-1910, which was 3.7.

The number of suicides reported in 1914 was 10,933, or 16.6 per 100,000 population. Of this number, 3286 accomplished self-destruction by the use of firearms, 3000 by poison, 1552 by hanging or strangulation, 1419 by asphyxia, 658 by the use of knives or other cutting or piercing instruments, 619 by drowning, 225 by jumping from high places, 89 by crushing, and 85 by other methods.

"DESCARTES" case

The State Department was officially advised, Jan 3, that the French government, in response to representations made by the United States, had ordered the immediate release of Germans recently removed from American ships on the high seas by the French cruiser *Descartes*.

The State Department also was informed that the men arrested would be turned over to the American consul at Fort de France, Martinique, where they were taken for detention. The department was also advised that the French government had ordered the captain of the cruiser *Descartes* to act with great care and circumspection and not to stop any more American vessels.

DIPHTHERIA

See
DEATH—CAUSES

DISEASES

See
DEATH—CAUSES
INFLUENZA
TETANUS

DODD, Frank Howard

Frank Howard Dodd, one of the founders and active head of Dodd, Mead & Co., publishers, died in New York City, Jan 10. He was born in 1844.

DODGE, Gen. Grenville Mellen

Gen. Grenville Mellen Dodge, civil engineer and Civil War veteran, died at Council Bluffs, Ia., Jan 3, aged 84 years.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

United States

The following figures on farm animals as of Jan 1, 1916, were made public by the Dept. of Agriculture Jan 18:

	% compared with Jan. 1, 1915.	Total No. on farms.	Price per head.	Aggregate value.
Horses	99.9	21,166,000	101.60	$2,150,468,000
Mules	101.9	4,565,000	113.87	519,824,000
Milk cows	103.4	21,988,000	53.90	1,185,119,000
Other cattle	106.4	39,453,000	33.49	1,321,135,000
Sheep	98.4	49,162,000	5.17	254,348,000
Swine	105.3	68,047,000	8.40	571,890,000

Compared with Jan 1, 1915, the number of horses decreased 29,000, mules increased 86,000, milk cows increased 726,000, other cattle increased 2,386,000, sheep decreased 794,000, and swine increased 3,429,000. Average value per head, horses, decreased 1.73, mules increased 1.51, milk cows decreased 1.43, other cattle increased 0.11, sheep increased 0.67, and swine decreased 1.47.

DRUGS

The United States Supreme Court handed down a unanimous decision, Jan 10, giving vitality to the food and drugs act. The opinion upheld the validity of the Sherley amendment passed in Aug, 1912.

The legislation followed a decision of the court in the "Dr. Johnson cancer cure case," in which the government lost its suit. In that case, Justice Day construed the food and drugs act as being applicable only to misstatements as to the ingredients in a "cure" or medicine. Allegations or misstatements as to the therapeutic or curative properties of the mixture were then held to be not "false or fraudulent" representations within the meaning of the food and drugs act such as would warrant a libel.

Congress thereupon passed the Sherley amendment intended to remedy this defect. The case before the court, Jan 10, was the first that had come to the Supreme Court under the Sherley amendment and involved the validity of that enactment which the court upheld.

DU PONT POWDER CO.

See
EXPLOSIONS

DYES

See
FOOD—ARTIFICIAL COLORING

"E-2" (submarine)

Four men were killed and ten others injured, five of them dangerously, in an explosion which occurred Jan 15 on the submarine *E-2* while the craft was undergoing repairs in drydock at the New York navy-yard. Gas generated by the new Edison storage battery and ignited by a spark of unknown origin was held responsible for the explosion.

A naval court martial of inquiry to make a sweeping investigation into the cause of the explosion was named by Sec. Daniels, Jan 17. Rear-Admiral R. S. Griffin, chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, declared Jan 26, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, that there had been at least one hydrogen gas explosion on the submarine *E-2* before the one of Jan 15.

EATON, Frederick Heber

Frederick Heber Eaton, president of the American Car and Foundry Co., died in New York City, Jan 28. He was born in 1863.

ECLIPSES

See
ASTRONOMY—CELESTIAL PHENOMENA, 1916

ECUADOR

On Jan 9-11, Alfredo Bazuerizo Moreno was elected President of the Republic of Ecuador for the period 1916 to 1920. The elections, which extended over four days, created a great deal of excitement in the country.

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Señor Moreno was an ex-Vice-President of the Republic, and also had held the posts of Foreign Minister and President of the Senate.

Later reports stated that 50 were killed at Guayquil in election disturbances.

"EITEL FRIEDRICH," Internment of the

Four sailors who broke their parole and escaped from the two German auxiliary cruisers interned at Newport News, Va., were captured at Dover, Del., Jan 14.

EPIDEMICS

See
INFLUENZA

EUROPEAN WAR

See also
CHURCHILL, WINSTON LEONARD SPENCER
FOKKER (aeroplane)
HODSON, BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE BENJAMIN
POLYVALENT
RED CROSS SOCIETY
ROOSEVELT, THEODORE
SERRAT, GEN.
SWEDEN
VATICAN

—Cost

Italy

The sum of $441,500,000 was, according to statistics made public early in Jan, the expense sustained by Italy for her army and navy from June 1 to Nov 30. Adding $120,000,000 spent in May and Dec, the total cost of the war to Italy was more than $561,000,000, without including the expenses of the military preparations before the opening of hostilities. These expenses were covered by war loans and new taxes. Besides, economies were introduced in all departments except that of instruction, which in the five months of 1915 spent over $3,000,000 more than in the same period in 1914.

—Losses

France

M. Longuet, a French Socialist Deputy, who addressed the Labor Conference in Bristol, Eng., Jan 27, said that 800,000 French soldiers had been killed, that 1,400,000 had been wounded, and that 300,000 had been taken prisoner.

Germany

Mr. Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Sec. for War, announced in the House of Commons, Jan 19, that the total German casualties, as published in the Berlin casualty lists to date, totaled 2,535,768. Of this number, he said, 588,986 were killed. The War Under Sec. said the German wounded and missing numbered 1,566,549, while 356,153 men had been taken prisoners. In addition, 24,080 Germans had died from many causes. The figures embraced the entire German army.

Great Britain

British casualties in the battle of Loos, France, Sept 1915, totaled 2378 officers and 57,288 men, according to an announcement made in the House of Commons Jan 5.

A table showing the killed, wounded and missing by officers and other ranks follows:

	Officers.	Other ranks.
Killed	773	10,345
Wounded	1,288	38,095
Missing	317	8,848
Totals	2,378	57,288

The figures were casualties on the western front from Sept 25 to Oct 8.

Premier Asquith announced, Jan 28, that the total British casualties to Jan 9 in all fields of operation were 549,467. Of these, 24,122 were officers and 525,345 of other ranks. The killed include 7801 officers and 120,337 men.

This statement indicated losses of 21,240 in the month from Dec 9 to Jan 9. In the preceding month the casualties were 17,997.

FLANDERS AND FRANCE

	Officers.	Other ranks.
Killed	5,138	82,130
Wounded	10,217	248,990
Missing	1,691	52,344

Total officers and men, 400,510.

DARDANELLES

Killed	1,745	26,455
Wounded	3,143	84,952
Missing	353	10,901

Total officers and men, 117,549.

OTHER FRONTS

Killed	918	11,752
Wounded	816	15,165
Missing	101	2,656

British casualties published during the month of Jan totaled 1079 officers and 19,624 men.

"Debrett's" for 1916, published Jan 15, contained the names of 800 titled persons killed in action or dead from wounds, and of more than 1000 still serving. An analysis of the list showed that it contained the names of one member of the royal family, six peers, sixteen baronets, six knights and seven members of Parliament, while no less than 164 companions, ninety-five sons of peers, eighty-two sons of baronets, and eighty-four sons of knights had fallen up to the date of compilation. Among them were the eldest son and two half-brothers of Lord Penrhyn, two sons of Lord Desborough, two of Sir George Dashwood, Bt.; two of Sir Henry Edward St. Lawrence Clarke, Bt.; two of Sir Lulham Pound, two brothers of Sir Archibald Lucas-Tooth, Bt., and two sucessive heirs of the Earldom of Loudoun, while as many as three or four cadets of some families appeared in the list.

The total number of new honors announced from Dec 6, 1914, to Dec 5, 1915, mainly, of course, in connection with the war, had mounted up to a total of over 1465—an aggregate only once before exceeded, and that in 1901.

Italy

Semi-official Italian reports gave the total Italian losses up to Dec 31 as 134,500, distributed as follows: Killed, 31,000; wounded, 94,000; missing, 5000; prisoners, 4500. The total number engaged was estimated at 1,000,000.

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AFRICAN OPERATIONS

A British official report stated that Yaunde, a governmental station in Kamerun, was occupied Jan 1 by a British force under Colonel Georges. After the occupation of Yaunda, the Entente Allied columns which were dispatched in an endeavor to cut off the enemy's retreat, reached Koimaka, on the Nyong River. On Jan 8 they released a number of Allied prisoners, both military and civilians.

By the 18th the Germans evacuated Ebolowa and Okono-Linga, and the German governor, Ebermaier, and the German commandment, escaped into Spanish Munni.

Fighting was also reported further south, close to the German-Spanish border, where two small French columns advancing from the coast and from the French Congo were trying to prevent the escape of the Germans into Munni.

It was announced in an official statement, Jan 5, that the German armed steamer *Kingani* surrendered on Dec 26 to the British naval expedition on Lake Tanganyika, in central Africa. The action lasted ten minutes. All the German officers were killed, and the steamer, despite its sinking condition, was brought into port.

General Sir Horace B. Smith-Dorrien reported that on Jan 24 British troops advanced from Mbuyuni, fifteen miles east of Taveta (British East Africa) and drove off a small force of the enemy which was holding the Serengeti Camp, four miles west of Mbuyuni, and occupied the camp.

AIR OPERATIONS

Four Austrian aeroplanes attacked Rimini, Italy, Jan 2, with bombs. There were no fatilities, and little damage was done. One of the aeroplanes was brought down by fire from the land artillery and shells from warships and sank in the Adriatic.

A Maastricht newspaper reported, Jan 19, that the gunfire of the French has destroyed two Zeppelins north of Rheims. The aircraft were said to have fallen within the German lines.

Two raids were made on England, Jan 23, by German aeroplanes. In the first attack, which was made on the east coast of Kent at 1 o'clock in the morning, one man was killed and two men, one woman and three children were slightly injured. All the casualties were among civilians. No military damage was done, but fires caused by incendiary bombs damaged private property. No damage was reported as a result of the second raid.

A government communication issued Jan 24 said that a German aeroplane passed over Dover at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and was engaged by all the anti-aircraft guns and pursued by two British machines. On the same day the captain of the Wilson liner *Carlo* was unsuccessfully attacked by an aeroplane off Dover.

A Zeppelin was heard over Paris at 9.20 o'clock, Jan 29, and soon after about a dozen unusually large bombs (over 600 lbs. each) were dropped, killing 24 persons and injuring 27. The next night a Zeppelin airship came close to Paris, but turned back.

England was raided by six or seven Zeppelin airships, Jan 31; 11 deaths were reported.

The government announced, Jan 27, that thenceforth the War Office should be solely responsible for the defense of London from air attacks.

BALKAN FRONT

Montenegro was the centre of attack during Jan. A force of Austrians under General Koevess, estimated at 20 battalions, entered Montenegro on the northeast, and after severe fighting along the Tara River and near Mojkovac, forced their way to Berane. Another force, entering Montenegro at the west, won some decisive victories. The Austrians built, at great expense, roads up the northern slope of Mount Lovcen and were thus able to take this remarkably strong position, between the Austrian naval base at Cattaro and the Montenegrin capital, Cettinje, after three days' bombardment from forts and fleet followed by an infantry assault. They captured, with the stronghold, 45 guns, but very few men. By the 16th the Austrians were in possession of Cettinje, with its 150 cannon, 10,000 rifles and stores of ammunition. They were reported, on the 25th to have captured Scutari.

The Italian expedition, said to have landed at Durazzo and Cevlona, was not in evidence, except that a small Italian force was said to have been engaged at Mount Lovcen. Elbasan, on the route of a possible advance inland, was the scene of some fighting in which Bulgarians, reorganized Serbs, Albanians and Italians may all have taken part.

The Bulgar-Teuton forces along the Greek border made no attempt at further gains, but watched the Allies' 50-mile lines about Saloniki. These lines were strengthened and bridges over which Bulgar-Teuton forces might advance were destroyed, in spite of Greek protest. The Greek king also protested in vain against the landing of Allied troops at Phaleron, the port of Athens.

The Island of Corfu was seized, Jan 12, by a French military expedition, convoyed by warships. Here they established a haven of refuge for destitute Serbs, who were brought in ships from Albania. Food was landed on the Albanian coast by English and French warships to relieve the famine there.

CAUCASUS OPERATIONS

The Russians achieved a decisive victory over the Turks in Jan, crushing the centre of the Turkish 60-mile front near Lake Tortum and pursuing the retreating Turks to the Erzerum forts. 4000 Turks were said to have been captured in the pursuit. Cossacks harried

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the fleeing enemy and charged the rear-guard near the forts. Field Marshal von der Goltz was said to have been appointed Commander in Chief of the Turkish forces in the Caucasus.

EGYPTIAN OPERATIONS

General Wallace with a British force made some headway against the Senussi tribesmen in Western Egypt. 4500 Arabs were engaged, Jan 23, near their camp at Hayalin, and were forced back three miles, with a loss of 650 men. The British loss was 100.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

Artillery fighting was particularly violent in Belgium throughout Jan, especially in the Steentraete sector, where grenade fighting was also reported. The German coast positions at Westende were bombarded several times by British monitors. In Artois the fighting was principally carried on by mines.

The Germans made repeated attacks in the Champagne region, in an attempt to win back the ground lost in Sept. Early in the month they made a night attack with hand grenades on Hill 193, but were repulsed. The next week they made a vigorous gas shell attack with three divisions on a five-mile front from La Courtine to Mont Tetu. Following up this bombardment, they gained several hundred yards of trenches and took four hundred prisoners before the French "seventy-fives" stopped the attack. Some ground was regained by the French in counter-attacks. The French claimed that General von Einem lost 60% of his 50,000 men.

Nancy, practically undisturbed since the early part of the war, was bombarded at a distance by 15-inch German guns and by aircraft.

Hartsmansweilerkopf, commanding the plains of Alsace to the east, was again the scene of hard fighting. By the end of Jan each side had lost about 1000 prisoners. The Germans won Hirzstein, a neighboring summit, and claimed, by this gain, to have won back all they lost in Dec.

See also
BELGIUM
EUROPEAN WAR—LOSSES—GREAT BRITAIN
FRANCE

ITALIAN FRONT

The southern theatre was comparatively quiet during Jan. The Italians retained the offensive but their attacks were minor affairs, accompanied by considerable artillery. They bombarded Malborghetto, Gradisca, Manfalcone, and the bridgeheads at Tolmino and Gorizia. In the Gorizia sector the Austrians attacked an Italian position at Oslavia, capturing 900 men, but the Italians won back this position after a severe struggle.

See also
ITALY

NAVAL OPERATIONS

One hundred and sixty ships of war of the belligerent Powers in Europe were destroyed or captured from the outbreak of the war until Aug 1, 1915, according to careful computations set forth in the annual year book of the United States navy made public Jan 2. The losses sustained follow:

	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
England	42	254,494
France	12	28,270
Russia	6	21,775
Japan	7	4,810
Italy	4	17,778
Germany	69	238,904
Austria	7	7,397
Turkey	13	16,490

British official figures concerning the losses incurred by British shipping during Dec were made public Jan 2. The losses included twenty steamers, aggregating 48,332 tons, sunk by German warships, with a loss of sixty-seven lives, and eight vessels, aggregating 6974 tons, destroyed by mines, with a loss of thirteen lives.

See also
"BARALONG" CASE
"DESCARLES" CASE
"KING EDWARD VII," LOSS OF THE

—Merchantmen destroyed

From the outbreak of the war to the end of Oct 1915, 254 British merchant steamers, aggregating 542,648 tons, were lost "through enemy action," according to a white paper issued Jan 27. Of these 171 were sunk by submarines, 46 by warships and 37 by mines.

Nineteen sailing ships, of a tonnage of 15,542, were sunk. The fishing vessels sunk numbered 227, of which 158 were steam and 69 sailing. Their aggregate tonnage was 14,104.

In the same period 167 steamers, aggregating 143,992 tons, were lost "by ordinary marine casualties, of which 14 of a tonnage of 14,133 were returned as missing."

The loss of some of these, says a footnote, was "probably due to mines or other enemy action."

Sailing vessels to the number of 229, and of a tonnage of 31,253 were also the victims of ordinary marine casualties.

See also
"LUSITANIA" CASE
"PERSIA" CASE
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—INTERNATIONAL LAW GOVERNING

PERSIAN-MESOPOTAMIAN OPERATIONS

During Jan the Turks did not push their seige of Kut-el-Amara with great vigor. Gen. Aylmer's relief force fought its way, under great difficulty, to a place 20 miles east of Kut, at Meularic. There, according to Turkish reports, they were repulsed, losing 6000 men. Floods and great numbers of the enemy made further progress difficult.

A Russian column, which occupied Sultanabad, about 200 miles to the northeast, offered some hope of relief. Their position, however, was separated from Kut by a mountainous country infested with hostile tribes of Persians. One chief, Nisam Saltane, was said to have 10,000 fighters.

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RUSSIAN FRONT

Russian activity was marked during Jan, the army having apparently new vigor in spite of the defeat and disorganization of the fall. The month ended, however, with but slight Russian gains. From the Pripet River to the Rumanian frontier the Russians maintained their offensive against von Mackensen's army of perhaps 1,500,000.

The Dvinsk sector was in Jan quietest of all, while only minor engagements took place in the vicinity of Riga. The main Russian advance seemed to be along the Odessa-Czernowitz-Lemberg and along the Kiev-Kovel-Warsaw line. In the former region the Bukowinan capital, which had already changed hands five times, seemed to be the objective. Toward the north the Russians apparently planned to drive a wedge into the German lines near Czartorysk, toward Kovel, flanking the Lutsk and Dubno fortresses on the one side and the town of Pinsk on the other.

Czerowitz, desperately attacked, resisted capture, although some neighboring hills were reported taken, together with some thousands of Austrian prisoners. Russian attacks were repulsed at Toporoutz and Sadagora, some miles northeast of the capital. The country near Buczacz, fifty miles north of Czerowitz, was the scene of severe fighting. Here wire entanglements made conditions somewhat like those of the Western front. The most important position of this region is Tarnopol, 25 miles north of Buczacz. The Russians claimed to have driven the enemy back to the west side of the middle Styrpa. The Teutons claimed to have taken 5100 Russian prisoners in the Czernowitz region.

Early in Jan the Russians crossed the Styr River north of the Kovel-Sarny railroad, finally capturing the village of Czartorysk. They also achieved a local success at Kuchochawola and claimed, late in the month, an advance to within three miles of Pinsk. The Russians were said to be using a large amount of shells and small arms of Japanese manufacture.

TURKISH OPERATIONS

Dardanelles

Gen. Ian Hamilton's report on the British operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula was published in London, Jan 6. It told the story of the fighting on the peninsula from the beginning of May to the middle of Oct.

The Suvla Bay landing failed to accomplish its object, the report showed, partly because the force consisted largely of untried troops under generals inexperienced in the new warfare and partly through the failure of the water supply. The sufferings of the troops for lack of water made painful reading.

Gen. Hamilton bestowed the highest possible praise upon the bravery of the men. He believed that after the middle of Aug the Turks outnumbered the British and had plenty of fresh soldiers and munitions, while the British Government was unable to furnish him with the reinforcements he wanted.

The general strongly opposed the abandonment of any of the bases held by the British troops.

The brief British statement of Jan 9 that told of the final complete abandonment of the Gallipoli Peninsula stated:

"Gen. Sir Charles Monro reports the complete evacuation of Gallipoli has been successfully carried out. All the guns and howitzers were got away, with the exception of seventeen worn-out guns which were blown up by us before leaving. Our casualties amounted to one member of the British rank and file wounded."

In a later despatch given out on Jan 11, Lieut.-Gen. Monro told how the last of the British troops to withdrew from Gallipoli were embarked during a storm that tore away piers and drove one vessel ashore. The fire from the warships supporting the troops, General Monro said was very accurate, and this was spotted by aeroplanes.

Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, stated in the House of Commons, Jan 19, that he thought a quarter or an eighth of the £2,000.000 ($10,000,000) given in the Turkish reports as the value of the booty left when the British evacuated Gallipoli peninsula would cover everything the troops had abandoned.

UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH

Names of seventy-three persons and three steamship companies indicted for alleged violation of United States neutrality in connection with Teuton propaganda, enlistments and other forms of neutrality violations were given, Jan 21, to Chairman Webb of the House Judiciary Committee by Attorney General Gregory. Among those indicted, not including cases involving Mexican affairs, were:

Ralph K. Blair, Thomas Addis, Harry G. Lane, Kenneth Croft, C. D. Lawrence.

A. V. Seferovich, Jovo Matanavitch, Savo Gjourashkovich, P. M. Luburich, B. Martinovich.

Werner Horn.

Max Jaeger, Edward Weber, Paul Schmidt, Richard Kohlberg, Mrs. Annie Dekkers, Rubber and Guayule Agency Company, Incorporated.

Paul Koenig, R. E. Leyendecker, E. J. Justice.

Benno Klocke, Gustave Traube (alias Meyers), Adolph Wimmel, T. A. Anderson, T. R. Johanson, J. L. Bley, C. D. Bunker, Philip R. Thayer, R. H. Swayne, John G. Hoyt, George Phillips, C. D. Bunker & Co., Swayne & Hoyt, Northern and Southern Steamship Company.

Max Zelinka, Alfred Bondy, Gustave Stahl.

Hamburg-Amerikanische-Packetfahrt-Actien-Gesellschaft, Karl Buenz, George Koetter, Adolph Hackmeister, Joseph Poeppinhaus, Felix Seffner.

Franz Rintelen, Frank Buchanan, H. Robert Fowler, Herman J. Schulteis, David Lamar, Henry S. Martin, F. S. Monett, Jacob C. Taylor, Andrew de Meloy.

Richard P. Stegler, Vincent Cook, Richard Madden, Karl Ruroede, Arthur W. Sachse, August R. Meyer, Herman Wegener, Walter Muller, Hans Adam von Wedell.

Robert Fay, Dr. Herbert O. Kienzle, Walter L. Scholz, Paul Daeche, Max Breitung, Engelbert Bronkhurst.

C. C. Crowley, Baron George Wilhelm von Brincken.

Mrs. Margaret W. Cornell, Abraham Cummings.

Harry Salomon, Albert Salamon, Franz Rosenberg, Sigmund Karman, Albert B. Newman.

Mr. Gregory also stated that the steamship

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Odenwald was libeled under provisions of a joint resolution of Mar 4, 1915.

A petition for an arms embargo, bearing more than a million signatures of women, was presented to Congress, Jan 27.

See also
"CORMORANT"—INTERNMENT
"DESCARTES" CASE
"EITEL FRIEDRICH"—INTERNMENT
FORD PEACE EXPEDITION
FRYE, WILLIAM P." CASE
"KRONPRINZ WILHELM"—INTERNMENT
"LUSITANIA" CASE
"PERSIA" CASE
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—INTERNATIONAL LAW GOVERNING

—Pro-German activities

The new Federal grand jury on Jan 10, in New York City, began its investigation of conspirators who sought to prevent the manufacture of munitions for the Allies and to provoke strikes in munition plants in this country. It was expected that the new jury would be in session about two months.

See also
EXPLOSIONS
LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL
LINCOLN, IGNATIUS TIMOTHY TREBICH
RUBBER SMUGGLING CASE
VON PAPEN, CAPT. FRANZ
WELLAND CANAL CASE

—Relations with Great Britain

Plans of the Entente Allies for a formal blockade of German ports were the subject of exchanges between diplomatic representatives of the Allies here, and, in an informal way, between the diplomats and officials of the State Department during Jan. The program, it was said, contemplated a virtual extension of the blockade to the European neutrals by rigid application of the "ultimate destination" doctrine.

Lukewarmness on the part of the French Government was manifested toward the proposed blockade, coupled with a division of sentiment in the British Cabinet itself.

In the House of Commons, Jan 10, the government was urged to exert the largest possible degree of economic pressure on Germany and to take steps immediately to prevent any menace from German trade warfare directed against the Allies after peace is signed.

On the eve of the debate in the British Parliament regarding the blockade against Germany, Jan 25, Premier Hammarskjoeld served warning in the Swedish Riksdag that Swedish neutrality must not be expected to survive continued interference with the rights of that country under international law.

The British Government decided on the 26th to adhere to its existing policy. Sir Edward Grey declared that the blockade would injure neutrals and turn the world against England.

See also
GREAT BRITAIN—TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

——Mail seizures

Dr. Edmund von Mach's plea to the State Department to save the babies of Germany by obtaining Britain's consent to shipments of canned milk was refused on the ground that as it had not recognized the British blockade the Department could not ask the British Government to make exceptions in its administration.

The Allies pointed out that Germany showed no consideration for the babies of Paris in 1870; that no special discrimination in favor of infants was shown by the Zeppelin raiders, and that neutrals had no reason to urge aid for the children of a nation that sank the *Lusitania*.

The French Government, under date of Jan 13, stated that on account of military reasons it was not willing to authorize shipments of milk to either Germany or Austria-Hungary, even if the American Red Cross would supervise distribution.

The censoring of outgoing and incoming mail, was undertaken by Great Britain in Dec, 1915.

The efforts of Germany to retain trade relations with other countries became apparent, Jan 24, when the British authorities exhibited huge quantities of goods seized in mails carried on trans-Atlantic liners.

The censorship led to the discovery that Germany had been maintaining a considerable export trade with neutrals in such articles as jewelry, chemicals, laces, pictures and toys, which had been sent as first class mail matter by way of Sweden, Denmark or Holland. Packages of this nature intercepted by the British had been marked "samples, of no value."

The text of the American protest to Great Britain against interference with neutral mails, made public Jan 27, revealed that diplomatic and consular pouches had been treated in a manner the United States considered "vexatiously inquisitorial."

The United States declared that parcel post articles were entitled to the exemptions of neutral trade, and denied the right of Great Britain to take neutral mail ships into British jurisdiction for purposes of search and then submit them to local censorship regulations. It also denied that the British Government had any authority over neutral sealed mails on ships which merely touch at British ports.

With the text of the American note was made public Great Britain's *ad interim* reply, saying that questions of principle raised by the United States had made it necessary for Great Britain to consult her allies before answering finally, and indicating that there would be no unnecessary delay in the negotiations.

EXPLOSIONS

Belchers plant of the du Pont powder works at Carney's Point, N. J., exploded Jan 10. Forty-two men employed in the plant were reported missing.

Positive evidence that a plot existed was said to have been found. Six men were believed to have caused the explosions. One of

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these men was killed, two were captured and three others were being sought. Secret Service men had been warned of the movements of the six men and were watching for them.

See also
"AZTEC" DISASTER
"E-2" (SUBMARINE)

FAILURES

See
BANKRUPTCY

FARMS AND FARMING

See
DOMESTIC ANIMALS

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Declaring itself to have been hampered in the way of appropriations, the Federal Trade Commission, Jan 4, made its first annual report to Congress. The report was but a few hundred words in length and gave but a superficial review of its activities since its organization in the spring of 1915. Appended to it was a print of the text of the Clayton act and of the rules of procedure adopted by the commission, which were given publicity some time before.

FERNALD, Merritt Caldwell

Dr. Merritt C. Fernald, former president of the University of Maine, died Jan 8, aged 77 years.

FERRIS BILL

See
WATER POWER

FERTILIZER

A gloomy view of prospects for fertilizing the 1916 crops was presented in a statement issued Jan 2 by Sec. Houston of the Dept. of Agriculture.

He stated that relief measures undertaken by the department since the European war disrupted the American phosphate industry and cut off potash imports from Germany would be of little help. Nitrogenous fertilizers alone would be available in the quantities needed.

There are four sources of supply in this country, but none immediately available. These are the kelp of the Pacific Coast, alunite deposits in Utah, feldspathic rock in the East and the mud of Searles Lake, California.

Manufacture from feldspar had been found to be feasible, but the cost was high. Development of Searles Lake deposits presented technical difficulties, and title to the property was involved. Manufacturers were experimenting with alunite. Kelp was offered as the best material. Three large concerns had begun manufacture from kelp, and government experts were to be sent to the Pacific Coast to aid in the experimental work.

Production would be slow for a long time, the Sec. pointed out, and demand for potash in other industries was so great that none manufactured in the United States would be available soon for agricultural purposes.

FINANCE

See
GOLD—INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENTS
LOANS

Also subhead FINANCE *under names of countries.*

FIRES

United States and Canada

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the calendar year 1915, as compiled from the records of *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, aggregated $182,836,200—the lowest since 1905—showing a reduction of $52,755,100 from the figures of 1914, which were $235,591,350.

The annual review number of *The Insurance Press*, issued early in Jan, showed that according to its estimates, the property loss in the United States by fire during 1915 was $172,671,000, which was $48,768,250 less than in 1914. This decrease was attributed to a general advance in fire prevention and precaution, and also to the fact that during the year there was no conflagration, such as that in Salem in June, 1914. The figures showing losses in the United States for the past few years, now published apart from the Canadian figures for the first time, were: 1913, $203,408,250; 1912, $206,438,000; 1911, $217,004,575; 1910, $214,003,300.

Large fires of Jan included the burning of the plant of the William F. Taubel Hosiery Mills at Riverside, N. J., Jan 2, at an estimated loss of $250,000; the plant of the Texas Oil Co. at North Birmingham, Ala., Jan 4, at an estimated loss of $250,000; a fire in the wholesale district, Louisville, Ky., Jan 6, at a loss of $300,000; the Adams Express Co. office at Cincinnati, O., Jan 7, at a loss of $800,000; the Rosenberg Department Store, Evanston, Ill., Jan 9, at a loss of $200,000; the tannery of Thomas H. O'Shea, Jan 9, at a loss of $200,000; the business district, Ottumna, Ia., Jan 11, at a loss of $500,000; a cotton compress plant at Holly Springs, Miss., Jan 13, at a loss of $500,000; B. E. Lilly Dry Goods Store, Muscatine, Ia., Jan 15, at a loss of $200,000; Kuhles & Stock Co. factory at St. Paul, Minn, Jan 16, at a loss of $250,000; Doig, Rankin & Robertson's department store, Brandon, Man., Jan 17, at a loss of $300,000; Chicopee High School, Springfield, Mass., Jan 17, at a loss of $200,000; Payne Whitney's stables, Manhasset, L. I., Jan 18, loss $200,000; George Rasmussen Co., wholesale grocers, Chicago, Ill., Jan 19, at a loss of $200,000, the business district of St. Paul, Minn., Jan 16, at a loss of $200,000; The Marshall House, York Harbor, Me., Jan 25, at a loss of $200,000; Odd Fellow's Temple, Albany, N. Y., Jan 27, loss $250,000; the drug store of E. C. Kinsel, Detroit, Mich., Jan 28, at a loss of $200,000; the wholesale liquor store of Glasner & Barzan, Kansas City, Mo., Jan 28, at a loss of $200,000; the business section

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of Drumright, Okla., Jan 29, at a loss of $200,000.

Italy

The Cathedral at Sora was destroyed by fire Jan 13 while services were in progress throughout Italy commemorating the earthquake victims at Avezzano and Sora in 1915.

Norway

A third of the city of Bergen, a thriving Norwegian seaport, with a population of 90,000, was destroyed Jan 15, by fire. Two lives were reported to have been lost and 2000 persons were made homeless. The property damage was estimated at $15,000,000.

Panama

The American Hotel in Panama, as well as a number of other buildings, including retail stores and an ice factory were destroyed Jan 12. The loss was estimated at $500,000.

Portugal

Fire, which broke out in a building filled with military stores, at Lisbon caused a loss of $1,500,000 Jan 13. The Minister of War declared in the Chamber of Deputies that the fire was the work of incendiaries.

FLOODS

See also
STORMS

California

A six days' storm beginning Jan 14 and resulting on Jan 28 in the bursting of a dam of the San Diego, Cal., water system, caused floods through southern California which resulted in the death of about 65 persons, made 3,000 homeless and destroyed $200,000,000 worth of property. Looting after the flood was so bad that marines and sailors were ordered to shoot looters on sight. During the last few days of the month whole towns were destroyed and many lives taken by floods which swept the Los Angeles country. Floods in the San Luis Rey Valley cost at least as many lives as those taken in the Otay Valley disaster.

Holland

Heavy storms on the Dutch coast caused excessively high tides, Jan 14-20, which caused the great dikes along the Zuider Zee to collapse at several points causing an estimated damage of $100,000,000, and the lost of many lives.

FLOUR

—Production

Minneapolis, Minn.

Minneapolis received 233,000,000 bushels of grain in 1915, thereby breaking the former high record by 42,000,000 bushels, according to estimates made public Jan 2. Flour shipments exceeded 19,000,000 barrels, a new record.

FLYNN, Elizabeth Gurley

See
STRIKES—SILK WORKERS' STRIKE, PATERSON, N. J.

FOKKER (aeroplane)

Details of new German air dreadnoughts, whose existence had been known to the French secret service men for several months, were given out at Paris, Jan 22.

"The new German air dreadnoughts," said a French official, "are fitted with a total motor power of 700 horse-power in four motors—two of 220 horse-power each and two of 130 horse-power each. They attain 110 miles an hour. As well as being ironclad they carry four machine guns, bomb throwers and many other offensive devices.

"Their size and carrying capacity is immense. Measuring 75 feet across the wings and 28 feet in depth, they will carry twenty-seven men or their equivalent weight in munitions. They have one drawback: their altitude limit is about 6000 feet."

FOOD

—Artificial coloring

A food inspection decision was issued Jan 30 by the Dept of Agriculture permitting the use of tartrazine in coloring food products. Investigations had shown this color to be harmless and suitable for coloring foods. It is manufactured in large quantities in the United States. Seven other coal-tar dyes had been permitted in foods since the enactment of the Food and Drugs Act.

Another decision had recently been issued making more stringent requirements in reference to the certification of coal-tar dyes when mixed with substances not coal-tar dyes. This decision provided that thereafter the manufacturer should deposit with the Sec. of Agriculture a declaration that every package in which any such mixture was sold should have a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity or proportion of the certified dyes present in the mixture.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

See
DRUGS
FOOD—ARTIFICIAL COLORING

FORD MOTOR CO.

See
TRADE NAMES

FORD PEACE EXPEDITION

Henry Ford reached New York on the *Bergensfjord* Jan 1.

From Copenhagen about 210 members of the Peace expedition went to The Hague, Jan 6 and 7, by way of Germany. The windows of the train on which they passed through Germany were covered so that the travelers could not see the country.

Elections for permanent American members of the conference, held Jan 13, resulted in the election of Bryan, Ford, Aked, Jane Addams and Mrs. Fels. It was planned that the permanent peace board should sit in Europe indefinitely with the purpose of using all efforts to settle the war. It would be composed of an equal number of members from the various neutral countries and would remain in The Hague or Stockholm with the financial backing of Mr. Ford. Each member would receive a salary, and the entire expenses of the board, it was expected, would amount to $500,000 yearly.

About 150 members sailed for New York

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Jan 15 on the *Rotterdam*. The Scandinavian members left Jan 19 by special train through Germany for Copenhagen by permission of the Germany military authorities.

FOWLER, Ex-Congressman Robert

See
LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

FRANCE

The 1916 session of Parliament opened Jan 11 in the Chamber of Deputies, with Baron de Mackau, dean of the Chamber, presiding. Mr. Paul Deschanel was re-elected President of the Chamber.

See also
BOURBON, PRINCE PHILIPPE MARIE ALPHONSE DE
"DESCARTES" CASE

—Finance

Details of the French "loan of victory" published Jan 14 showed that the total subscribed was 15,130,000,000 francs ($3,026,000,000), which, as the issue price was 88, corresponded to an actual subscription of 13,314,000,000 francs ($2,662,800,000). This sum, again reduced by the fifteen centimes in the 100 francs allowed to cash buyers at 88, became 13,243,000,000 francs ($2,648,600,000).

The total subscribed was composed as follows: Cash, 6,368,000,000 francs ($1,273,600,000); national defense short term bonds, 2,227,900,000 francs ($445,580,000); longer term defense bonds, 3,191,900,000 francs ($638,380,000); 3½ per cent rentes used as part payment, 24,450,000 francs ($4,890,000); 3 per cent rentes, 1,430,530,000 francs ($286,106,000).

Paris subscribed, in francs, 9,920,000,000 ($1,984,000,000); the provinces, 4,606,000,000 ($921,200,000); England, 602,000,000 ($120,400,000); the colonies, 11,500,000 ($2,300,000); and other foreign countries, 4,000,000,000 ($800,000,000), which was mostly included in the Paris total.

—Internment of enemy aliens

M. Malvey, Home Sec., announced Jan 1 that when the war broke out there were 400,000 foreigners living in Paris. Forty-five thousand Austro-Germans were at once interned in concentration camps. Subsequently women and children among them and males under sixteen and more than sixty years of age were sent back to their country. A small number of enemy subjects were allowed privileges. One hundred and eighty-seven Germans and 105 Austrians were allowed to live freely in France, because they had sons born in France who were fighting in the French army. Thirty-eight enemy subjects had served in the Foreign Legion, and, consequently, were allowed to live freely. Finally, 137 invalid enemy subjects were granted the same permission.

The peculiar position of Alsatians had to be specially considered in France. Ten thousand of them were granted free residence in Paris. They were all certified to be genuine Alsatians of French sympathies by a commission of well known Alsatians, including, for instance, the Abbé Wetterle. Similarly 3000 Slav subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, whose sympathies were known to be against the rulers of the latter, received permission of residence. A number of Armenian and other subjects of the Ottoman Empire who had no sympathy with the latter also lived freely. Four thousand seven hundred subjects of neutral countries who were deemed undesirable were expelled. A great number of enemy subjects who had become naturalized French were denaturalized by the Ministry of Justice and interned in concentration camps.

FREIGHT

See
RAILROADS

"FRYE, WILLIAM P.," case

Sec. Lansing, Jan 8, made public the text of the note from Germany dealing with arbitration of the points of difference over treaty interpretation, involved in the consideration of the destruction of the American sailing ship *William P. Frye*. While the note bore date of Nov 29, it was not made public sooner because assent to its publication had not been obtained from the German government.

The most important thing in the note was Germany's acceptance of the American contention that the mere placing of human beings in an open boat at sea does not satisfy the requirements of international law and humanity.

GAMES, SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS

See
SWIMMING
WALKING

GAS

See
NATURAL GAS

"GEELONG," Loss of the

The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company issued a statement, Jan 4, to the effect that the steamer *Geelong*, 7951 tons, was sunk in a collision in the Mediterraneon with the steamer *Bonvilston*. No lives were lost.

GEMS

See
PRECIOUS STONES

GENERAL FILM RENTAL CO.

—Anti-Trust litigation

The Lubin Manufacturing Company and other defendants named by the Greater New York Film Company in its $1,800,000 Sherman law suit were ready to pay the latter company $350,000 and buy its assets to induce it to withdraw its suit, according to an action filed in the Federal District Court, Jan 12, by Richard Rowland, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

See
GORGAS, MAJ.-GEN. WILLIAM CRAWFORD

GERMANY

By a vote of 60 to 25, the Socialist caucus, Jan 13, deprived Dr. Karl Liebknecht of the rights accruing from his membership in the fraction of the Socialist Party because he persistently violated party caucus resolutions, despite frequent warnings. This decision in nowise denied Dr. Liebknecht membership.

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The Reichstag adjourned Jan 18 until Mar 15. Dr. Johannes Kaempf, President of the Chamber, in his closing address, dealt with the successes of the Germans and their allies, and the members of Parliament cheered the Emperor, the people, and the country.

See also
EUROPEAN WAR — UNITED STATES — RELATIONS WITH—PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES
HIGGINS, EDWARD
MATCH INDUSTRY—GERMANY
OLD AGE PENSIONS—GERMANY
SWITZERLAND

—British Investments in

According to a British official estimate made Jan 11, the value of property in Germany owned by subjects of Great Britain was approximately £72,000,000 ($360,000,000).

—Commerce

A British parliamentary memorandum issued Jan 4 stated that the latest returns available, namely, those for Sept, 1915, showed that more than 92 per cent of the German exports to America had been stopped, and that effective measures had been taken to stop exports on a small scale from Germany and Austria to America by parcel post.

—Finance

Exchange on Germany, Jan 4, fell to 75 for sight in New York, the lowest quotation since the outbreak of the war and probably without precedent in the financial relations between this center and Berlin.

German exchange was quoted at 92 on the Zurich Bourse, Jan 6, the lowest point ever reached. German securities were sold frantically. The rate on the Geneva Bourse was 95.50, as compared with the normal rate of 123.50.

Payments on the third German war loan were completed in Jan, the last installment having been due Jan 22. The total was 12,160,000,000 marks. Of this amount 686,200,000 marks, or about 5½ per cent, was borrowed on collateral from loan banks.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

See
AMHERST COLLEGE
GUGGENHEIM, BENJAMIN
MISSIONARY WORK
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
RED CROSS SOCIETY
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
WELLESLEY COLLEGE

GILDER, Jeannette Leonard

Jeannette L. Gilder, journalist, author, and critic, died in New York City, Jan 17, aged 66 years.

GOLD

—International movements

According to figures of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the net inward movement of gold for 1915 was $420,528,672, compared with a net outward movement of $165,228,415 in 1914.

—Production

Transvaal

Official figures available Jan 11 placed the output of gold at the mines of the Rand in Dec at 781,111 fine ounces, valued at £3,317,949. In Dec, 1914, the production was 695,137 fine ounces, valued at £2,952,755.

The following table gives the output for several years:

	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.
Jan.	714,984	651,753	789,390	737,060
Feb	676,221	626,261	734,122	703,864
March	753,935	686,801	790,552	830,723
April	744,080	683,877	784,974	737,660
May	763,548	720,229	794,306	779,662
June	755,280	717,926	747,077	753,936
July	770,355	732,485	655,389	766,338
Aug.	778,763	711,917	728,096	764,737
Sept.	776,750	702,170	706,186	747,893
Oct.	797,631	733,746	718,431	768,681
Nov.	781,013	715,836	673,486	757,337
Dec.	781,111	695,137	672,815	776,406
Total	9,093,671	8,378,138	8,794,824	9,124,299

United States

Nearly $100,000,000 in gold was produced in the United States and its possessions in 1915, according to an estimate made by the Director of the Mint and the Federal Geological Survey and made public Jan 2.

Gold production increased in 1915, as compared with the return for 1914. The exact value of gold mined in the United States and its possessions in 1915 was $98,891,000, against $94,531,800 in the preceding year.

A table showing production of gold by states and territories follows:

State or Territory.	Ounces.
Alabama	247
Alaska	804,317
Arizona	198,695
California	1,119,906
Colorado	1,073,499
Georgia	1,176
Idaho	50,726
Maryland	19
Montana	230,415
Nevada	547,349
New Mexico	69,176
North Carolina	1,746
Oregon	84,144
Philippine Islands	62,259
Porto Rico	4
South Carolina	101
South Dakota	257,650
Tennessee	406
Texas	135,000
Utah	169,061
Virginia	53
Washington	12,926
Wyoming	977

GORGAS, Maj. Gen. William Crawford

To Major General William C. Gorgas, who waged successful war against the yellow fever scourge in Panama, was presented, Jan 8, in Chicago, the gold medal of the Geographic Society of Chicago for his distinguished services to humanity. The gold medal had been bestowed on only two other men, Captain Roald Amundsen, when he reached the South Pole, and Major General George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal.

"GOYESCAS" (opera)

Goyescas, o los Majas Enamorados, opera in three tableaux, the book by Fernando Periquet, the music by Enrique Granados, was per-

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formed at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, Jan 28, for the first time on any stage.

The plot of "Goyescas" is the simple, every-day story of universal jealousy. A man of society, an officer in the army (Fernando), loves a lady of station (Rosario). A man of the people, a toreador (Paquiro), is beloved by a girl of the streets (Pepa). Pepa is jealous of Rosario, and Fernando is jealous of Paquiro. There are the usual intrigues, which end in the mortal wounding of Fernando by Paquiro.

GRAHAM, Brig.-Gen. William Montrose

Brig.-Gen. William M. Graham, U. S. A., retired, died in Washington, D. C., Jan 17, aged 81 years.

GRAIN

See

FLOUR—PRODUCTION—MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GREAT BRITAIN

Edwin Samuel Montagu, Financial Sec. to the Treasury, was, Jan 11, given the portfolio in the Cabinet of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, succeeding Herbert L. Samuel, who held the Chancellorship, besides the Postmaster Generalship. Mr. Montagu continued as Financial Sec. to the Treasury.

The British Parliament was prorogued, Jan 27, after one of the most momentous sessions in its history.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES—RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN

—Commodity prices

The index number of the London *Economist* for the end of December was 3634, against 3500 the previous month and 3371 in Oct. The largest advance was shown by minerals, which rose 44 points, to 711½. Cereals and meat advanced 25½ points to 897, other food products 2 points to 446, textiles 40 points to 731 and heavy goods (timber, leather, rubber, oils, etc.) 22½ points to 848½.

The following table shows comparisons with the *Economist's* recent monthly compilations, the figures in each case being those of the close of the month:

	Cereals and meat.	Other food, (tea, sugar, etc.)	Textiles.	Minerals.
Basis—Average 1901-5	500	300	500	400
1914—				
November	683	407½	512	473
December	714	414½	509	476
1915—				
January	786	413	535	521
February	845	411	552½	561½
March	840	427	597	644
April	857	439½	594½	630
May	893	437	583	600
June	818	428	601	624
July	838½	440½	603	625
August	841	438½	628	610½
September	809½	470½	667	619½
October	834	443½	681	631½
November	871½	444	691	667½
December	897	446	731	711½

	Miscellaneous. Timber, leather, rubber, etc.	Total index number.	Percentage change
Basis—Average 1901-5	500	2200	100
1914—			
December	686½	2800	127
1915—			
January	748	3003	136½
February	761	3131	142
March	797	3305	150
April	816	3337	151½
May	814	3327	151
June	779	3250	147½
July	774	3281	149
August	778	3296	150
September	769½	3336	151½
October	781	3371	153
November	826	3500	159
December	848½	3634	165.1

—Compulsory military service

Compulsory military service in a limited form was adopted by both Houses of Parliament during Jan in spite of vigorous opposition from the Labor Party. The first shot in the campaign was the announcement made in the House of Commons Jan 4 of the resignation of Sir John Simon, Sec. of State for Home Affairs.

His exit from the Cabinet was due to his objection to the compulsory recruiting plan which the Cabinet had adopted. His resignation was offered several days before but was not accepted at the time.

The British Government definitely embarked upon a policy of compulsory military service, Jan 5, when Premier Asquith submitted to the House of Commons a bill drafting eligible unmarried men to military duty and championed the measure in a stirring speech on the necessity of this step to meet the growing exigencies of the war. John Dillon, Nationalist, and William Llewelyn Williams, Liberal, ridiculed the bill.

Mr. Asquith opened his address with an analysis of the figures in the Derby report. He emphasized the fact that during the Derby campaign nearly 3,000,000 men had offered their services. Even deducting those rejected on the ground of physical disability, the total was still in excess of 2,500,000.

The bill, Mr. Asquith continued, was limited specifically to redemption of the promise he had made publicly to married men. This pledge had been given at a time when overwhelming evidence had been submitted to him that married men who were willing and anxious to serve were holding back in large numbers. They needed to be reassured that, having regard for their circumstances and the business they were carrying on, they could count upon their term of service being postponed until the younger and single men had been called up. If assurance had not been given at that time there would have been danger that the whole recruiting campaign would break down. Under the bill all single men of military age or widowers without children dependents might be drafted into the military service.

Organized labor of Great Britain, sitting in congress in London, Jan 6, decided against the government's compulsory bill by the overwhelming majority of 1,098,000 votes to 783,000. The Labor Congress was in many ways the most important body of the kind ever assembled. More than 1000 delegates were present, representing 400 unions and 3,000,000 workers.

In addition to the formal vote against the government's compulsion bill, the congress re-

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jected by four to one a motion pledging support to the principle of compulsion for single men, and passed, by two to one, another motion directing the Labor Party to oppose the bill in all its stages in the House of Commons.

With the exception of the Miner's Federation, which refused to participate owing to internal differences with the joint board, virtually every trade union of importance in the country was represented in the congress. The number of societies voting is given from one source as 409, made up as follows: Trade unions, 311; trade councils and local labor parties, 83; independent labor party organizations, 15. The meeting was followed by the sudden withdrawal from the coalition ministry of all the three Labor members: Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education and leader of the Labor Party in the Commons (the only one of the three having Cabinet rank); William Brace, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Home Affairs, and George H. Roberts, Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.

In spite of the hostility of labor, the conscription bill passed the first reading in the House of Commons Jan 6 by a vote of 403 to 105. The vote was taken shortly after 11 o'clock at night. The minority was conposed of Nationalists, some Laborites and a few Radicals.

Through the operation of the bill, from the effect of which Ireland was excluded, the army would get first the 527,933 single men who volunteered under the Derby plan, the 651,160 single men who declined to volunteer and, finally, the 895,171 married men who offered their services under the voluntary enlistment scheme. This makes a total of 2,074,264 men who were to be called to the colors immediately after the passage of the bill. The measure would become operative fourteen days after the royal assent should be given.

The most serious move yet contemplated in opposition to conscription was made by the executive committee of the Miners' Federation, the strongest union in the United Kingdom, Jan 12, when by a vote of two to one it decided to submit to a referendum of the miners a resolution for a national strike against the enforcement of the military service bill. Such a strike would mean the crippling of the British fleet, munitions factories and railroads.

Together with news of this action came word that the Welsh Federation of Coal Miners, by a vote of 162 to 83, had adopted a resolution in favor of a walkout of miners in England, Scotland and Wales in case the military service bill became law, and that a resolution condemning conscription had been passed by South Wales Coal Miners in Cardiff by a vote of 211 to 35.

The resignations from the Ministry of the three Labor members, Henderson, Brace and Roberts were withdrawn Jan 12.

Amid scenes of uproarious enthusiasm the House of Commons at eleven o'clock on the night of Jan 12 defeated a motion to reject the military service bill by a vote of 431 to 39. Immediately afterward the House acceded to the Premier's request by passing the second reading of the bill without division. The vote was chiefly interesting on account of the changed attitude of many of the 105 members who opposed it on the first reading. The bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons Jan 24 by a vote of 383 to 36, was immediately sent to the House of Lords and had its first reading.

The fact that the minority against the bill was virtually only a third of that on its first reading was considered a great triumph for Premier Asquith and for Andrew Bonar Law.

The bill passed through the report stage without serious modification. The government accepted an amendment that capital punishment should not be inflicted for refusal to obey a call to the colors.

The bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords Jan 26, awaiting only the royal signature to become a law.

The British Labor Party conference opened a three days session at Bristol Jan 26. At the first day's session the conference, representing 2,000,000 members of various trades unions, adopted by a vote of 1,847,000 against 206,000 a resolution entirely approving the action of the Parliamentary Labor Party in co-operating with other political parties in the national recruiting campaign. Two resolutions expressed the patriotic resolve to carry the war through.

Apparently contradictory votes were adopted at the labor conference Jan 27, condemning conscription in principle, opposing the Military Compulsion bill (adopted by a vote of 1,716,000 against 360,000), but refusing to agitate for the repeal of the measure (defeated by a vote of 649,000 against 614,000), which became law Jan 27. This was the result of the labor men's determination to display at one and the same time their unflinching opposition to militarism and their desire not to embarrass the Government in the prosecution of the war.

The military service bill received the royal assent Jan 27 and passed into law.

In its final session, Jan 28,the conference sanctioned by a vote of 1,674,000 to 29,000 the participation of members of the Labor party in the coalition Cabinet, and passed by a vote of 1,622,000 to 495,000 a resolution that the best interests of the nation would be served by these members remaining with the Cabinet. This action meant the continuation in the Ministry of Arthur Henderson, William Brace, and George H. Roberts, whose resignations it was feared would be forced.

The Durham Miners Union decided, Jan 20, to support the military service bill by a vote of 34,715 to 26,819, a majority of 7896. Twenty thousand miners refrained from voting, while 30,000 were unable to cast ballots because they were with the army.

See also
GREAT BRITAIN—DERBY RECRUITING CAMPAIGN

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—Derby recruiting campaign

Lord Derby's recruiting figures, about which the conscription fight waged, were made public Jan 5 in the form of a parliamentary paper. They showed that between Oct 2 and Dec 15 1,150,000 out of 2,179,231 single men and 1,679,261 out of 2,832,210 married men presented themselves for service. This brought out the surprising feature that 59 per cent. of the married men of military age in the kingdom responded to the call, as against 53 per cent. of the single men.

Another great recruiting campaign on voluntary lines was inaugurated Jan 19 at a meeting in Downing street between the Earl of Derby and the central recruiting committee. The intention was to make another attempt to lend such a measure of success to the voluntary movement that the military service bill should become a dead letter.

Groups 2, 3 4 and 5 of recruits who enlisted under the Earl of Derby's plan were formally called to the colors Jan 20, in accordance with the proclamation of Dec 13. These groups, the first Derby recruits to be called out, were composed of unmarried men from 19 to 22 years of age. The number of men in the first four groups, after subtracting exemptions and postponements of service, was estimated roughly at 100,000.

Eight more groups whose ages ranged from 27 to 35, were summoned, Jan 28, to join in Feb.

See also
GREAT BRITAIN — COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

—Finance

Prices at which the British Government was prepared to buy American securities under the securities mobilization scheme were made known Jan 7.

—German investments in

According to a British official estimate made public Jan 11, the value of property in Great Britain owned by subjects of Germany was approximately £105,000,000 ($525,000,000).

—Munitions

An amendment to the munitions of war act, providing for government "dilution" of labor, received the royal assent, Jan 27, and passed into law.

At the labor conference at Bristol in its final session, Jan 28, the delegates adopted with one dissenting vote a resolution calling for drastic amendment to the munitions act, with a view to preventing the "pretext of the war being used for greater coercion and subjection of labor."

This resolution demanded that the munitions act be so revised as to restore individual right of contract and to give labor a fuller share in the responsibility of managing and controlling munitions establishments. Workers were urged to use greater vigilance in maintaining their industrial and political liberties, which the war was threatening. There was discussion, it was said, of the curtailment of freedom of speech and of the press. Labor's protective laws, it was said, were tending to be nullified, and the introduction of military conscription introduced the danger of industrial conscription.

—New Year's honors, 1916

William Waldorf Astor, formerly of New York, recently raised to the peerage assumed the title of Baron Astor of Hever Castle.

Lord Charles Beresford took the title of Lord Beresford of Metemmeh and Curraghmore. Metemmeh was the scene of one of the early exploits of Lord Beresford's naval career.

—Trading with the enemy act

The U. S. State Department, Jan 20, made public the text of the new extension to the British Trading with the Enemy Act by which British firms and individuals were forbidden to trade with firms and individuals in neutral countries who had German affiliations.

Under the terms of these extensions the King of England may, if he sees fit, prohibit British merchants from trading with any person, firm or corporation, resident in a neutral country, which has German ownership or German trade connections. In enforcing the act the King is authorized to publish a list of such concerns to be boycotted.

While this act would injure American firms affiliated with German interests, it would press hardest upon those in neutral European countries contiguous to Germany who were trading with the Germans and were practically serving as intermediaries to save the Germans from the effect of the Allies blockade.

The bill amending the Trading with the Enemy Act, passed the second reading in the House of Commons Jan 21, and the third, Jan 25.

A note of protest was sent to Great Britain Jan 25 in which the United States contended the act lacked legal authority and would injure American interests.

The bill received the royal assent and passed into law Jan 27.

GREAT NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

See
PANAMA CANAL—RAILROAD COMPETITION

GREECE

See
THEOTOKIS, GEORGE

GUATEMALA

Manuel Estrada Cabrera, President of Guatemala, was re-elected Jan 17, receiving 415,052 votes. The term was to expire Mar 31, 1923. He was first inaugurated as President Apr 1, 1899, was re-elected in 1904 and in 1910, so that he had served nearly seventeen years as the chief executive of the republic. The election pased off quietly and with little enthusiasm, for Cabrera had practically no opposition.

GRIPPE

See
INFLUENZA

GUGGENHEIM, Benjamin

The estate of Benjamin Guggenheim, presi-

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dent of the International Steam Pump Company, who went down with the *Titanic*, was appraised in New York, Jan 17, at $3,551,994. The net estate was $2,639,597. The will left $10,000 each to five charitable and $5000 each to fourteen charitable institutions.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE

See
WELLAND CANAL CASE

HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy against Oscar Hammerstein, the impressario, was filed in New York City Jan 4. Three claims aggregating less than $4000 were filed. Hammerstein was adjudged bankrupt Jan 21.

HARRINGTON, Emerson C.

See
MARYLAND

HEART DISEASE

See
DEATH—CAUSES

HERO FUND

See
CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION

HERRICK, Myron T.

Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, announced his candidacy for U. S. Senator at Cleveland, O., Jan 14.

HIGGINS, Edward

It was announced, Jan 20, that Edward Higgins, United States Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, would be recalled on leave of absence because of the fact that he had rendered himself objectionable to the German authorities. Consul Higgins, the State Department had been informed, had been outspoken in favor of the Allies and had embarrassed members of the American colony in Stuttgart by his alleged indiscreet criticism of the Germans.

HILGARD, Eugene Woldemar

Prof. Emeritus Eugene Woldemar Hilgard, of the University of California, died at Berkeley, Cal., Jan 8, aged 83 years.

HODGE, Henry W.

See
NEW YORK CITY—PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

HODSON, Brig.-Gen. George Benjamin

Brig.-Gen. George Benjamin Hodson, of the Indian army, died of wounds at Malta, Jan 29. He was born in 1863.

HOLLAND

See
FLOODS—HOLLAND

HOUSE, Col. Edward M.

Col. E. M. House, confidant and special representative in Europe of President Wilson, arrived in England Jan 6. Having finished his series of conferences with prominent British officials he left for Paris Jan 20. He left Paris for Switzerland Jan 23 on his way to Germany.

HUERTA, Ex-Pres. Victoriano

Victoriano Huerta, a full-blooded Indian, former Dictator of Mexico, died at El Paso, Tex., Jan 13.

Huerta is said to have been born in Chihuahua in 1854, but there is some uncertainty as to the date, even of the year.

I. W. W.

See
STRIKES—SILK WORKERS' STRIKE, PATERSON, N. J.

IDAHO

See
PROHIBITION—IDAHO

ILLINOIS

See
PROSTITUTION—ILLINOIS

IMMIGRATION

The number of passengers arriving at the port of New York on ships from foreign ports during the year 1915 showed a decrease of 519,467 from the previous year, according to figures made public Jan 14 by the Ellis Island immigration authorities. The decrease was attributed solely to the war.

From all ports and by all steamship lines there was brought here during the year a total of 216,274 persons, as against 735,741 during 1914 and 1,338,216 during 1913. The year closing Dec 31, 1915, compared with the year previous, showed the following decreases as to classes: First cabin, 60,823; second cabin, 106,782, and steerage, 351,862.

The arrivals of third class passengers for three years were as follows: In 1913, 955,363; in 1914, 447,329, and in 1915, 95,467.

The report also showed that during 1915 the largest number of arrivals were from Mediterranean ports, the total for the year being 63,442, of whom 45,618 were immigrants. The next largest number was from the United Kingdom, being 50,196, of whom 23,617 were on ships flying the American flag.

IMMORALITY

See
PROSTITUTION

INCOME TAX

Upholding the constitutionality of the income tax law, the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision, Jan 24, in the case of Frank R. Brushaber against the Union Pacific Railroad. Brushaber sought to restrain the Union Pacific from paying the income tax at the source as provided for under the law and declared that the tax law of Oct 3, 1913, was unconstitutional. The basic error of those who attacked the constitutionality of the tax, Chief Justice White held, in the opinion handed down, was in regarding the Sixteenth Amendment as empowering the United States to levy a direct tax without apportionment among the States according to population. In substance, the court held that the Sixteenth Amendment did not empower the Federal Government to levy a new tax, but that "the whole purpose of the amendment was to relieve all income taxes from a consideration of the source whence the income was derived." The court stated that the uniformity proscribed by the Constitution for Federal taxes, is simply a geographical uniformity. At the same time the court stated that the Sixteenth Amendment

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impliedly sustained the court's ruling in the famous Pollock case, that the term "direct tax" meant something broader than a mere tax on realty, that it included taxes on personal property, and that such personal taxes must be apportioned according to population.

INDIA

The appointment of Frederick John Napier Thesiger, third Baron of Chelmsford, to succeed Baron Hardinge as Viceroy of India was announced officially Jan 14. The appointment was scheduled to take effect the end of Mar.

INDIANS

See
ARCHAEOLOGY
NEW YORK STATE—POPULATION

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION

See
COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, NEW UNOFFICIAL

INFLUENZA

The most serious epidemic of influenza ever known to exist in this country was disclosed in reports before Surgeon General Blue of the Public Health Service Jan 4. The reports, which were from public health service officers, showed that the disease was spreading at an alarming rate and was causing many deaths. Of the larger cities, influenza was widely prevalent in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Seattle, Cleveland and Detroit—the two latter cities having probably 100,000 cases each.

INSURANCE

—Casualty

The record of casualty company organization during the past fifteen years was remarkable for the number of retirements, by merger, reinsurance, liquidation or receivership. Since 1900 there were no less than fifty-six companies then in existence or since organized which lost their identity by reinsurance or retirement by one way or another, or consolidated with some other company. The Monthly Bulletin of the Fidelity & Casualty Company, issued in Jan, contained a list of casualty company retirements or mergers, since 1900, which showed that during 1915 no less than nine companies retired by reinsurance, receivership or liquidation, and that five companies were merged with others.

—Life

The Alabama Circuit Court of Appeals, Jan 13, held that beneficiaries of a man hanged for murder cannot collect his insurance policy.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

A Declaration of the Rights of Nations, applying to the countries of the world the principles of human rights set forth in the American Declaration of Independence, was prepared by the American Institute of International Law, which is composed of 105 members—five from each of the twenty-one American republics. The institute drafted the declaration during the recent sessions of the Pan-American Scientific Congress at Washington, D. C.

The declaration, as made public, Jan 23, set forth the following five international principles:

1. Every nation has the right to exist, to protect and to conserve its existence; but this right neither implies the right nor justifies the act of the State to protect itself or to conserve its existence by the commission of unlawful acts against innocent and unoffending States.
2. Every nation has the right to independence in the sense that it has a right to the pursuit of happiness and is free to develop itself without interference or control from other States provided that in so doing it does not interfere with or violate the just rights of other States.
3. Every nation is in law and before law the equal of every other State composing the society of nations, and all States have the right to claim, according to the Declaration of Independence of the United States, "to assume among the Powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them."
4. Every nation has the right to territory within defined boundaries and to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over this territory and all persons whether native or foreign found therein.
5. Every nation entitled to a right by the law of nations is entitled to have that right respected and protected by all other nations, for right and duty are correlative and the right of one is the duty of all to observe.

See also
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—INTERNATIONAL LAW GOVERNING

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

See
STRIKES—SILK WORKERS' STRIKE, PATERSON, N. J.

INTERNMENTS

See
"CORMORANT" INTERNMENT
"EITEL FRIEDRICH"—INTERNMENT
EUROPEAN WAR—FRANCE—INTERNMENT OF ENEMY ALIENS
"KRONPRINZ WILHELM"—INTERNMENT

INTERSTATE TRADE COMMISSION

See
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

IOWA

See
PROHIBITION—IOWA
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—IOWA

IRON AND STEEL

—Commerce—Exports

As given in the *Iron Age*, the following table showing the remarkable increase in exports of iron and steel is comprehensive:

Exports of Iron and Steel—Gross Tons

1914		1915	
Month	Tonnage	Month	Tonnage
December	116,816	September	381,317
November	140,752	August	401,208
October	147,293	July	368,893
September	96,482	June	355,829
August	86,598	May	263,736
July	114,790	April	233,242
June	143,953	March	174,269
		February	144,553
		January	139,789

—Pig iron output

Iron Age gives the following statistics of pig iron output:

Year.	Tonnage.	Year.	Tonnage.
1915	29,659,466	1910	27,303,560
1914	23,332,244	1909	25,795,471
1913	30,966,301	1908	15,936,018
1912	29,726,937	1907	25,781,361
1911	23,649,547	1906	22,992,000

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IRON ORE

—Production

The Geological Survey estimates of mineral production of 1915 gave the total shipments of iron ore at 55,000,000 gross tons, an increase of more that 33%.

ITALY

An official resume of Italy's entrance and operations in the war was given in Rome, Jan 31. This stated that 30,000 Austrian prisoners, five guns, sixty-five machine guns and quantities or rifles and other war materials had so far been captured by the Italians from the Austrian forces.

Twenty-five Austrian divisions, about 425,000 men, were said to have been massed along the Italian frontier at the beginning of the war.

See also
FIRES—ITALY
VOLCANOES—ITALY

—Finance

Subscriptions to the third Italian war loan were opened Jan 10. The new Italian war loan bonds were to be redeemable in twenty-five years. They would pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. and be free from all taxes. The amount of the issue had not been stated. The subscription lists were to be open from Jan 10 to Feb 10 in Italy and until Mar 31 in the colonies and abroad.

JACOBS, Joseph

Dr. Joseph Jacobs, Jewish scholar, editor of *The American Hebrew,* and authority on folklore, died Jan 30, at Yonkers, N. Y. He was born in 1854.

JAPAN

—Commerce

Figures made public Jan 4 showed that in 1915 the excess of exports was estimated to reach 130,000,000 yen, an unprecedented figure, equal to all annual excesses of exports put together since the beginning of the Meiji era. Up to the end of Sept, 1915, the export trade of Japan showed an increase of 40,000,000 yen over the corresponding period of the previous year, while imports showed a decrease of 87,000,000 yen. For the last nine months of the year there was a preponderance of exports to the extent of 84,000,000 yen.

The only increases in imports were in connection with materials for manufacture and re-export as war supplies, while most of the increase in exports were directly due to the war. When one compares the export of woolen cloth, which amounted to over 14,000,000 yen, with the 70,000 yen worth of the year before, it is clear that the increase was due to war demands. Most of this cloth went to Russia. The increase in rice exports was due to the demand in Great Britain, to which immense shipments were sent; whereas the usual export of rice there from Japan is negligible. The export of peas and beans to France was also large.

Most of the exports showing a decrease represented articles of luxury and general commodities to China, where the boycott led to a considerable falling off in trade. The decrease was also due to the higher prices commanded in Europe and the lack of ready cash in China, owing to no new foreign investments, had much to do with it. Almost every change in the volume of Japanese trade during the year was due to the effect of the war. Thus exports to Russia increased by 39,000,000 yen, while those to China fell off 41,000,000 yen. Exports to Britain increased by 25,000,000 yen, while, strange to say, they fell off to France by just the same figure. In imports from India, the decrease was over 50,000,000 yen, 47,000,000 yen from Britain and 55,000,000 from Germany. The large decrease in imports from India was due to a reduction of the amount of raw cotton imported.

JEWELS

See
PRECIOUS STONES

KENTUCKY

See
ADVERTISING
PROHIBITION—KENTUCKY

KETCHAM, Gen. Thomas E.

Gen. Thomas E. Ketcham, a veteran of the Civil and Mexican wars, died at Stockton, Cal., Jan 25, at the age of 95.

"KING EDWARD VII," Loss of the

It was announced Jan 9 that the British battleship *King Edward VII* had been sunk as the result of striking a mine. Her entire complement, totalling 777 men, was saved. The *King Edward VII* was the second largest battleship lost by Great Britain since the beginning of the war, coming next to the dreadnought *Audacious,* which was of 24,000 tons displacement.

The *King Edward VII* class comprised eight ships, all launched in 1903 and 1904. Their maximum displacement was of 17,500 tons, with a normal complement of 777 men. The *King Edward* was launched in July 1903, and completed in Mar, 1905. Her cost was about $5,000,000. Her speed was 18.9 knots, with a maximum approaching 20 knots. Her length was 453¾ feet, with a 78 feet beam and 26¾ feet draught. She carried four 12-inch guns, four 9.2-inch guns, ten 6-inch guns, twelve twelve-pounders, fourteen three-pounders, two Maxims and 18-inch torpedo tubes.

KOENIG, Paul

See
WELLAND CANAL CASE

KNAPP, Charles Welbourne

Charles Welbourne Knapp, until recently publisher of the St. Louis *Republic,* died Jan 6, aged 69 years.

"KRONPRINZ WILHELM," Internment of

Four sailors who broke their parole and escaped from the two German auxiliary cruisers interned at Newport News, Va., were captured at Dover, Del., Jan 14.

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES

See
CHILD LABOR
COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, NEW UNOFFICIAL
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
MINIMUM WAGE
PRISONS—LABOR
STRIKES—STEEL STRIKE, YOUNGSTOWN, O.

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Great Britain

See
GREAT BRITAIN — COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE
GREAT BRITAIN—MUNITIONS

LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

Congressman Frank Buchanan, of Illinois, indicted on charges of conspiring to foment strikes in munition plants, surrendered at New York, Jan 5, and was arraigned. He pleaded not guilty and was released in $5000 bail.

Former Attorney General Frank S. Monnett of Ohio, who was indicted with Congressman Buchanan, ex-Congressman Robert Fowler and David Lamar for alleged violation of the Sherman Law in the activities of Labor's National Peace Council, filed in the Federal District Court, New York, Jan 11, a motion to quash the indictment. A similar motion was filed for Jacob C. Taylor, indicted on the same charge.

The motions argued that the Clayton Act exempts labor men and labor organizations from prosecution under the criminal provisions of the Sherman Law, and that the Government had failed to name any munition manufacturers with whose business the men interfered. It was also asserted "the shipment of ammunition is in contravention of treaties between the United States, a neutral nation, and nations at war," and that such trade is not commerce.

David Lamar filed a demurer, Jan 12, and Buchanan entered a plea of not guilty Jan 20.

LAKE SHORE RAILROAD

See
NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD

LAMAR, David

See
LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

LAMAR, Justice Joseph Rucker

Joseph Rucker Lamar, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died in Washington, D. C., Jan 2, aged 58 years.

LA SALLE STREET TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

See
LORIMER, WILLIAM

LEAD

—Production

United States

According to Geological Survey estimates the output of refined pig lead from domestic ores for 1915 was about 515,000 tons, worth about $48,500,000 as compared with 512,794 tons in 1914, an increase of only 2500 tons in quantity but of $8,500,000, or 20 per cent in value. The production of antimonial lead was 20,550 tons as compared with 16,668 tons in 1914, an increase of 3882 tons, or 23 per cent in quantity and an increase in value of nearly $2,000,000.

LIEBKNECHT, Karl

See
GERMANY

LIFE INSURANCE

See
INSURANCE—LIFE

LINCOLN, Ignatius Timothy Trebich

Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, the confessed spy, held in Raymond Street jail, Brooklyn, pending extradition proceedings on a forgery charge, preferred by the British Government, escaped Jan 15.

LOANS

The following tables shows the U. S. foreign loans in 1915:

European Loans

To Governments:	Description.	Amount.
Anglo-French	5% 5-year notes	$500,000,000
France	5% notes (paid)	10,000,000
France	5% notes, one year	30,000,000
France	Bank credit, one year	15,000,000
Germany	5% nine months notes	10,000,000
Greece	Bank credit	7,000,000
Italy	6% one-year notes	25,000,000
Norway	6% 2 and 3-year notes	3,000,000
Norway	6% 7-year notes	5,000,000
Sweden	6% 2-year notes	5,000,000
Switzerland	5% 1, 3 and 5- year notes	15,000,000
Russia	Bank acceptances (paid)	25,000,000
Russia	Bank credits	7,000,000
Total		$657,000,000
To Banks and Bankers:—		
British	4½% 6-months loan	$ 50,000,000
French	Rothschild group	45,000,000
French	Commercial credit	20,000,000
Scattered	Bank credits (estimated)	35,000,000
Total		$150,000,000
Total to Europe		$807,000,000

Canadian Loans

Dominion Government		$ 45,000,000
Provincial and Municipal		95,000,000
Total to North America		$140,000,000

Latin-American Loans

Argentina	6% 1, 2 and 3- year notes	$ 15,000,000
Argentina	6% 5-year Treasury bonds	25,000,000
Argentina	6% 6-months notes	6,000,000
Bolivia	Bank loan	1,000,000
Chili	Bank loan	6,000,000
Panama	5% 30-year bonds	3,000,000
Total to Latin-America		$ 56,000,000
Grand total of foreign loans		$1,003,000,000

LOCKJAW

See
TETANUS

LORIMER, William

A continuance to Feb 14 was granted in Chicago, Jan 17, in the trial of William Lorimer, formerly president of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank, and other officials of the bank who were charged with complicity in wrecking the institution.

LOVELL, Sir Francis Henry

Sir Francis Henry Lovell, dean of the London School of Tropical Medicine, died in London, Jan 28.

"LUSITANIA" case

Count von Bernstorff, the German Embassador at Washington, presented to Sec. Lansing, Jan 7, a proposal to pay indemnity for Americans lost in the *Lusitania* disaster and thereby conclude that controversy, and gave assurance that no German submarine in the Mediterranean would attack non-combatant ships of any character without warning or

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destroy them without opportunity for non-combatants to reach a place of safety.

While offering to pay indemnity in the *Lusitania* case, Germany made the reservation that the indemnity would be paid without admission of wrongdoing.

It was announced, Jan 24, that Germany had submitted to the United States another written proposal designed to bring about a settlement of the controversy.

Sec. Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, Jan 26, informally agreed on a new tentative draft of a proposed agreement covering the points of difference in the controversy, and the document was sent to Berlin for consideration and approval. It was said that Count von Bernstorff had been given to understand that failure on the part of the German Government to yield to the demands of the United States for a disavowal might lead to a rupture in diplomatic relations.

It was learned Jan 31, that Sec. Lansing had recently rejected a second proposal from Germany to submit the *Lusitania* controversy to arbitration. In so doing he informed Count von Bernstorff that the vital interests and the national honor of the United States were involved, and that it was therefore not arbitrable, according to international custom.

LYNCHINGS

Lynchings in the United States in 1915 numbered 69, as recorded at Tuskegee Institute and announced at Montgomery, Ala., Jan 1. This was 17 more than in 1914. Georgia led the States with 18 lynchings. Mississippi was second with nine. Fifty-five persons lynched were negroes and 14 whites. The year before 49 were negroes and three whites. Three women were 1915 mob victims. In four instances, according to the Tuskegee records, innocent persons were put to death by mobs as proved by later events. Lynching by States was given: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1. (The sec. of the governor of Virginia said, however, that there were none in that State.)

MACY, R. H., & Co.

See

PRICE MAINTENANCE — VICTOR TALKING MACHINE CO. VS. R. H. MACY & CO.

MAPES, Charles Victor

Charles Victor Mapes, one of the leading agricultural chemists in the country, died in New York City, Jan 23, in his eightieth year.

MARKHAM, Sir Clements Robert

Sir Clements Markham, noted scientist and explorer, died in London, Jan 30, aged 86 years.

MARS (planet)

See

ASTRONOMY—CELESTIAL PHENOMENA, 1916.

MARYLAND

Emerson C. Harrington (Dem.), was inaugurated governor Jan 12. Both houses were also Democratic.

MASSACHUSETTS

See

MINIMUM WAGE—MASSACHUSETTS

MATCH INDUSTRY

Germany

The German match production reached its highest point at the beginning of the present century. In 1901 the total production of German matches was 205,400,000,000. After the introduction of the tax of Oct 1, 1909, the production considerably decreased. In 1910 it amounted to only 59,302,000,000 matches. The introduction of substitutes and electric lighting contributed to the decrease. According to a Jan Consular report the manufacture of matches had been affected through the want of the necessary wood, the asp and trembling poplar being used, the importation of which, principally from Russia, had been cut off. These kinds of wood absorb paraffine easily. In their place pine was used as it was formerly for phosphorus matches.

MAXWELL, William Henry

City Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell was re-elected by the New York Board of Education, Jan 26, and immediately received leave of absence with full pay from Feb 15 to Oct 10. His present term expires Mar 15.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS

See

GORGAS, MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM CRAWFORD

MEMLING, Hans

It was announced, Jan 23, that Hans Memling's "The Archer," declared to have been the last work of the great Flemish painter left in the art markets of the world, had been bought for $140,000 by a well known Fifth Avenue, New York, jeweler.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

See

DRUGS
INFLUENZA
POLYVALENT
RED CROSS SOCIETY
SIMPSON LIGHT
TETANUS

MENOCAL, Mario G.

See

CUBA

MERCURY (planet)

See

ASTRONOMY—CELESTIAL PHENOMENA, 1916

METAL CASTING

Alfred Lenz, a New York sculptor, was said, Jan 8, to have invented a new method of casting metals, a development of the "lost" wax process. In principle the process is the same as that employed by the masters of the Italian Renaissance. For small works a model is made in wax and then enveloped in a mold. The wax is melted out, and the bronze is poured into the cavity which remains. The material of which the mold is made was not disclosed.

MEXICO

The murder of a party of Americans by

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Mexican bandits, again brought the question of Mexican intervention to the front in Jan. There were heated debates in Congress and a telegram demanding the punishment of the murderers was dispatched to Carranza. As Carranza agreed to this, the affair was left in his hands. About the middle of the month, a bandit, charged with responsibility for the firing of the Cumbre tunnel, was arrested at Juarez. Later in the month the execution of two Mexicans for the murder of a Texas rancher caused indignation and let to counter accusations on the part of Mexicans. Toward the end of the month, the "invasion" of Mexico by a rescue party threatened international complications.

Even before the murders. there had been dissatisfaction in Congress over the Mexican situaton. Full informaton from the President as to the course of affairs with Mexico having been demanded by the Senate in a resolution adopted, Jan 6, without a division, after Senator Stone, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, had announced that there was no objection to it.

On Jan 10, C. R. Watson, chairman of the Mine and Smelters Operators' Association of Chihuahua and general manager of the Cusihuiriachic Mining Company, with fifteen of his associates, all representative Americans, and one Canadian, while en route from Chihuahua to their mines at Cusihuiriachic, were taken off the train forty miles west of Chihuahua City by bands commanded by Gen. Lopez and Gen. Reyna, operating under the direction of General Villa, stripped naked, and deliberately shot and killed.

It was stated that these men were murdered because they were Americans, and they were killed in accordance with the general policy publicly announced recently by Villa. This act occurred in territory announced to be in control of the Carranza forces.

Thomas A. Holmes, the only member of the mining party to escape, brought the first news of the murders. The bodies were recovered and brought to El Paso, Tex.

The United States government acted quickly through Sec. Lansing, who, Jan 12, telegraphed a demand on General Carranza for the immediate pursuit, capture, and punishment of the bandits.

At the same time Sec. Lansing, while announcing that every step would be taken to see that the perpetrators of the crime were apprehended and punished, denied published statements that the Watson party had returned to Mexico with the assent of the United States Government. He explained that the State Department never had revoked its repeated warning to Americans to leave and remain out of Mexico on account of unsettled conditions there.

Gen. José Rodriguez, Gen. Almeida, and several other Villa chieftains were captured, Jan 12, by Maximo Marquez, commanding the garrison at the town of Madera, and a small force of Americans who were guarding property at Madera. Almeida was shot immediately. Rodriguez was made prisoner, and his summary execution ordered by Gen. Gavira. About 40 of. Rodriguez's men were said to have been killed.

Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador designate of the de facto government of Mexico, assured Sec. Lansing, Jan 13, that Carranza troops had been dispatched to western Chihuahua with orders to kill or capture all the bandits concerned in the slaying of American citizens.

Despite the outburst of indignation in Congress over the killing of Americans in Chihuahua, and the demand made in Congressional resolutions for armed intervention in Mexico for the protection of Americans and other foreigners, President Wilson did not change his Mexican policy and was still opposed to armed intervention.

At the request of the United States a number of American mining companies ordered their employees to leave the country.

Gen. Carranza, under date of Jan 14, published a decree empowering any citizen of Mexico to kill on sight Gen. Villa, Rafel Castro and Pablo Lopez, murderers of Americans at Santa Ysabel.

Colonel Miguel Baca-Valles, a Villa bandit leader, was put to death in public at Juarez, Jan 18, and his body was placed on exhibition upon the station platform beside that of Gen. José Rodriguez, another Villa chieftain.

Manuel Guitierrez, an alleged bandit, was arrested at Juarez, Jan 17, and charged with having been primarily responsible for the firing of Cumbre tunnel, on the Mexican Northwestern Railroad, between Casas Grandes and Pearson, Chihuahua, where twenty-one Americans aboard a train lost their lives on Feb 4, 1914.

It was alleged that Gutierrez was an officer of the band led by Maximo Castillo, who was freed Jan 17 by the Federal authorities in El Paso. Gutierrez had affiliated himself with Villa, and with the disintegration of Villa's forces made overtures to Carranza officials who invited him to Juarez. On his arrival he was arrested. He was supposed to have robbed E. P. Fuller, a ranchman, near Villa Ahumada. Castillo and Jesus San Martin, also accused in affidavits in connection with the tunnel fire, left El Paso for New Orleans, Jan 17, to take ship for Cuba.

Bert Akers, a Texas ranchman, was killed at San Lorenzo, near Juarez, Jan 21, by Bernardo and Federico Duran, Mexican cattle thieves. The men confessed, Jan 22, and were executed by a Mexican firing squad at Juarez, Jan 23. The bodies were exhumed, the same day, for identification by a delegation from Texas so that a report might be made officially to Washington. The affair aroused anger in Mexico, and Representations were made, Jan 24, by Andres Garcia, Mexican consul, to the Department of State at Washington, through the Collector of Customs, Z. L. Cobb, that Americans living along the border were stealing cattle in Mexico and smuggling them across the border. Demand was made that the United States stop Americans from stealing Mexican cattle and punish the offenders.

The charge was said to be based on the

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crossing of the border at several places by Americans to recover on the Mexican side cattle that had been stolen on the Texas side and driven into Mexico.

Two American soldiers swam the Rio Grande, at Progresso, Tex., Jan 26, and were captured by Mexicans. Comrades of the men, led by three officers, invaded Mexican territory in an attempt to rescue them. Four were believed to have been drowned after a skirmish. Upon a protest from Carranza, the United States sent word that the three officers involved had been placed under arrest awaiting court martial. Efforts of Consul Garza, Carranza's representative, led to the final rescue of the two troopers by Carranza soldiers and their return to Texas.

See also
HUERTA, EX-PRES. VICTORIANO

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD

See
NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD

MINIMUM WAGE

See also
PROSTITUTION—ILLINOIS

Massachusetts

Most of the proprietors of the retail stores in Massachusetts accepted, Jan 1, the decree of the Minimum Wage Commission, establishing a standard of minimum wages for their female employees. For particulars of decree *see Information*, 1915.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.

See
FLOUR—PRODUCTION—MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MINES AND MINING

United States

The United States Geological Survey made its usual estimate of mineral production for 1915 in the form of a separate statement for each of the more important mineral products. These statements showed that the mining revival was in full swing. In the western States alone the metal production showed an increase in value of more than $130,000,000 over the corresponding figures for 1914; and the year's increase in output for the principal metals measured in value was more than $250,000,000. Perhaps the most notable item in the year's record was the stimulation of metal mining in the Western States. Almost without exception the increases in production were large and in several States 1915 was the best year on record. In Arizona, which leads in copper, the output of that metal exceeded the previous record production of 1913. California continued to lead in gold and had the largest yield in 32 years, and with one exception in half a century. In Montana and Arizona record outputs of silver were reported and in Alaska the increased production of gold and especially copper made 1915 a much more prosperous year than even 1906 when Fairbanks and Nome were yielding their greatest returns of gold from bonanza placers.

MISSIONARY WORK

At the Foreign Missions Conference, in session at Garden City, L. I., Jan 12, and attended by representatives of all societies in the United States and Canada doing Christian work under the foreign flag, it was reported that in spite of war Christian people of America and Canada gave to foreign missions in 1915 the sum of $1,625,379 more than in 1914, a gain of 9.43 per cent. The total gifts through 192 societies amounted to $18,793,990. Besides this sum nearly $600,000 was spent by some home societies in foreign countries, including Mexico, and two foreign boards sent more than $1,000,000 collected from Christian people to the relief of Armenians and Syrians.

MONNETT, Frank S.

See
LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

MONTAGU, Edwin Samuel

See
GREAT BRITAIN

MOON

See
ASTRONOMY—CELESTIAL PHENOMENA, 1916

MORENO, Alfredo Bazuerizo

See
ECUADOR

MORLEY, Arnold

Arnold Morley, formerly Postmaster-General of Great Britain, died in London, Jan 17. He was born in 1849.

MORTALITY

See
DEATH—CAUSES

MOUNT VESUVIUS

See
VOLCANOES—ITALY

MOVING PICTURES

See
GENERAL FILM RENTAL CO.

MUJICA, Eduardo Suarez

It was announced, Jan 14, that Eduardo Suàrez Mujica, Chilean Ambassador to the United States, had resigned, and would leave his post here in Mar or Apr to return to Chile. Before returning he planned to go to Europe to consult physicians about his health. His reasons for resigning, it was said, were that he wishes to return to look after interests from which he had been absent seven years. He also might run for Congress.

MUNITIONS

See
GREAT BRITAIN—MUNITIONS

MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER

See
INSURANCE—LIFE

NATIONAL CITY BANK, New York

See
WELLAND CANAL CASE

NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION

The third annual meeting of the National Foreign Trade Convention was held at New Orleans, La., Jan 27. The convention proposed a campaign for the United States to hold

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what it had attained in foreign commerce and money importance as a result of the European war.

NATURAL GAS

What was considered the biggest strike of gas in the world was made near Corpus Christi, Tex., Dec 31, 1915. The flow was found by the Guffey Company in No. 1 well. It was estimated that the capacity of the well was 50,000,000 cubic feet per day. This was the third strike by this company. The well was reported as beyond all control.

NECROLOGY

For the deaths of Jan, '16, *See:*

ASHLEY, Clarence Degrand
BARKER, Rear-Adm. Albert Smith
BARROWS, Charles Clifford, M.D.
BENSON, Alfred Washburn
BRADY, John J.
BURNETT, Brig.-Gen. Henry Lawrence
BURNHAM, Edward Levy Lawson, Lord
CATLIN, Brig.-Gen. Isaac Swartword
CHAMBERLAIN, Samuel Selwyn
DODD, Frank Howard
DODGE, Gen. Grenville Mellen
EATON, Frederick Heber
FERNALD, Merritt Caldwell
GILDER, Jeannette Leonard
GRAHAM, Brig.-Gen. William Montrose
HILGARD, Eugene Woldemar
HODSON, Brig.-Gen. George Benjamin
HUERTA, Ex-Pres. Victoriano
JACOBS, Joseph
KETCHAM, Gen. Thomas E.
KNAPP, Charles Welbourne
LAMAR, Justice Joseph Rucker
LOVELL, Sir Francis Henry
MAPES, Charles Victor
MARKHAM, Sir Clements Robert
MORLEY, Arnold.
NICHOLS, Brig.-Gen. George F.
NOYES, George Henry
O'CONNELL, Joseph, M.D.
OTT, Isaac, M.D.
PEARSALL, Brig.-Gen. James Buchanan
PODBIELSKI, Gen. Viktor A. Theador
REHAN, Ada
RINGLING, "Al"
ROBERTSON, Sir George Scott
SCANNELL, Bp. Richard
SCHNEIDER, Charles Conrad
SCHWAB, John Christopher
SERRAT, Gen.
THEOTOKIS, George
VAN HORN, Robert Thompson
VORONTZOFF-DASHKOFF, Count von

NEGROES

See
LYNCHINGS

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Prof. Michel Idvorsky Pupin of the graduate engineering school of Columbia University, was elected, Jan 6, president of the New York Academy of Sciences.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD

—Merger with Lake Shore

The New York Central Lines equipment trust issue of 1913, floated in connection with the consolidation of the New York Central and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroads, was valid and the reissuance of $70,000,000 4 per cent Central bonds, another important readjustment upon which the merger hinged, was regular and its consummation was well within the authority of the companies concerned, according to a decision of the New York Court of Appeals, Jan 25, which established these two facts, thereby closing litigation over the merger of the Central and Lake Shore railroads, which had its beginning in the days when the consolidation was only in the minds of the majority stockholders.

NEW YORK CITY

See also
IMMIGRATION—NEW YORK CITY
PROSTITUTION—NEW YORK CITY
RAILROADS — FREIGHT CONGESTION — NEW YORK CITY

—Dept. of Education

See
MAXWELL, WILLIAM HENRY

—Public Service Commission

Public Service Commissioner Robert Colgate Wood sent in his resignation Jan 3; Gov. Whitman accepted the resignation, which was to take immediate effect, and appointed Henry W. Hodge, a consulting engineer of wide reputation, to succeed him.

Wood was indicted Jan 25 on the charge of soliciting a bribe. The indictment was returned by the Dec grand jury. Wood surrendered, pleaded not guilty, and was held in $7500 bail.

The Thompson Legislative Committee began its investigation in New York City, Jan 3, of interlocking directorates of public service corporations and equipment concerns. Frank Hedley, vice-president and general manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, was on the stand several hours, and admitted that until a few weeks before he had been connected with at least one concern that sold goods to the Interborough.

—Quarantine

See
UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT.—PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

—Anti-trust litigation

Six of the eleven former directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, charged by the government with criminal violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, were found not guilty in New York City, Jan 9, by the jury which for nearly three months had been trying the case. The jury disagreed on the others.

Those acquitted were D. Newton Barney, Farmington, Conn.; Robert W. Taft, Providence, R. I.; James S. Hemingway, A. Heaton Robertson, and Frederick F. Brewster, New Haven; and Henry K. McHarg, Stamford, Conn.

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Those on whom the jury disagreed were William Rockefeller, New York; Charles F. Brooker, Ansonia, Conn.; Charles M. Pratt, Brooklyn; Lewis Cass Ledyard, New York; and Edward D. Robbins, New Haven.

The verdict was returned after fifty-one hours of deliberation. The final vote on the five defendants upon whom the jurors could not agree stood 8 to 4. The jurors did not reach their verdict until after they had reported to Judge Hunt earlier in the day that they could not agree. Up to that time—at noon—they had been deliberating with a view to bringing in a verdict on the guilt or innocence of the defendants collectively.

The court then instructed them to make further efforts to concur, and that if they could not agree upon all, to try and reach a decision on some. The vote on the question of all at that time also stood 8 to 4, it was learned.

Attorney-General Gregory formally announced, Jan 13, that the government would retry the 5 former directors over whose guilt or innocence the jury disagreed, and would quash the indictments against the 6 defendants who had obtained permission to be tried separately. These 6 were George F. Baker, Theodore N. Vail, T. DeWitt Cuyler, Francis T. Maxwell, Edward Milligan, and Alexander Cochrane.

NEW YORK STATE

Following are the important recommendations made in Governor Whitman's message to the Legislature, Jan 5:

Centering of financial authority, audit and responsibility with the Controller, making him almost as important an official as the Governor. Inauguration of a budget system which will compel the Legislature to give detailed reasons for every appropriation in advance. Substitution of serial bonds for long-term improvement bonds and a correction in the sinking funds methods. Elimination of the State Fiscal Supervisor and placing of his authority with the Controller. Abolition of all the special funds and the substitution therefor of just three-day sinking fund contributions, proceeds from the sale of state-manufactured products and a general fund for all current state expenses. Abolition of port wardens and health officer of New York and transfer of their functions to the federal government. Abandonment of State Natutical School and return of the training ship *Newport* to the federal government. Discontinuance of the construction of the Mohansic Hospital and the State Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights. Erection of a new hospital at Middletown for segregation of aged insane.

See also
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—NEW YORK

—Population

New York state had a population of 9,687,744, consisting of 8,059,515 citizens and 1,628,229 aliens, according to the census taken by the state in June, 1915. The report of the enumeration was made to the Legislature Jan 17.

Greater New York had 5,047,221 residents, or 52 per cent of the state's total population. Eighty-three and two-tenths per cent of the state's population were citizens. In 1905 the state's total population was 8,067,308, of which 7,062,988, or 87.6 per cent, were citizens, and 1,004,320, or 12.4 per cent, were aliens. These figures showed that the number of inhabitants of the Empire State had increased 20,86 per cent during the past ten years, the number of citizens increasing 14.1 per cent and the number of aliens 62.1 per cent.

In ten years, New York state gained no less than 1,620,436 inhabitants. During the same ten years Greater New York increased from 4,013,781 in 1905 to 5,047,221 in 1915.

The cities of New York state, including Saratoga Springs and White Plains, represented a total population of 7,249,602, or 74.8 per cent of the entire state. Of this number, 5,797,284 were citizens, figures representing 71.9 per cent of the total citizen population of the state. Aliens living in the cities totaled 1,452,318, or 89.1 per cent of the total alien population of the state.

On June 1 the incorporated villages of the state claimed a total population of 863,894, consisting of 705,782 citizens and 68,112 aliens, the percentage of inhabitants of incorporated villages being 8.9 per cent the number of citizens 9.3 per cent the number of aliens 4.2 per cent.

The rural communities of the state were credited with a population of 1,607,327, of whom 1,496,282 were citizens and 111,065 aliens, the rural population being 16.5 per cent of the state's total. Out of the total residents of the rural sections, the citizens were 18.5 per cent of the total citizen population of the state and the aliens 6.7 per cent of the total.

Within the eight Indian reservations of the state there was a permanent redskin population of 4845, as compared with 5006 in 1905, a decrease of 161 during the ten years.

NICHOLS, Brig-Gen. George F.

Brig.-Gen. George F. Nichols, a Civil War veteran, died at Plattsburg, N. Y., Jan 18, aged 82 years.

NITROGEN

See
FERTILIZER

NORWAY

See
FIRES—NORWAY

NOYES, George Henry

Judge George H. Noyes, of Milwaukee, Wis., died at Clearwater, Fla., Jan 10. He was born in 1849.

O'CONNELL, Joseph, M.D.

Dr. Joseph O'Connell, health officer of the port of New York, died Jan 1, aged 49 years.

O'HARA VICE COMMISSION

See
PROSTITUTION—ILLINOIS

OLD AGE PENSIONS

Germany

The Reichstag, Jan 15, unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the reduction of the age limit in the case of old-age pensions from 70 to 65 years.

OPERA

See
"GOYESCAS" (opera).
"PRINCE IGOR" (opera)

OREGON

See
PROHIBITION—OREGON
SUNDAY-CLOSING LAW—OREGON

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ORLEANS, Princess Marie Louise d'

See

BOURBON, PRINCE PHILIPPE MARIE ALPHONSE DE

OSBORNE, Thomas Mott

See

SING SING PRISON, NEW YORK STATE

OTT, Isaac, M.D.

Dr. Isaac Ott, a distinguished Pennsylvania neurologist, died Jan 1, aged 68 years.

PAINTINGS

See

MEMLING, HANS

PANAMA

See

FIRES

PANAMA CANAL

—Railroad competition

A decision was entered, Jan 9, by the Interstate Commerce Commission approving the operation of the steamships *Great Northern* and *Northern Pacific* by the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company on the Pacific coast. The steamship company was owned by the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Company, which in turn was owned by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railroads. The commission held that the "service of the Great Northern Steamship Company here considered is in the interest of the public and is of advantage to the convenience and commerce of the people. A continuance of same will neither exclude, prevent nor reduce competition on the route by water and should be permitted."

PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

Lima, Peru, was selected, Jan 6, for the next session of the Pan-American scientific congress, to be held in 1921, the centennial of Peru's declaration of independence. The choice, made by the executive committee, was on suggestion of the delegation from Chili, whose chairman, Ambassador Suarez Mujica, was president of the congress. There was virtually no opposition.

Delegates to the second Pan-American Scientific Congress were guests of Sec. Lansing, Jan 8, at a banquet of which the feature was addresses re-emphasizing the growing tendency toward closer relations among the American republics.

The United States government's Pan-American policy was revealed in detail by President Wilson, Jan 6, in an address before the second Pan-American Scientific Congress. He explained the proposals submitted to South and Central American diplomats the week before by Sec. Lansing as a basis for an effective agreement between all the republics of the western hemisphere "not only for international peace of America, but the domestic peace of America."

This programme, as outlined by the President, proposed that the American nations should unite in guaranteeing to each other absolute political independence and territorial integrity; agree to settle all pending boundary disputes as soon as possible by amicable process; agree to handle all disputes arising among them by patient, impartial investigation and to settle them by arbitration; agree that no revolutionary expedition shall be outfitted against or supplies for revolutionists shipped to neighboring states.

See also

INTERNATIONAL LAW

PATENTS

See

PRICE MAINTENANCE—VICTOR TALKING MACHINE CO. vs. R. H. MACY & CO.

TRADE NAMES

PARCEL POST

See

GERMANY—COMMERCE

PEACE

See

FORD PEACE EXPEDITION

PEARSALL, Brig.-Gen. James Buchanan

Brig.-Gen. James Buchanan Pearsall died at Glen Cove, N. Y., Jan 20, in his 89th year.

PENSIONS

See

OLD-AGE PENSIONS—GERMANY

"PERSIA" case

It became known, Jan 2, that the British P. & O. liner *Persia* was sunk off the Island of Crete, Dec 30, the day after Austria's disavowal of the *Ancona* sinking, with a loss of 119 passengers, including 2 Americans, and 217 members of the crew. The vessel went down within five minutes after a terrific explosion forward. Nobody on board claimed to have seen a submarine.

One hundred and fifty-three survivors were landed at Alexandria, Jan 2; 11, including Lord Montagu, were landed at Malta, Jan 3; another boat was reported to have arrived at Malta, Jan 6.

Ambassador Gerard in Berlin and Ambassador Penfield in Vienna were instructed to ask for the report of the submarine commander who sank the vessel, in case the sinking was done by a torpedo, the United States government having been unable to determine whether a torpedo or a mine caused the loss of the vessel.

On Jan 18, Germany denied that her submarines were responsible. Berlin's assurance was a sequel to a memorandum presented by the ambassador promising full satisfaction to the United States if it should be found that a German submarine commander had violated his instructions and sunk the *Persia* without warning.

It was announced, Jan 28, that the United States had addressed another inquiry to Austria, asking if any of its submarine commanders had knowledge of the destruction of the British liner *Persia*. A statement that they had none, reported to have been handed to Ambassador Penfield several days before, never had been received at Washington.

State Department officials considered that they virtually had exhausted every other

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source of information in their effort to establish what caused the sinking of the ship.

PERU

—Finance

The Cabinet Council, Jan 13, agreed to withdraw the project for a loan of $15,000,000, which had been submitted to the Senate and approved by the finance committee of the Senate on Dec 29, 1915.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

—Commerce

Figures compiled by Arthur F. Renner, statistician of the Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the River Delaware and its Navigable Tributaries, and made public Jan 9, indicated that during 1915 exports from the port of Philadelphia were valued at approximately $135,000,000, the largest total shown in the record of the port, and exceeding by $69,000,000 the total of 1914. Only once before, in 1907, were exports in excess of one hundred million dollars, reaching $106,570,527 in that year. Imports fell off in value during 1915 approximately $18,000,000, having totaled, with Dec estimated, only $69,000,000, the lowest since 1908, when the value was $57,407,933.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

See
SULU SEA

PLANETS

See
SATURN

PNEUMONIA

See
DEATH—CAUSES

PODBIELSKI, Gen. Viktor A. Theodor

Gen. von Podbielski, former German Postmaster-General and friend of the Kaiser, died Jan 26, in Berlin. He was 71 years old.

Gen. von Podbielski, then a former Minister of Agriculture, was chosen for Postmaster-General by the Emperor in 1897. It was under his régime that the German telephone system was organized and the direct German-American cable was opened.

POE, Edgar Allan

An account of discoveries in the uncollected poems of Edgar Allan Poe will be found in the *Nation*, Jan 27, p. 105.

POLYVALENT

Dr. Pierre Roux, director of the Pasteur Institute, announced to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, Jan 18, that a remarkable advance in serum-therapy had been made as the result of a discovery by Dr. Bassuet. By his method it was possible to cleanse automatically wounds which hitherto had resisted treatment, Dr. Roux said.

Dr. Bassuet employs the polyvalent serum discovered in 1915 by Drs. Lecainche and Valleé. Dr. Roux said 420 wounded men, who had been in hospitals from six to fourteen months, were treated according to Dr. Bassuet's method. As a result, the infection seemed to revive in the wounds. Abcesses formed and burst spontaneously, eliminating bits of bone, splinters, bullets, pieces of clothing, and even drains and silver threads left in the incisions by mistake. After this had happened, Dr. Roux said, the wounds healed quickly in most cases, and men who had been lying helpless for months were discharged, cured.

PORTLAND CEMENT

See
CEMENT

PORTUGAL

See also
FIRES—PORTUGAL

—Finance

Premier Costa introduced in the Portuguese Parliament, Jan 13, the budget for 1916-17, indicating a deficit of $3,000,000. The budget estimated revenues at $85,000,000 and ordinary expenditures at $88,000,000. The total necessary to cover all defense expenditures and others that had come to Portugal as a result of the war was placed at $105,000,000.

POSTAL AFFAIRS

See
BRITISH GUIANA

POTASH

See
FERTILIZER

PRECIOUS STONES

—Commerce

Figures on the importations of precious stones for the year of 1915 and for Dec, as compared with similar periods of 1914 and 1913, showed that the annual total was less than 1913, but greater than 1914. The figures for Dec, 1915, recorded an enormous increase over both previous years. The Customs House report made public Jan 6, follows:

YEAR 1915

Cut	$18,457,565.00
Uncut 10 per cent	7,169,359.00
Uncut free	368,880.00
Total	$25,995,804.00

YEAR 1914

Cut	$15,994,528.00
Uncut 10 per cent	2,856,633.00
Uncut free	425,430.00
Total	$19,276,591.00

YEAR 1913

Cut	$33,513,304.00
Uncut	12,624,024.00
Total	$46,137,328.00

DECEMBER ONLY

1915	$3,978,850.00
1914	$976,711.00
1913	$1,877,902.00

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY

See
ROOT, ELIHU
WILSON, WOODROW

PRICE MAINTENANCE

—Victor Talking Machine Co. vs. R. H. Macy & Co.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in an opinion written by Judge E. Henry Lacombe, Jan 12, reversed the order of Judge

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Charles M. Hough which dismissed the injunction proceeding brought by the Victor Talking Machine Company against the conductors of R. H. Macy & Co.'s department store. The action sought to restrain the department store from selling or offering for sale patented talking machines and records.

The Appellate Division held that by terms of a license notice to dealers the owner of the patented article has full control over the conditions of its disposal until the expiration of the patent. The terms are "only the right to use for demonstrating" and the extension to the public of the right to use the apparatus upon payment of a royalty. Judge Lacombe said:

"The owner of a patent who manufactures machines under such patent can give the right to use to whom he pleases upon what conditions he may choose to impose. As the sole result of demonstration is to induce the public to get the machines it may be assumed that distributors are paid by the Victor company. The documents are long and complicated, but it seems to us that the 'royalty or payment in advance' is what they provide for. We do not know why under the law and the authorities a patentee may not thus dispose temporarily of the use and ultimately of the title of a machine made by him and protected by his patent."

"PRINCE IGOR" (opera)

Alexander Borodin's Russian opera of "Prince Igor" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House Dec 30, 1915. The opera had then its first performance in America.

Its story embodies a historical narrative drawn from a tale of old Slavonic literature dating, if it is genuine, from the twelfth century. Prince Igor is shown in the prelude setting out with his army to punish the invading Oriental tribe of the Polovtsi, an enterprise delayed but not interrupted by an eclipse of the sun. In the first act there are feasting and rejoicing by the people stirred up to acclaim Galitzky as their prince in Igor's place by two comic rascals; there is a second scene in which Jaroslavna laments her spouse's absence; a deputation of women complain of Galitzky's misdeeds, and he comes in, meeting her reproaches; then comes the news of Igor's defeat and capture. In the second act Igor and his son Vladimir are prisoners in the Polovtsian camp, Vladimir making love to the chieftain's daughter, and Igor refuses an opportunity to escape; there is a festival, with wild and barbaric Oriental dancing in honor of the distinguished prisoners. In the third act Igor's resolve is broken by the sight of his captor's troops returning from his capital with booty, and he escapes, while his son is held back by the bonds of love. The fourth act shows Igor's return, his reunion with Jaroslavna, the rejoicing of the people, the efforts of the two rascals to escape punishment.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

President Hibben's annual report to the board of trustees of Princeton University, made public Jan 19, showed that the deficit in 1915 was $17,000, compared with $34,000 in 1914 and $73,000 in 1913.

President Hibben pointed out that in the past ten years Princeton had more than doubled its physical equipment, nineteen new buildings having been erected in that time. Other figures of the report showed that the faculty had practically been doubled in the past ten years, while the enrolment had increased about 20 per cent.

PRISONS

See also

SING SING PRISON—NEW YORK STATE —Labor

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island declared, Jan 25, that prison contract labor was not slavery. The opinion was rendered in a suit brought by William Anderson, a former convict, who, while serving a sentence, was required to work in the prison shirt factory, which was making goods for a manufacturing firm. Anderson alleged that such employment was slavery.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Fusion with the Republicans under certain circumstances in the Presidential election in the fall of 1916 was advocated by the Progressive National Committee, which, Jan 11, held a strenuous session in Chicago and wound up its deliberations with the adoption of a 1200-word pronunciamento which differed in its essentials only slightly from the 1912 platform of the organization. The way, moreover, was paved for the possible nomination of a joint candidadate for President other than Theodore Roosevelt.

The committee voted to hold the Progressive National Convention in Chicago on June 7, at the same time as the Republican convention. Candidates did not figure in the discussions of the committee.

PROHIBITION

United States

Internal Revenue Collector Williams stated at Tacoma, Jan 3, that the Washington prohibition law would cost the Federal government $1,430,000 a year. It was apparent that prohibition laws which had gone into effect would result in cutting off a large sum from the Federal treasury. The states which had gone dry yielded internal revenue in 1915 on distilled and fermented liquors as follows:

Virginia	$1,661,000
Colorado	603,000
Idaho	46,453
Iowa	704,000
Oregon	613,000
South Carolina	40,700
Washington	1,430,000
	$5,099,053

If the government should loose all of this internal revenue it would amount to more than $5,000,000. As a matter of fact, the loss would not amount to quite as much, as in some cases the prohibiting laws do not prohibit the manufacture of liquor for shipment out of the state.

Arkansas

State wide prohibition became effective Jan 1.

Colorado

State wide prohibition became effective Jan 1.

Idaho

State wide prohibition became effective Jan 1.

Iowa

State wide prohibition became effective Jan 1.

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Kentucky

By a vote of 20 to 14 the State Senate, Jan 25, defeated the Frost bill, which carried a constitutional amendment putting statewide prohibition before the people for a vote. It was on of the most bitter fights seen on the General Assembly floor in years. The "drys" lacked nine votes of having enough to carry the amendment.

Oregon

State wide prohibition became effective Jan 1.

South Carolina

State wide prohibition became effective Jan 1.

Washington

State wide prohibition became effective Jan 1.

PROSTITUTION

Illinois

The O'Hara Vice Commission of the Illinois Senate reported Jan 19, its findings and conclusions, based on extensive investigation of conditions in Illinois and particularly in Chicago. Minimum wage legislation was urged. The report asserted that low wages were responsible for the greater part of immorality among young girls. Other causes of vice among the working classes according to the report were improper working conditions, unsanitary and unsegregated rest rooms for factory girls and unlimited hours of labor. The report was compiled from the testimony of scores of working girls and their employers.

The committee's report concluded an investigation that began in Aug 1913, and covered extensive inquiries into conditions existing in Chicago, Springfield, Peoria, Alton, East St. Louis and other Illinois cities.

The following recommendations were made:

Enactment of a minimum wage law.
Repeal of social laws fallen into disuse and strict enforcement of others.
Encouragement of uniform state social legislation.
Improvement of conditions for girls in domestic service.
Establishment of homes for moral and industrial schooling of reformed women.
Extension of vocational education.
Abolition of the "fining" system in the treatment of immoral women.
Registration of minor boys and girls in employment.
Prohibition of printing in newspapers of details of court cases involving moral lapses.
Creation of a state athletic commission for the encouragement of healthful pastimes.

New York City

The social evil in New York had been reduced in amount in the past three years and made less conspicuous in form, according to a report issued, Jan 9, by John D. Rockefeller's Bureau of Social Hygiene as a supplement to the bureau's volume on commercialized vice, published in 1913. Police Commissioner Woods, the report declared, was largely responsible for the improved morals of the city.

The investigators found that on Nov 1, 1915, there were only 23 private houses in operation in New York, against 142 in 1912. The number of inmates dwindled from 1686 to hardly more than fifty.

In 1912 the Bureau of Social Hygiene found that 1172 vice resorts were located in 575 tenement houses in Manhattan, but when the supplementary report was made, in Nov, it was learned there were only 482 such places, with 771 inmates.

During 1912 103 hotels were discovered in Manhattan which were classified as being disorderly or suspicious. The number classified as disorderly was ninety. In the course of the present investigation 56 such hotels were reported in Manhattan.

The bureau said that the number of women in vice resorts and on the streets counted in 1912 was 14,926, while in the recent investigation 1347 were found on the streets and 2342 in resorts.

PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY

The Provident Loan Society in 1915 had the greatest year in its history, having made 571,059 loans, amounting to $19,544,534.50. In Sept heavy repayments of loans began and continued until New Year. During these four months the number of loans made was 180,698, amounting to $6,416,508.50, while the number of loans repaid was 210,196, amounting to $7,155,930.50, showing a decrease of 29,498 loans, amounting to $739,422. The staff handled 1,146,721 transactions, involving $40,352,077. Three new members were elected to the society. They are Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt, Pierre Jay and George B. McClellan.

PUPIN, Michel Idvorsky

See
NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

PURE FOOD

See
DRUGS

QUICKSILVER

—Commerce

United States

The war demand for quicksilver was very large in 1915, owing to its extensive use in the manufacture of high explosives in the form of mercurial fulminates.

Foreign trade statistics of the Department of Commerce made public Jan 5 indicated that exports of quicksilver for the calendar year 1915 were much heavier than during 1914, while imports fell off. About 3300 flasks, valued at an average of approximately $67.73 per flask, were exported in 1915, as compared with 1446 flasks in 1914. The imports entered for consumption were estimated for 1915 at 5200 flasks, valued at approximately $52.70 per flask, against 8198 flasks in 1914.

RADIUM

—Production

United States

Late in 1915 one and one-tenth grams of radium (element) were sold in this country at the rate of $120,000 a gram, according to a report issued Jan 30 by the United States Geological Survey. This would be at the rate of $9,000,000 a pound. The entire output of the United States in 1915 was only 6 grams, or about 1-76th of a pound avoirdupois. The European war caused a great slump in the production of radium, as in 1914 22.3 grams were produced.

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RAILROADS

—Earnings, 1915

The following figures give the gross earnings of railroads during the first ten months of 1915.

Ten Months.	Mileage 1915.	Mileage 1914.	Gross Earnings 1915.	Gross Earnings 1914.	P. C.
Trunk, Eastern	17,037	16,724	$431,568,518	$414,345,302	+ 4.2
Trunk, Western	8,455	8,037	125,289,695	121,695,568	+ 2.9
Anthracite Coal	3,239	3,133	105,080,565	103,030,245	+ 2.0
Other Eastern	2,095	2,048	47,583,053	46,853,850	+ 1.6
Central West	8,485	8,546	84,936,589	86,767,651	— 2.1
Granger	31,878	30,940	237,945,612	239,634,882	— 0.7
Southern	30,245	30,020	201,114,148	209,920,772	— 3.3
Southwest	32,068	28,496	269,572,290	264,899,370	+ 1.7
Pacific	28,711	37,985	293,384,055	298,487,483	— 1.7
U. S. Roads	162,213	155,929	$1,856,474,525	$1,845,635,123	+ 0.6
Canadian	17,865	16,997	131,261,185	146,823,445	—10.6
Total	179,,078	172,926	$1,987,735,710	$1,992,458,568	— 0.2

The earnings by months follow:

	1915.	1914.	P. C.
Jan.	$162,194,865	$174,942,624	— 7.3
Feb.	156,093,174	156,792,121	— 0.4
Mar.	170,083,646	182,044,177	— 6.5
Apr.	173,059,032	176,906,614	— 2.2
May	164,497,652	177,297,676	— 7.2
June	184,518,520	185,884,796	— 0.7
July	191,722,789	190,820,169	+ 0.4
Aug.	190,173,004	185,944,855	+ 2.3
Sept.	213,605,069	202,749,161	+ 4.9
Oct.	227,648,428	201,474,795	+12.9

An article in *The Railway Age Gazette,* as summarized in the *Literary Digest* for Jan 8, gives some statistics about the promotion of efficiency in railroading. Experimentation in train loading was taken up all over the continent in 1915. In the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1915, earnings of railroads of the United States were $163,000,000 less than in 1914. The reports showed, however, that the operating expenses were cut by $186,000,000, so that the books actually showed an increase in net returns. A little over half of this saving was in transporation expenses, which were reduced to 9 cents a mile. Out of thirty-five roads, including the biggest systems in the country, twenty-eight showed increases in their tonnage per freight train, as compared with the fiscal year of 1914. According to these statistics, the average tons per train carried on these thirty-five roads was 504, compared with 482 in 1914. This is an increase of twenty-two tons for each train. In 1894 the average number of tons per freight train was 179.8. In 1904 it was 308.8 tons. And in 1914 it was 451.8 tons, a gain in twenty years of 152 per cent. In 1894 the railroads of the United States hauled 80,335,000,000 tons of freight one mile and in 1914 a total of 288,319,000,000 tons per mile. This is an increase of 259 per cent; but it was handled with only 42 per cent more train miles. The 1914 ton mileage also represents an increase of 65 per cent over that of 1904, which was 174,522,000, but it required an increase of only 12.5 per cent in train miles. In other words, to have handled the traffic of 1914 with the average train of 1894 would have required running 1,600,000,000 train miles instead of 638,000,000. The saving, 962,000,000 train miles, is 150 per cent of the train miles actually run in 1914.

The average cost of operation per train mile for all trains, as shown by the Interstate Commerce Commission reports, was $1.31 in 1904 and $1.77 in 1914. The cost per train mile in freight service is considerably higher than the average for both freight and passenger service. While it is impossible to state exactly the average cost of operation for a freight train mile, it is evident that a saving of 962,000,000 train miles means a saving of hundreds of millions of dollars annually in operating expenses.

The average number of loaded cars per train was increased from 17.4 in 1904 to 21.4 in 1914, while the average number of tons per loaded car was increased from 17.7 to 21.1.

The amount of the increase in tons per train from 1904 to 1914 alone is greater than the total average tons per train for the railways in most other countries. Outside of Canada and Mexico, Germany is the only country in the world whose railways come anywhere near ours in train loading. The figures for some of the principal countries for 1912 are as follows: Canada, 325.3; Germany, 240.4; Mexico, 224.1; India, 184.4; Austria, 180.5; Rumania, 143.7; France, 141.7; Holland, 137.1; Switzerland, 132.8; Japan, 110.7; South Australia, 109.6.

See also
NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD
NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

Balkans

The first Balkan express left Berlin for Constantinople Jan 15, via Dresden, Vienna, Belgrade and Sofia, and arrived at the Ottoman capital Jan 17.

Russia

It was reported in Jan that all the work on the central section of the new Petrozavodsk-Ekaterina railway in Russia had shut down, and that work would not be resumed until late in May. The new railway is the one projected to reach the coast of Lapland at a point 225 miles west of the White Sea, and is designed to relieve the single-track line to Archangel, which until three weeks before was the sole western seaport of Russia open to the importation of merchandise and munitions of war.

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—Accidents

Of the 8621 persons killed by steam railways in the year 1915, 222 were passengers and 1594 were employees on duty, 215 were employees not on duty, 5084 were trespassers, 1163 were non-trespassers not included in any of the above classes, and 343 were victims of industrial accidents.

Of the 162,040 persons injured, 12,110 were passengers, 38,060 were employees on duty, 840 were employees not on duty, 5390 were other persons not trespassing, 6448 were trespassers, and 99,192 were hurt in industrial accidents.

The comparison for the past three years, as regards passengers and employees killed and injured by the operation of trains, is as follows:

	1915	1914	1913
Passengers killed	222	265	403
Passengers injured	12,110	15,121	16,539
Employees killed	1,809	1,850	3,301
Employees injured	38,900	51,938	57,797

The number of fatalities in railway industrial accidents was 409 in 1914 and 414 in 1913, and those injured in industrial accidents totaled 113,274 in 1914 and 113,620 in 1913.

The number of collisions and derailments on steam railways in the past ten years was as follows:

Year.	No. of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.	Damage and cost of clearing wrecks.
1905	11,595	1,064	11,949	$9,711,656
1906	13,455	977	12,686	10,659,189
1907	15,458	1,291	16,236	12,865,702
1908	13,034	728	12,834	10,183,660
1909	9,670	606	9,560	7,480,203
1910	11,779	773	12,579	9,823,958
1911	11,865	785	11,793	9,851,780
1912	13,698	772	15,096	11,527,458
1913	15,526	791	14,565	13,049,214
1914	13,806	605	11,437	10,965,181
1915	10,387	282	7,554	7,800,898

The chief track causes of derailments in the past four years were:

	1915	1914	1913	1912
Broken rail	272	311	340	363
Spread rail	90	217	231	251
Soft track	354	356	299	327
Bad ties	61	62	59	52
Sunken	32	27	31	22
Irregular track	415	512	533	531
Miscellaneous	283	403	466	331

The chief train equipment defects that caused derailments were:

	1915	1914	1913	1912
Wheels	867	1,129	1,223	1,235
Axles or journals	367	425	474	410
Draft gear	280	411	366	177
Brakes	353	260	313	216
Couplers	219	233	205	208

These figures indicate some reduction in the accidents due to "brittle" rails and wheels, about which there was an outcry several years before; but there was an increase in accidents due to bad ties and poor ballasting.

Summary of accidents, etc., on electric railways in the year 1915: 140 collisions, in which 16 persons were killed and 695 injured; 73 derailments, 3 killed, 209 injured.

The total damage from collisions and derailments was $62,649.

The totals for the past four years were:

	1915	1914	1913	1912
Collisions and derailments	213	232	275	261
Killed	19	27	29	21
Injured	904	1,289	1,401	1,605

See also
DEATH—CAUSES

—Freight congestion

New York City

An investigation of the freight congestion in and about New York was started at the end of Jan by the Interstate Commerce Commission because of complaints received from shippers charging discrimination as well as lack of proper terminal facilities. Railroad men maintained that the trouble was due to lack of bottoms to carry off the export freight, while shippers said that the railroads had exaggerated the shortage of bottoms to hide their own shortcomings.

—Valuation

Arguments were heard, Jan 26, before the Interstate Commerce Commission upon the question of fixing the physical value of transportation companies as required under the acts of Congress. The commission held hearings on this subject some time before and then permitted all interested persons to file briefs. The arguments were upon the briefs filed as of record. This public consideration of the valuation question brought to light the fact that the state commissions were anxious that the Federal commission should adopt a valuation system which should not vary to any great degree from the valuation methods already applied by those state commissions. The carriers contended that they should co-operate with the commission to avoid needless controversies later and prevent duplication of work.

—Water competition

See
PANAMA CANAL—RAILROAD COMPETITION

RAND

See
GOLD—PRODUCTION—TRANSVAAL

RECIPROCITY

Brazil—United States

The State Department was advised, Jan 7, that the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Brazil had been extended by the Brazilian government to include the year 1916. The agreement, which had to be renewed annually, gives a 30 per cent preferential rate to American flour and 20 per cent to fifteen other important commodities.

RED CROSS SOCIETY

Figures made public Jan 2 showed that during 1915 the American Red Cross shipped 161 consignments of hospital and other relief supplies to Europe, the total weight of the shipments being about 4,000,000 pounds and their value more than $1,000,000. All the warring countries of Europe were included in the shipments, which in size and value were the greatest ever sent from a neutral country to nations at war.

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Among the larger items of these shipments were the following:

Anæsthetics, pounds	49,789
Antiseptic tablets, pounds	1,150,000
Bandages, 2,162,689, or pounds	221,425
Cigarettes (all donated)	10,375,750
Clothing for refugees, pieces	321,804
Cotton, pounds	922,677
Hospital garments	341,531
Hospital linen, pieces	61,648
Motor trucks and ambulances	33
Supplies for sanitary commission, cases	5,506
Including sulphur, pounds	358,983
Surgical dressings	7,798,941
Surgical gauze, yards	1,707,705

REHAN, Ada

Ada Rehan, the actress, died in New York City Jan 8. She was born in 1860.

RELIGION

See
CHURCHES

REPUBLICAN PARTY

The national committee, Jan 2, agreed to reduce the Southern representation in the Republican National Convention 30 per cent. The method by which the national committee reduced the quota of Southern delegates was the application of an apportionment system uniformly throughout the entire country. The following table shows how each Southern state will lose:

	1912	1916
Alabama	24	16
Arkansas	18	15
Florida	12	8
Georgia	28	17
Louisiana	20	12
Mississippi	20	12
North Carolina	24	21
South Carolina	18	11
Tennessee	24	21
Texas	40	26
Virginia	24	15
Total Southern delegates	252	174

New York was the only Northern state affected. The three New York Congressional districts, which would lose a delegate by the application of this rule were the twelfth, thirteenth and twentieth.

RINGLING, "Al"

Al Ringling, the veteran circus man, died Jan 1, aged 63 years.

RIO DUBINA ["River of Doubt"]

The discovery of the source of the Rio Dubina (River of Doubt), the existence of which was reported by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt on his return from South America, was described, Jan 7, in San Francisco by George and Stephen Gester, of Berkeley Cal., engineers in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, who returned from an expedition into the Eastern Andes.

The engineers said they reached the headquarters of the River of Doubt by crossing the Andes with pack mules from Lima. They had with them, they said, data from Colonel Roosevelt's report by which to check their observations. The river, according to the Gesters, has its sources among the glaciers high up in the mountains. The explorers said they crossed the mountains at an elevation of 17,500 feet and that they encountered glaciers at the 12,000-foot level. They described the river as running 900 miles from the boundary of Bolivia into Brazil, emptying into the Madeira River near latitude 5.

"RIVER OF DOUBT"

See
RIO DUBINA ["RIVER OF DOUBT"]

ROADS

The Shackleford good roads bill, carrying an appropriation of $25,000,000, to aid the states in improving their post roads, was passed by the House, Jan 25, 281 to 81. The states would share in the appropriation on the basis of their population and the number of their post roads.

ROBERTSON, Sir George Scott

Sir George Robertson, known as the "Hero of Chitral," died in London, Jan 3, aged 64 years.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

A New Year's gift of $200,000 was made by the Rockefeller Foundation to the destitute of Belgium and northern France, the money being placed at the disposal of the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

ROOSEVELT, Theodore

Col. Roosevelt spoke in Brooklyn, Jan 30, on the attitude of the United States toward the European war. Concerning the attitude of the Wilson administration toward the Germanic powers, he said:

"We are asked to kiss the bloody hands of the murderers of our women and children and to serve as the tool of these men against those nations which have behaved more valiantly and righteously than we have." He declared that the United States was actually bound by the Hague convention to protect Belgium's neutrality; that Germany was playing to give the United States a chance to crawl out of making good its fine words by offering a deceitful settlement of the *Lusitania* atrocity in return for an embargo on the shipment of munitions to the Allies; that preparedness must be had in the fullest sense, and that universal military training must be adopted.

See also
RIO DUBINA ["RIVER OF DOUBT"]

ROOT, Elihu

Elihu Root, Jan 12, requested that his name be kept off the Minnesota primary ballot.

Recently filing blanks for signatures to place the names of both Mr. Root and Theodore Roosvelt on the Minnesota primary ballot for the Republican Presidential nomination were taken out.

RUBBER SMUGGLING CASE

Four of the five persons named in the indictment returned Jan 14 by the Federal grand jury, charging attempt to set on foot a conspiracy to smuggle crude rubber from the United States into Germany, via the Netherlands, pleaded guilty before Judge Clayton, in the United States District Court in New York, Jan 17. Fines were imposed as follows:

The Rubber and Guayule Agency, Inc., a corporate defendant, $50.

Edward Weber, a relative of Albert Weber, an official of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, $750.

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Paul Schmidt, a partner with Weber in the rubber agency, $750.
Max Jaeger, a German sent to this country to put the plot in operation, $1500.
Richard Wohlberg, purchasing agent, $100.

Miss Anna Dekkers, a Hollander, the fifth defendant, was unable to appear in court until the following week, owing to illness. She pleaded guilty and was fined $250.

RUSSIA

See
RAILROADS
VORONTZOFF-DASHKOFF, COUNT VON

"RYNDAM" (liner)

The Holland-American Line steamship *Ryndam*, which, after an accident, the cause of which was not made public, resulting in the death of three stokers and the injury of four others, ran aground at Gravesend, Jan 19, but was floated on the following day.

SATURN (planet)

It was announced, Jan 8, at Flagstaff, Ariz., that recent observations of Saturn at the Lowell Observatory showed a remarkable change in the color and brightness of the planet itself, which was then of a pinkish brown tint and strikingly darker than its rings.

Comparisons of the steller magnitude of the planet with Capella, Procyon, and Mars also showed that its brightness was less than had been predicted.

See also
ASTRONOMY—CELESTIAL PHENOMENA, 1916

SCANNELL, Bp. Richard

The Right Rev. Bp. Scannell, Bishop of the Omaha Diocese, died at Omaha, Neb., Jan 7, aged 71 years.

SCHLEINDL, Frederick

See
WELLAND CANAL CASE

SCHNEIDER, Charles Conrad

Charles Conrad Schneider, of Philadelphia, an expert on bridge construction, died Jan 8, aged 72 years.

SCHWAB, John Christopher

Prof. John Christopher Schwab, librarian of Yale University, died at New Haven, Ct., Jan 12. He was born in 1865.

SCIENCE

See
NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

SCULPTURE

See
STONE MOUNTAIN CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL

SERRAT, Gen.

Gen. Serrat, who was in command of one of the divisions of the French army in the Vosges, died Jan 6 from wounds received in a recent engagement.

SHACKLEFORD GOOD ROADS BILL

See
ROADS

SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW

See
ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

"SHIPPING POOL"

The government's anti-trust suit, begun in the New York Federal courts before the war against European steamship lines engaged in carrying steerage passengers, was dismissed Jan 10 by the United States Supreme Court on the ground that the alleged general pool agreement had become "void of actualities" by the war. Chief-Justice White directed that the decision of the lower court should be vacated without prejudice to the government's bringing another suit should it so desire.

The case came up on appeal both by the government and the steamship lines from the decision of the lower court, holding that the pooling agreement was a reasonable restraint of trade, but that the sending out of "fighting" ships was a violation of the law. The defendants were twelve British, German, Dutch, and Russian steamship lines and their principal officers or agents in the United States. The government complained that the lines apportioned the steerage business north of Cadiz, Spain, in definite percentages, fixed rates, and had driven out competitors.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING

See
EUROPEAN WAR—NAVAL OPERATIONS—MERCHANTMEN DESTROYED
SULU SEA
UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT.—PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

—Accidents

See
"GEELONG," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"RYNDHAM" (LINER)
"TITANIC" DISASTER

—Armed merchantmen

The Italian line steamship *Giuseppe Verdi* arrived at New York, Jan 7, with two 3-inch rifles aboard, manned by gunners of the Royal Italian Navy. After conferences at Washington she was permitted to leave with her guns still on board. The State Department had consistently held that for a merchant vessel to carry defensive armament in times of war was not forbidden by international law, and the neutrality of the United States would not be broken by permitting such an armed belligerent vessel to enter and depart from a United States port.

A notice to this effect was issued by the State Department Jan. 13.

The *Verona*, the second armed Italian steamer to enter the port of New York, sailed for Naples and Genoa Jan 29, carrying her 75-millimeter guns. Italy had given assurances that the guns mounted on the liner *Verona* were for defensive purposes only, and the State Department, Jan 29, advised the Treasury that there was no objection to permitting the Italian liner to clear.

—International law governing

A suggestion that all the belligerent countries subscribe to a declaration of principles government attacks on merchant vessels and forbidding the arming of such vessels was made, Jan 28 by the United States, in an effort to establish in international law a

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general policy disposing of many of the vexatious problems arising from the development of submarine warfare.

Identical notes were sent asking the various countries at war to say specifically whether they were willing to join in such an agreement. The declaration of principles would provide:

"Non-combatants may expect protection under the rules of international law and the principles of humanity when travelling on merchant ships.

"Warning must be given before a merchantman is attacked.

"Belligerent owned merchant ships must obey warnings to stop.

"Merchantmen shall not be fired on except in case of resistance or flight.

"No merchantman shall be sunk except where it is impossible to supply a prize crew or until passengers and crew are placed in safety.

"Merchantmen shall not be permitted to mount arms."

—Production of the world

The following table, compiled from statistics furnished by the leading shipbuilders, shows the total output of the world during 1915 and 1914:

	1915		1914	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom.	517	649,336	1,294	1,722,154
Br. Dominions...	183	32,937	271	67,994
Foreign combatant and non-comb't.	955	989,337	1,600	1,694,023
Total.....	1,655	1,671,610	3,165	3,484,171

—Seizures on neutral ships

See
"DESCARTES" CASE

SILVER

—Production

United States

According to an estimate made by the Director of the Mint and the Federal Geological Survey and made public Jan 2, there was a decline in the production of silver in 1915, 67,467,600 ounces having been mined in 1915 compared with 72,455,000 ounces in 1914.

A table showing the production of silver by States and Territories follows:—

State or Territory.	Silver, fine ounces
Alaska	838,100
Arizona	5,078,100
California	2,110,900
Colorado	7,395,100
Georgia	100
Idaho	10,595,300
Illinois	2,200
Maryland	100
Michigan	495,300
Montana	12,690,200
Missouri	56,400
Nevada	13,793,000
New Mexico	1,907,100
North Carolina	1,400
Oregon	126,500
Philippine Islands	14,500
South Dakota	195,400
Tennessee	141,000
Texas	720,400
Utah	11,168,500
Vermont	100
Virginia	1,100
Washington	154,000
Wyoming	700
Total	67,485,600

SIMON, Sir John

See
GREAT BRITAIN — COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

SIMPSON LIGHT

An article published in Jan in the English *Lancet* by Drs. Harmer and Cumberbatch explained that the Simpson light, being richer in ultra violet rays than any other, possesses thus waves of unusually short length. These rays had been found useful in treatment of some diseases of the throat and nose, and in the healing of wounds. In certain cases, however, the results had been disappointing. The electrodes for the Simpson light are made up of a mixture of the ores of certain metals, notably a tungstate of iron and manganese known as wolfram.

SING SING PRISON, New York State

The immediate resignation of State Supt. of Prisons John B. Riley was demanded, Jan 6, by Governor Whitman. On the 8th the Governor served Riley with charges of misconduct in office, setting the 11th for a hearing, upon the flat refusal of Supt. Riley to resign, in accordance with the Governor's request. The charge of the Governor was based on an ordered transfer of 66 prisoners from Sing Sing to Dannemora prison, which, the Governor asserted, was "contrary to the best interests of the prison department and the State" for six specified reasons.

Riley denied the Governor's accusations and stated that they had been brought at the instigation of Osborne, who had conferred with the Governor on the matter. This was denied on the 15th by Osborne, who proved an alibi. A large mass meeting in support of Osborne was held in New York, Jan 17.

Declaring that the Prison Department had been "deliberately used for an evil purpose," Governor Whitman, Jan 21, removed State Supt. of Prisons, John B. Riley.

Justice Morschauser in the Supreme Court denied, Jan 26, for the time being, at least, the application of Thomas Mott Osborne to be called to the bar to plead to the six-count indictment charging him with mismanagement of Sing Sing prison and with personal immorality.

SLAVERY

See
PRISONS—LABOR

SLINGSBY LEGITIMACY SUIT

In the Court of Appeals, London, Jan 17, there was reopened the Slingsby legitimacy suit, which was based on the claim of Lieut. Charles R. Slingsby, of San Francisco, to the English fortune and the estates in Yorkshire of the late Rev. Charles Slingsby. The case involved the question whether an infant born in San Francisco and declared to be the lawful son of Charles R. Slingsby and his wife, Dorothy, was the rightful successor to the valuable Slingsby estates.

In Feb 1915, a decision was rendered declaring that the child was the legitimate heir. It was the appeal from this decision which came before the court Jan 17.

SMUGGLING

See
RUBBER SMUGGLING CASE

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SOCIALIST PARTY
See
GERMANY

SOUTH CAROLINA
See
PROHIBITION—SOUTH CAROLINA

SPAIN
See
WEYLER, GEN. VALERIANO

SPIES
See
LINCOLN, IGNATIUS TIMOTHY TREBICH

STORMS

California

A rainstorm which has swept southern California, Jan 15-18, left eight known dead, several million dollars property loss, 5000 persons marooned on stranded passenger trains near Los Angeles, hundreds of dwellings washed away, thousands made homeless and a grave shortage of food.

STREET RAILROADS
—Accidents
See
DEATH—CAUSES

STRIKES
See also
LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL.

—Silk workers' strike, Paterson, N. J.

All effort to prosecute Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and other I. W. W. leaders for their part in the Paterson, N. J., silk strike of 1913 was dropped, Jan 14, when Assistant Prosecutor Munson Force moved before Justice Klenert in Special Sessions to dismiss indictments against them.

Those whose indictments were dismissed were Patrick J. Quinlan, then serving a term of from two to seven years in Trenton; Carlo Tresca and Adolph Lessig. All but Tresca were indicted only for alleged unlawful assembly on Feb 25, 1913. Tresca was also indicted for the same offence on Mar 11. His bail was $3000 and that of the others $1000. They were to be released from bail.

—Steel strike, Youngstown, O.

Three men were killed, 19 people, including a woman, were wounded, more than 15 buildings were burned with a loss estimated at $1,000,000 and State troops were called out to restore order as the result of rioting in East Youngstown, near Youngstown, O., following a battle between a crowd of strike sympathizers and armed guards at the plant of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, Jan 7. The trouble was the culmination of a strike of laborers which began at the plant of the Republic Iron & Steel Company a week previous and spread to the plants of the tube company, the Youngstown Iron & Steel Company and the Brier Hills Company, all "independent" concerns. The men demanded 25 cents an hour, the companies offered an increase from 19½ to 22 cents per hour.

Two rioters, in a saloon fight, were killed, making the known dead in the steel mill strike three. Six city blocks were burned, with a loss estimated at $300,000.

The Republic Iron & Steel Company resumed operations, Jan 13, following resumption Jan 12 by the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company.

The strike at both plants was declared off, the men having voted to accept a 10% wage increase offered by the company.

On the United States Steel Corporation was placed a large share of the blame for the recent Youngstown steel plant strikes, by a report by George P. West of the American Federation of Labor Committee on Industrial Relations, made public at a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Jan 16.

SUICIDE
See
DEATH—CAUSES

SULPHURIC ACID
—Production

United States

According to the Geological Survey's review of mining conditions, the sulphuric acid industry in 1915 presented interesting development. In spite of the abnormal demand and higher prices in the latter half of the year, much of the sulphuric acid had been contracted for or was consumed in the factories where made. The estimated production indicated an increase of 6½ per cent in the three common grades, but more than 100 per cent in the strongest grades.

SULU SEA

The Dept. of Commerce, through the Coast and Geodetic Survey and Bureau of Lighthouses, announced, Jan 20, that it had recently surveyed and marked a safe passage through the Sulu Sea of the Philippine Islands, a body of water covering over 50,000 square miles, extending from the southeast coast of Palawan to the northwest coast of Mindanao, and from the northeast coast of Borneo to the southwest extremity of Panay. Over this vast area there had been little known of the great depths and isolated sand cays and coral reefs, save for a few scattered soundings and approximate locations of reefs, made by early navigators, which of themselves served to warn navigators in modern steamships from using its waters.

SUN
See
ASTRONOMY—CELESTRAL PHENOMENA, 1916

SUNDAY CLOSING LAW

Oregon

Oregon's Sunday closing law was upheld by the United States District Court, Judge Chas. E. Wolverton, of Portland, having rendered a decision early in Jan that it was constitutional and then in effect.

The law was enacted in 1864, but for years had been regarded as obsolete. Recently the Portland Retail Grocers' Association, upon learning of its existence, became active in its enforcement. Several grocers who kept their stores open on Sundays were arrested, and some of them were fined. Under the law the only places allowed to do business on Sun-

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day are undertaking establishments, bakeries and hotels.

SWEDEN

Annoyed at the British mail censorship and interference with her trade with Germany, Sweden in Jan held up enormous quantities of English mail destined for Russia, this being the first tangible reprisal measure by a neutral.

Swedish diplomats declared that, since the Swedish Government forbade the export of certain articles, she had a right to hold up the British parcel post and to seize such goods which, according to the English argument, were not entitled any more to protection than is ordinary freight.

• In a speech at the opening of the Swedish Parliament, Jan 17, King Gustave urged vigorous preparation of national defences in view of the disregard by belligerents of neutral rights.

The Swedish Riksdag, Jan 24, appointed a committee of 12 members to confer with the King on foreign affairs and defence measures. The committee, which was representative of all parties in both chambers, included three Socialists, and the Conservative, Professor Kjellen, who was known as a pro-German. Toward the end of the month Sweden placed an embargo on chemically made wood pulp.

See also
BANKS AND BANKING—SWEDEN

SWIMMING

Two world's swimming records were excelled at the invitation meet of the Illinois Athletic Club in Chicago, Jan 6. Perry McGillivray, holder of the world's 120, 150 and 300 yard free style records and the 200 yard outdoor record, set a new mark of 0:18 3-5 for the 40 yard sprint, and Mike McDermott, champion at the 100 and 200 yard breast stroke, lowered his record for the 100 yards from 1:13 2-5 to 1:11 4-5.

SWITZERLAND

An angry crowd at Lausanne, in the Canton of Vaud, tore down a German flag which had been hoisted by the German Consul in honor of Emperor William, Jan 28. The police made unavailing efforts to protect the flag. The Federal Council of Switzerland held an extraordinary session at which it was decided to offer apology to Germany for the insult to the flag. Meetings of the State Council of Vaud and of the Lausanne City Council were held for a like purpose.

Fresh anti-German demonstrations took place in the evening, and again on Jan 29.

The Swiss Minister called at the Foreign Office, Jan 29, and expressed the regrets of his Government at the anti-German outbreak in Lausanne. The German Government expressed its thanks for Switzerland's prompt action, and the incident was closed.

TARIFF BOARD

President Wilson expressed himself in favor of an out-and-out independent Tariff Board, Jan 25, to Representative Claude Kitchin, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and chosen floor leader of the House Democrats.

As proposed by the President, such a commission would have specific powers to:

Investigate the administrative and fiscal effects of customs laws now in force or which may be passed in the future;

Determine the relations between rates of duties on raw materials and those on finished or partially finished products;

Investigate the effects of ad valorem and specific duties and of those which are a compound of ad valorem and specific;

Examine the arrangement of schedules of duties and the classification of the articles on the several schedules;

Investigate the provisions of law relating to the tariff, the regulations of the Treasury Department applying to invoices and other questions with application to the collection of customs duties;

Determine generally the working of the customs and tariff laws in their economic effects and administrative methods.

TARTRAZINE

See
FOOD—ARTIFICIAL COLORING

TAXATION

See
INCOME TAX

TAYLOR, Jacob C.

See
LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

TEMPERANCE

See
PROHIBITION

TETANUS

Prof. Laveran, of the Pasteur Institute, described at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, Jan 25, a new form of tetanus, which had been investigated by Dr. Bazy. The new tetanus appears from thirty to fifty days after the wound has been received, whether the patient has had a preventive injection of serum or not. The attacks can occur without apparent cause, although they manifest themselves more frequently after operation or on the fresh outbreak of inflammation in wounds. The disease is serious, death occurring in from one-third to one-half of the cases. To guard against this form of tetanus, Dr. Bazy recommended that injections of serum be given every week from the time the wound is first dressed.

THEOTOKIS, George

The death of George Theotokis, Minister of National Economy and ex-Premier of Greece, was reported from Athens, Jan 25.

"TITANIC" DISASTER

The sum of $544,475 was deposited by the White Star Line in the New York Trust Company, Jan 27, for immediate distribution among *Titanic* claimants. Only about 5% of the claimants had refused to agree to the settlement plans.

TRADE NAMES

The Federal Court of Appeals at Washington, about the middle of Jan, rendered a decision on an appeal from a decision of the United States Patent Office, which sets up a surprisingly sweeping protection of a trade name, once it is well established, when sought by another patentee. Because of the wide

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knowledge of the name "Ford" in connection with automobiles, the patent office refused to allow the Mansfield Tire & Rubber Company to patent a certain tire under the name "Ford" and the Court of Appeals sustained the decision.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

See
GREAT BRITAIN—TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

TRANSVAAL

See
GOLD—PRODUCTION—TRANSVAAL

TREATIES

United States—Chile

Chili's ratification of the Peace Commission treaty negotiated by Secretary Bryan was presented to the U. S. State Department by the Chilian Ambassador, Eduardo Suarez-Mujica, Jan 19.

TUBERCULOSIS

See
DEATH—CAUSES

TYPHOID FEVER

See
DEATH—CAUSES

UNITED STATES

See also
ARCHAEOLOGY—UNITED STATES
AUTOMOBILES—PRODUCTION—UNITED STATES
BANKRUPTCY
BANKS AND BANKING
CEMENT—PRODUCTION—UNITED STATES
COAL—PRODUCTION—UNITED STATES
COINS AND COINAGE
COKE—PRODUCTION—UNITED STATES
COPPER—PRODUCTION—UNITED STATES
CORPORATIONS
COTTON—UNITED STATES
CRABS—UNITED STATES
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MUJICA, EDUARDO SUAREZ
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RADIUM—PRODUCTION—UNITED STATES
RAILROADS—UNITED STATES
RECIPROCITY—UNITED STATES—BRAZIL
REPUBLICAN PARTY
ROADS
SILVER—PRODUCTION—UNITED STATES
STORMS
SULPHURIC ACID — PRODUCTION — UNITED STATES
TREATIES—UNITED STATES—CHILE
WOOL—PRODUCTION—UNITED STATES
ZINC—PRODUCTION—UNITED STATES

—Army

Regulations necessary for the establishment of drastic censorship of press information and other communications by mail, cable, wire or wireless for use in time of war were recommended in the annual report of Major-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, made public Jan. 2.

Hearings on the army part of the defense program began before the House Committee on Military Affairs, Jan 6, when Sec. Garrison appeared in support of the Administration's plan for an increase of the army and the creation of a Continental force to supplement the regular military establishment.

Major-Gen. Scott, Jan 10, recommended the creation of a standing army of 2,000,000 men to protect the United States against possible invasion from Europe.

Major General Leonard Wood told the Senate Military Committee, Jan 19, that the coast line of the United States was open to attack by any well organized foreign army, despite its equipment of forts, mines and submarines, and that the oceans formed no serious barrier to invasion. He declared that in the country's present state of utter unpreparedness for war a trained force of 150,000 men could inflict incalculable damage before an army could be assembled to meet it.

Major Gen. Scott repeated his views, Jan. 21, before the Senate Military Affairs Committee. He disapproved the army plans of Chairman Hay, of the House Committee, as far too weak for any real purpose, and supported the Garrison continental army plan as the best possible.

—Commerce

Our enormous foreign trade in 1915 exceeding $5,350,000,000, amounted to only a little over one per cent of the total business done in the United States during 1915, according to an estimate in *The Ananlist*, Jan 17.

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, estimated that the total trade of the United States amounted in 1914 to $449.000,000,000. In 1915 this increased to a probable total of $507,000,000,000. This represented a turnover in all classes of business of over $1,600,000,000 each business day, which was more than the increase for 1915 in all our trade with other nations.

The stimulus given our foreign commerce by the war drew special attention to that department of our trade, but, as the figures quoted show, it represents a relatively insignificant part of the aggregate of the business of the farmers, manufacturers and merchants of the country. A very slight increase in the home demand for merchandise suffices to swell trade by an amount greatly exceeding any increase in the volume of goods we sell abroad or import from other countries.

In 1915 instead of a slight increase, there was a great expansion in home demand, and our domestic trade increased by an amount ten times as great as the total of our imports and exports combined.

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American exports for Dec exceeded those for any previous month in the country's history, according to figures made public in Jan by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The total value of the goods shipped abroad for the month was placed at $359,301,274.

The excess of exports over imports for Dec. was $187,459,609, an increase of about $47,000,000 over Dec of the previous year.

The import trade continued to gain during Dec and the total of $171,841,665 was larger than for any other month of the year, and was an increase of $57,185,120 over the total imports for Dec 1914. It was only $12,183,906 short of the total for Dec 1913, which was the largest in the history of our import trade.

The foreign commerce of the United States for the full year 1915 was the largest in its history. Total exports amounted to $3,550,915,393, or over $1,066,000,000 in excess of the previous record, which was in 1913. Total imports amounted to $1,770,309,538, the smallest since 1912. Figures compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show the following changes, as compared with the previous year:

Exports	Inc.	$1,436,657,854
Imports	Dec.	16,712,888
Excess exports	Inc.	$1,453,370,742

The twelvemonth's returns, as compared with one and two years before, follow:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Exports	$3,550,915,393	$2,114,257,539	$2,484,018,292
Imports	1,772,309,538	1,789,022,426	1,792,596,480
Exc. exp.	$1,778,605,855	$325,235,113	$691,421,812

New York's share of the total was 42.69 per cent.

In and out of all ports of the United States the merchandise carried by foreign vessels was valued at $3,426,372,258, and by American vessels at $566,253,217. Through the Port of New York the figures are $1,700,460,601 worth in foreign vessels and $325,582,583 in American vessels.

See also
IRON AND STEEL — COMMERCE — EXPORTS 1915
PRECIOUS STONES — COMMERCE — UNITED STATES
QUICKSILVER—COMMERCE—UNITED STATES

—Congress
See
CHILD LABOR
COTTON FUTURES ACT
UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT.—PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
WATER POWER

—Congress—Senate
See
HERRICK, MYRON T.

—Dept. of Agriculture
See
COTTON FUTURES ACT

—Dept. of Commerce
See
SULU SEA

—Dept. of Commerce—Bureau of the Census
See
DEATH—CAUSES

—Dept. of State
See
HIGGINS, EDWARD

—Finance
See
LOANS

—Military Mobilization of Industrial Resources

The announcement of the President's desire for the organization of the industries, whose output or operation would become a national asset in the event of war, was made Jan 15 by William L. Saunders, President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and Vice Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board.

The President had requested that the collection of data which would make possible the contemplated organization be undertaken by representatives of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the five leading scientific bodies of the country. The societies had agreed to take up the work, and the data pertaining to the manufacturing industries of one of the States—New Jersey—had already been compiled. The work in the other States was to be started immediately.

—Navy

It became known, Jan 14, that the General Board of the Navy had recommended that the two battleships asked of Congress in 1916 be designed for 36,000 tons displacement, main batteries of ten 16-inch guns each, the greatest practicable speed and a cruising radius of at least 10,000 miles. This represented an increase of 4,000 tons displacement over the *California* type then building, which was the largest type of dreadnoughts in the world.

The confidential report which Rear Admiral Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet, made to Sec. Daniels on the shortcomings of the fleet was made public Jan 19. The report, dated Aug 16, 1915, covered the period from Sept 17, 1914, when Admiral Fletcher assumed command, to June 30, 1915. It included reports made to the commander in chief by subordinate officers of the fleet and of his personal staff.

Admiral Fletcher summarized the principal weaknesses and requirements of the fleet as follows:

WEAKNESSES

Shortage of officers.
Shortage of men.
Lack of fast armored ships and fast light cruisers.
Lack of aircraft.
Limitations of mobility and seagoing qualities of submarines.
Lack of radio direction finder
Too frequent overhaul of battleships.

NEEDS

Full complements in active ships of the fleet.
Additional mining and sweeping vessels.

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Desirability of mobilizing ships in reserve annually with the active fleet.
Battle target practice at long ranges.
Increased facilities at fleet rendezvous.
Provision for division commanders, for mining division and auxiliary division.
Provision for more speed in design of fighting craft intended to operate with the fleet.
Anti-aircraft guns.

—Navy—Accidents
See
"E-2" (*submarine*)

—Supreme Court
See
BRANDEIS, LOUIS DEMBITZ

—Treasury Dept.—Public Health Service
Quarantine officers at the Port of New York it was announced, Jan 12, would pass temporarily from State control under the supervision of the Federal Public Health Service, there to remain until the New York Legislature should enact a measure turning the station over absolutely to Federal control. The temporary arrangement was made at the suggestion of Gov. Whitman. Dr. L. E. Cofer had been designated to take charge.

Surgeon General Rupert Blue's reappointment to a second term as head of the Public Health Service was confirmed, Jan 13, by the Senate.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

The United States Steel Corporation, Jan 5, resumed the regular dividend payments on the $508,000,000 common stock of the corporation by the declaration of a disbursement of 1¼ per cent for the quarter ended Dec 31, 1915, thereby placing the common stock on a 5 per cent per annum basis once more. The earnings for the quarter amounted to $51,232,788, or $5,729,084 in excess of those of any other previous quarter. In addition to this there was on deposit in banks $105,000,000 in cash.

Announcement was made Jan 6, of an increase of 10 per cent. wages for all the common laborers of the corporation, who numbered about 150,000, with wages averaging about $1.85 per day. The increases in their pay meant added expenditures by the corporation of about $9,000,000 per year.
See also
STRIKES—STEEL STRIKE, YOUNGSTOWN, O.

VALUATION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

The Jan number of *The Utilities Magazine* was devoted to the valuation of public utilities. The contents included discussions of the Reproduction Theory, Original Cost, Franchise Values, Land Values, Depreciation, Going Value, Unit Prices, Financial Aspects of Valuation and Regulation, Making and Maintenance of Priced Inventories, Valuation by Approximation, Opinion Testimony, Constitutional Protection in Valuation and Valuation and the Future of Public Utilities.

VAN HORN, Robert Thompson

Col. Robert T. Van Horn, founder and for many years editor of the Kansas City *Journal*, died Jan 3, aged 91 years.

VATICAN

Pope Benedict received Cardinal Mercier, Jan 30, in audience before the latter's departure to Belgium. The pontiff told the Belgian prelate that he would do everything in his power to secure the re-establishment of Belgium as an independent State when the terms of peace should be discussed.

VESUVIUS, Mount
See
VOLCANOES—ITALY

VICTOR TALKING MACHINE CO.
See
PRICE MAINTAINANCE — VICTOR TALKING MACHINE CO. VS. R. H. MACY & CO.

VITAL STATISTICS
See
DEATH—CAUSES

VOLCANOES

Italy

Mount Vesuvius became active Jan 3-6. Three new craters opened and there were constant explosions, large stones being hurled to a height of half a mile. It was said there was no immediate danger from the eruption.

VON PAPEN, Capt. Franz

The British Government seized the letters and effects of Captain Franz von Papen, the recalled German Military Attaché at Washington, where he arrived at Falmouth on the *Noordam*, Jan 5. The safe conduct under which he travelled embraced only his person.

A list of the more important payments made by Von Papen as revealed by the stubs of his check book was made public Jan 20. The list dated from Sept 8, 1914, to Oct 28, 1914. It showed that Capt. von Papen had a man named "de Caserta" in Ottawa, Canada, who apparently was working for him, for the attaché paid him $500 in all. The check stubs showed that he handed to Paul Koenig about $2000 for "secret service work," that he bought picric acid, that he paid legal bills, that he sent men out on various journeys, paying their expenses and rewarding them afterward for work performed.

VORONTZOFF-DASHKOFF, Count von

The death of Count von Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, formerly Viceroy of the Caucasus, at his castle at Alupka, in the Crimea, was reported Jan 28.

Count von Vorontzoff-Dashkoff was born in 1837. He was appointed Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1905, and ruled there until Sept 1915, when he was succeeded by Grand Duke Nicholas. He worked many reforms in the country, brought about a rejuvenation of trade and industry, and put down the outlawry that had been in existence for years.

WAGES
See
MINIMUM WAGE
UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

WALKING

George H. Goulding, of Toronto, Canada, holder of nearly all the American and world's walking records, equaled the best figures ever

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made for a mile on a board floor track when he won an invitation handicap event in New York City, Jan 20. Goulding stepped a mile in 6:28, equaling the record he established on Dec 16, 1911, at Buffalo, N. Y.

WASHINGTON

See
PROHIBITION—WASHINGTON

WATER POWER

The House, Jan 8, passed the Ferris bill, which would throw open to 50-year leases public lands containing more than three times as much water power as there was under development in the United States. It was estimated that in the eleven States which it was proposed to enter there were about 19,000,000 undeveloped horse power.

Control of the power plants under the bill would rest jointly with the State and Federal Governments, and except by court order, leases could not be transferred without the consent of the Sec. of the Interior. States having Public Utility Boards could exercise their full powers in regulating rates for power and the issuance of bonds. In States without such boards the Sec. of the Interior would exercise this power.

WEATHER

See
STORMS

WELLAND CANAL CASE

Paul Koenig, head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, and supposed head of the German Secret Service in New York City, who was under $50,000 bonds on two charges of carrying on military enterprises against Canada, surrendered Jan 11 on a charge of violating section 439 of the Penal Code, known as the "Anti-Tipping Law." Bail was fixed at $1500.

Koenig's arrest grew out of his relations with Frederick Schleindl, a clerk in the National City Bank, who was arrested Dec 18, charged with having stolen from the bank documents containing information of munition shipments to the Allies.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

A gift of $150,000 from an anonymous graduate was announced by Ellen Pendleton, President of Wellesley College, Jan 22. The money was to be used toward a fund for a new administration building.

WEYLER, Gen. Valeriano

General Valeriano Weyler, Jan 24, was appointed President of a Central General Staff of the Spanish Army which had just been created by royal decree.

WHITMAN, Charles Seymour

See
NEW YORK STATE

WILSON, Woodrow

Authority to place the President's name on the ballot in Indiana's primary election to be held in Mar came direct from the White House Jan 6. A petition signed by more than 500 Indiana voters and requesting that his name go on the Presidential ballot was filed with the Sec. of State.

President Wilson opened his campaign for his preparedness program Jan 27 at a dinner given by the Railway Business Association in New York. He spoke in no uncertain terms of the steps this country should take. "What I am for," he said, "and what every American ought to insist upon, is a body of at least half a million trained citizens who will serve under conditions of danger as an immediately available national reserve."

President Wilson left Washington Jan 28 for a speaking tour in the Middle West in advocacy of his preparedness program. He spoke on the 29th to great crowds at Pittsburgh and Cleveland. On the 31st, speaking in Chicago, before an audience of more than 5000 people, he again gave warning that unless his preparedness program were carried through very soon the country might find to its sorrow that it had imposed upon him an impossible task in asking him to maintain the honor of the country and back up his representations with any hope of maintaining peace. The United States had made preparations for immediate war as far as the navy was concerned, he said, although the naval force was inadequate in size.

See also
HOUSE, COL. EDWARD M.
PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Iowa

The validity of the Municipal Court election, at which women cast their ballots at Des Moines, Ia., was upheld by the State Supreme Court by a vote of 4 to 3, Jan 22. Opponents of the court election held that the women were not entitled to vote and also charged errors in registration.

WOMEN

—Wages

See
MINIMUM WAGE

WOOD, Robert Colgate

See
NEW YORK CITY—PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

New York

The Court of Appeals decided, Jan 29, that a workman employed by a firm in New York and injured while working for the firm in another State was a proper beneficiary under the New York compensation law.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

See
STRIKES—STEEL STRIKE, YOUNGSTOWN, O.

ZINC

—Production

United States

The Geological Survey estimates of mineral production of 1915 gave the output of zinc (spelter) made from domestic ores at 425,000 tons, worth $120,000,000, as compared with 343,418 tons in 1914.

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NEW SERIES
Vol. 2 No. 2 COVERING FEBRUARY, 1916 March, 1916

INFORMATION

A DIGEST OF CURRENT EVENTS INCLUDING INDEX TO DATES

ISSUED MONTHLY — ALSO IN QUARTERLY CUMULATION

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In using INFORMATION as a daily newspaper index, it should be remembered that the dates given in articles are those upon which the events cited occurred, and that, generally speaking, further information should be sought in the daily papers of the day following the date given.

Main entries are indicated by **BLACKFACE CAPS**; subheads by **lower case blackface**; geographical subdivisions by *italic* center heads.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

The bureau of labor statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor issued in February a bibliography of books and periodicals on accident and disease prevention in industry to be found in the library of the bureau. Over 500 titles were included, and the list was prefaced by the statement that these represented only part of the "safety collection," material in the factory, mine inspection, labor and health reports of the various states, and in general and technical periodicals not being included. No references were given to publications in foreign languages.

ACCIDENTS

See
RAILROADS—ACCIDENTS

AERONAUTICS

See also
CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION OF BUFFALO, INC.

—Accidents

See
MICHIELSEN, LIEUT.-GEN. J. P.

—Records

Floyd Smith, chief pilot of the Martin Aeroplane Co., achieved, Feb 16, another new world's altitude record, the third made by him in less than thirty days. Using a 120-horsepower hydroaeroplane, Smith, with three passengers, ascended 9603 feet. The seaplane weighed 3300 pounds and was aloft two hours and ten minutes. The record was made at the United States aviation field at North Island.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

Judge Rose, of the United States District Court, in Baltimore, rendered a novel opinion, Feb 23, in the government's suit against the American Can Company, in which he issued neither decree of dismissal of the case, nor order for the dissolution of the company. Instead, he announced that he would retain the bill and jurisdiction in the matter.

The government maintained that the company was an illegal combination in restraint of trade under the provisions of the Sherman law. Judge Rose found that the company was illegally formed and still was existing under the powers thereby acquired, but with less control of the trade, and he doubted the effectiveness or value of a dissolution at this time. He found that it had not been guilty of vicious practices within the last few years, but that some of the charges of unfair practices in the past were sustained. Others, however, were not sustained. The court said the government could ask further remedy if there should be a "renewal of monopolistic or restraint of trade practices." The court would take the course indicated unless one or the other of the parties insisted on his entering such a final decree as would enable them to seek at once a review by a higher tribunal.

Before announcing his conclusion, Judge Rose stated that he was "frankly reluctant to destroy so finely adjusted an industrial machine as the record shows defendant to be, yet the government, too, has its rights and has thus far been properly insistent upon them."

In addition to the parent concern and nine subsidiary corporations, including the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company and the Hawaiian Pineapple Company of Honolulu, there were twenty-seven individuals included among the defendants.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

See
CHINA—FAUNA

ANNAPOLIS, Md.

See
UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

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ANTI-ALIEN LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

See

IMMIGRATION — ANTI-ALIEN LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

"ANTI-TIPPING LAW"

See

WELLAND CANAL CASE

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

AMERICAN CAN CO.
"BOPP CASE"
LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL
NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO. OF DAYTON, OHIO

"APPAM" CASE

The British steamer *Appam*, of the West African trade, was brought to Newport News, Feb 1, by Lieutenant Hans Berg and a prize crew of 22. On board were the liner's own crew of 150; 144 passengers, including the governor of Sierra Leone, several Germans who had been on their way to England as prisoners, and 136 people from seven other British ships sunk by the *Appam's* captor, said by some to be the *Möwe*, by others the *Ponga*. This mysterious sea raider was asserted to have run the British blockade at Kiel.

The *Appam's* crew were among the prisoners released by order of the American State Dept. Captain Harrison and his men left their vessel only after a sharp controversy between agents of the owners, the Elder, Dempster Company, and the British embassy at Washington. The company desired its men to remain to support the claim that the Germans forfeit their prize by remaining in neutral waters. But the embassy insisted that every British subject depart.

Count von Bernstoff, the German ambassador, formally notified Secretary Lansing that the *Appam* was a prize under the terms of the Prussian-American treaty which guarantees her to the captors, and thus officially served notice that Germany contends for possession of the ship.

The original Prussian-American treaty of 1799 provided:

"The vessels of war, public or private, of both parties shall carry freely wheresoever they please the vessels and effects taken from their enemies without being obliged to pay any duties, charges or fees of officers or admiralty of the customs or any others; nor shall such prizes be arrested, searched or put under legal process when they come to and enter the ports of the other party, but may freely be carried out again at any time by their captors to the places expressed in their commissions which the commanding officer of such vessels shall be obliged to show.

"But conformably to the treaties existing between the United States and Great Britain, no vessel that shall have made a prize upon British subjects shall have a right to be sheltered in the ports of the United States, but if forced therein by any danger or accident of the sea they shall be obliged to depart as soon as possible."

This latter provision would have compelled the departure of the *Appam* to the almost certain fate of British cruisers off the capes, but the treaty expired by limitation in 1810. When it was renewed this latter provision, which removed British vessels from the scope of the article, was specifically eliminated, and the treaty of 1828, which now is in force, is said to give German prizes the right to come and go.

The British government held that the *Appam* must be released under clauses 21 and 22 of the Hague convention of 1907, it was stated at London. These provide that a merchantman cannot be converted into an auxiliary cruiser on the high seas, and that a merchantman prize can only be taken into a neutral port under certain circumstances of distress, injury or lack of food, and if she does not depart within a stipulated time cannot be interned but must be turned over to the original owners with all of her cargo. According to the British contention, under these clauses the prize crew must be interned.

American officials generally are inclined to the view that the case must be governed by the Prussian treaty of 1828. A literal construction of that treaty, which some officials favor, would permit the *Appam* to remain indefinitely at Newport News.

Acting under instructions of Judge Waddill, of the United States District Court, on a writ of libel sworn out by the British and African Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., of Liverpool, the *Appam* was seized, Feb 19, by Deputy Marshall West, of Norfolk. The seizure of the *Appam* was protested against by Collector of the Port Hamilton and Lieut. Berg.

The British government's insistence that the *Appam*, having been brought into a neutral port, lost her character as a German prize and must be turned over to her owners, inspired the court proceedings.

Lieut. Berg, Feb 19, refused to give food or shelter to the two Deputy United States Marshals placed on board the *Appam*, on the ground that the steamer was now a German ship, and that no one but himself had a right on board. A protest against the presence of the marshals was filed by the German embassy Feb 23.

ARBITRATION

United States—Spain

King Alfonso appointed, Feb 8, the members to represent Spain on the Permanent Arbitration Commission to adjust disputes between Spain and the United States in conformity with the treaty signed by the two nations. The members were Senator Pio Gullone Iglesias, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Professor Paul Speiser, of Basle, Switzerland, ex-President of the Swiss National Council.

The Madrid *Imperial* stated that Jonkheer Dr. John Loudon, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, had accepted the presidency of the permanent arbitration commission to adjust disputes between Spain and the United States.

"ARETHUSA," Destruction of the

The British cruiser *Arethusa*, which had figured in some of the most thrilling English naval exploits of the war, struck a mine off the east coast, the admiralty announced Feb 14. Ten of her crew were lost.

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The cruiser was one of the most popular ships in the navy and generally known as the *Saucy Arethusa*. She was covered with scars from many encounters and was believed to have been in more naval actions of the present war than any other ship in the navy. Within three days after leaving the shipyard where she was built she was in a naval fight in the North Sea and had the distinction of firing the torpedo which finally settled the fate of the German cruiser *Bluecher*.

The *Arethusa* later engaged two other German ships and, in company with a light cruiser squadron, contributed to the sinking of the German cruiser *Mainz*. In this encounter many of the *Arethusa's* guns were disabled and she was about to be overpowered when a British battle squadron opportunely arrived and sank her antagonists.

The *Arethusa* displaced only 3520 tons and as armament mounted only two six-inch and six four-inch guns. She carried also four torpedo tubes. Her length was 450 feet.

ARKANSAS

See
FLOODS

ARMED MERCHANTMEN CONTROVERSY

Germany and Austria formally notified the United States, Feb 10, that, beginning Mar 1, commanders of their submarines would consider armed merchant ships of the Entente Allies to be warships and would treat them accordingly.

Under such instructions, commanders would be at liberty to sink, without warning, any armed vessel, whether passenger or freight carrying.

The notifications were presented orally to Sec. Lansing by Count von Bernstoff, and Baron Erich Zwiedinek, charge of the Austro-Hungarian embassy at Washington. Notes from their governments were to follow. The intention of the Teutonic Allies was considered in official and diplomatic circles to be a development of the memorandum proposing the disarming of merchant ships which Sec. Lansing recently sent to the Entente Powers.

The notifications contained alleged secret directions issued by the British Admiralty, which purported to regulate, by detailed rules, artillery attack by British merchantmen on German submarines. It was alleged in the memorandum that these instructions showed that armed vessels did not await warlike action by submarines, but were instructed to attack at once.

The memorandum concluded:

"In view of the aforesaid circumstances, enemy merchantmen carrying guns are not entitled to be regarded as peaceful merchantmen. The German naval forces, after a short interval in the interests of neutrals, will receive an order to treat such vessels as belligerents.

"The German government notifies neutral powers of this state of affairs in order that they may be able to warn their subjects before entrusting their persons or properties to armed merchantmen of powers at war with the German empire."

Formal notification of the intention of Germany and Austria to sink armed merchantmen was handed to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin and Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, Feb 11.

Sweden issued instructions to its foreign representatives to advise Swedish citizens of the danger they would incur in traveling on such vessels. The Swedish minister to the United States, M. Ekengren, notified Sec. Lansing, Feb 18, of this action by Sweden.

Bitter criticism of the foreign policy of the Wilson administration, with special reference to its attitude in the pending negotiations with Germany, was voiced in the Senate, Feb 18, by Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Sterling, of South Dakota, in vigorous speeches in support of the Sterling resolution, which opposed acquiescence by the United States in the notifications of the Central Powers of their right to fire on armed merchantmen. Senator Stone, of Missouri, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, as spokesman of the administration, followed Messrs. Lodge and Sterling, declaring that the question of arming merchantmen was at least debatable.

President Wilson, Feb 22, emphatically rejected proposals from members of his party in Congress which would relieve him of the responsibility of forcing an issue with Germany over the new Berlin submarine declaration. Such proposals took the form of suggested legislation prohibiting American citizens from traveling on armed merchantmen. The suggestions were laid before the President by Chairmen Stone and Flood of the Senate and House Foreign Affairs committees,, respectively, and by Majority Leader Kern, of the Senate, at the conference held at the White House Feb 21.

At the end of two days of agitation in Congress for some action warning Americans off armed merchant ships of the European belligerents, President Wilson, Feb 24, wrote Senator Stone, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that he could not consent to any abridgment of the rights of American citizens in any respect. The letter follows:

"February 24, 1916.

"My Dear Senator:

"I very warmly appreciate your kind and frank letter of to-day, and feel that it calls for an equally frank reply.

"You are right in assuming that I shall do everything in my power to keep the United States out of war. I think the country will feel no uneasiness about my course in that respect. Through many anxious months I have striven for that object, amidst difficulties more manifold than can have been apparent upon the surface; and so far I have succeeded. I do not doubt that I shall continue to succeed. The course which the Central European Powers have announced their intention of following in the future with regard to undersea warfare seems for the moment to threaten insuperable obstacles, but its apparent meaning is so manifestly inconsistent with explicit assurances recently given us by those powers with regard to their treatment of merchant vessels on the high seas that I must believe that explanations will presently ensue which will put a different aspect upon it. We have had no reason to question their good faith or their fidelity to their promises

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in the past, and I, for one, feel confident that we shall have none in the future.

"But in any event our duty is clear. No nation, no group of nations, has the right while war is in progress, to alter or disregard the principles which all nations have agreed upon in mitigation of the horrors and sufferings of war, and if the clear rights of American citizens should ever unhappily be abridged or denied by any such action, we should, it seems to me, have in honor no choice as to what our own course should be.

"For my own part, I cannot consent to any abridgment of the rights of American citizens in any respect. The honor and self-respect of the nation is involved. We covet peace, and shall preserve it at any cost but the loss of honor. To forbid our people to exercise their rights for fear we might be called upon to vindicate them would be a deep humiliation indeed. It would be an implicit, all but an explicit, acquiescence in the violation of the rights of mankind everywhere and of whatever nation or allegiance. It would be a deliberate abdication of our hitherto proud position as spokesmen even amidst the turmoil of war for the law and the right. It would make everything this government has attempted and everything it has achieved during this terrible struggle of nations meaningless and futile.

"It is important to reflect that if in this instance we allowed expediency to take the place of principle, the door would inevitably be opened to still further concessions. Once accept a single abatement of right and many other humiliations would certainly follow, and the whole fine fabric of international law might crumble under our hands piece by piece. What we are contending for in this matter is of the very essence of the things that have made America a sovereign nation. She cannot yield them without conceding her own impotency as a nation and making virtual surrender of her independent position among the nations of the world.

"I am speaking, my dear Senator, in deep solemnity, without heat, with a clear consciousness of the high responsibilities of my office, and as your sincere and devoted friend. If we should unhappily differ, we shall differ as friends; but where issues so momentous as those are involved we must, just because we are friends, speak our minds without reservation.

"Faithfully yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

In a letter to Representative Pou, acting chairman of the House Committee on Rules, the President, Feb 29, requested that the committee report out a rule calling for discussion on the floor and vote on a resolution warning American citizens not to travel on belligerent merchantmen which carry defensive arms.

In his letter the President pointed out that foreign countries were misled by the reports that a difference of opinion existed between the President and Congress over the foreign situation. The President, believing that his position in this regard found support in the people of the country, respectfully asked Congress to vote on the resolution and thereby make a record of the sentiment of the country.

The text of the resolution introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Jeff McLemore, of Texas, which President Wilson wished to bring to a vote, was:

"Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fourth Congress of the United States do, and it hereby solemly does, request the President to warn all American citizens within the borders of the United States or its possessions or elsewhere to refrain from traveling on any and all ships of any and all of the Powers now or in future at war, which ship or ships shall mount guns, whether such ship be frankly avowed a part of the naval forces of the Power whose flag it flies or shall be called a merchant ship, or otherwise, and whether such gun or guns or other armament be called 'offensive' or 'defensive,' or in case American citizens do travel on such armed belligerent ships that they do so at their own risk.

"That when the President of the United States or the Secretary of State shall come into possession of the actual memorandum of the German government containing photographic facsimiles of alleged secret instructions issued by the British government, which alleged secret instructions direct that so-called 'defensive armament for merchant ships' shall be used offensively, and that so-called 'defensive armament for merchant ships' shall be manned and directed by naval officers and men of the navy of Great Britain, and that such so-called 'defensive armament for merchant ships' and such naval officers and men shall be as far as possible concealed and disguised when in neutral waters and ports, with the evident intention to deceive, the President of the United States or the Secretary of State shall at the earliest possible moment transmit such actual memorandum of the German government, with such facsimiles of alleged secret instructions of the British government and with all appendices whatsoever, to the Speaker of the House that it and they may be laid before the House for its full information and for its assistance in performing its duty and function of guarding the welfare of the country and its citizens and for its assistance in performing its constitutional duty of advising the President of the United States with regard to foreign relations.

"That the House expresses the determination of the people and government of the United States both to uphold all American rights and to exercise care, consideration and wisdom in avoiding actions which tend to bring American citizens and American interest into the zone of conflict where the passions of war are raging."

On the eve of the date set by Germany for the beginning of her submarine campaign armed merchant vessels, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, issued a statement giving the British view of the status of such merchantmen. This statement, which was in answer to queries whether merchantmen have been instructed to take the offensive against submarines, said:

"The British view has always been that defensively armed merchantmen must not fire on submarines, or on any other warships, except in self-defense. The Germans have twisted a passage in a document taken from a transport which they sank into meaning that merchant vessels have instructions to take the offensive. This is not so."

See also
WILSON, WOODROW

ARMENIA

The Turkish government, as announced on Feb 15, issued its first official defense against the charges laid before the Sublime Porte by U. S. ambassador Morgenthau with reference to the Armenian massacres. The statement laid the blame for the bloodshed on revolutionary uprisings among the Armenians, and it was asserted that the disturbances were incited by the British, French and Russian governments. A history of these rebellious movements is given in the official defense. The part played in the betrayal of Turkish troops when the Russian offensive began, is also recorded as well as the measures taken to remove Armenians from their homes as a result of these developments.

ARMY

See
UNITED STATES—ARMY

"ARTEMIS" CASE

The Dutch motor vessel *Artemis* was tor-

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pedoed early in Feb in the North Sea. She succeeded in reaching Hook of Holland. According to dispatches from Amsterdam the commander of the torpedo boat believed that that the *Artemis* was resisting his order for inspection and he attacked the ship.

Strong representations were made to the Berlin authorities by the Dutch government, Feb 9, based on official depositions of witnesses, and at the same time the German Minister at The Hague offered his regrets.

Germany notified the Dutch Government Feb 7 that the investigation of the *Artemis* incident has established that the *Artemis* was blameless and that the torpedoing of this vessel was a blunder on the part of the commander of the German torpedo boat. The Government had disapproved his action and taken necessary measures.

Germany expressed regret for the incident, tendered apologies and offered to pay an indemnity.

AUSTRALIA

See
CANADA

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Despatches received at Zurich, Feb 10, reported that Austria had called to the colors the classes of 1865, 1866, 1867, 1870, 1871 and 1872.

Men of the class of 1865 would be 69 years old, while those of the class of 1872, 62. Men of such age might be used in clerical positions, or as guards, thus releasing younger men for active service.

See also
EXPLOSIONS—AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

—Food and Commodity Prices and Supply

It was announced from Zurich, Feb 7, that an official decree had been issued confiscating the entire stocks of leather in Austria and Hungary for military purposes.

AUTOLYSIN

What is called a complete working formula for the making of autolysin, a preparation used in the treatment of cancer, was given by one of its sponsors, Dr. Silas P. Beebee, in the Feb. number of the *New York Medical Journal*. With the guidance of this formula, the *Medical Journal* says, it would be possible for physicians to prepare the emulsion for themselves and test it.

Dr. Beebee referred to criticism and disclaimed the idea that he ever recommended the emulsion as a "cure." He said he merely presented it as a means of treating inoperable cancer. The formula, which called for twelve ingredients, mostly flowers or herbs, was given as follows:

	Grams.
Menyanthes (trifoliata, leaves)	8.0
Melilotus officinalis, (leaves)	8.0
Mentha crispa, (leaves)	8.0
Brassica alba, (seeds)	20.0
Anemone hepatica	7.5
Viola tricolor, (flowers and leaves)	7.5
Anthemis, (leaves)	7.5
Colocynth, (fruit)	5.0
Quassia, (wood)	7.5
Urtica dioica, (whole plant except root)	6.0
Rheum officinale, (root)	7.5
Hedge hyssop, (whole plant except root)	7.5

These substances are ground to a fine powder in the proportions given and 100 grams of powder are extracted with 400 grams of a 3 per cent. neutral salt solution. The mixture is treated with the solution in this way for fourteen days, and the resulting extract is carefully filtered. An extract is also made with alcohol from which the alcohol is later evaporated and the two extracts are mixed. The compound of the two extracts, a greenish-white emulsion, is then placed in ampoules of glass and sealed.

BANKS AND BANKING

United States

—National Banks

Comptroller of the Currency Williams made public in Washington, Feb 22, the figures relating to the condition of all national banks at the date of the last call, Dec 31, 1915. He said:

"The national banks of the United States in their statement of Dec 31, again broke all records. Their resources aggregated $13,467,000,000, an increase since Dec 31, 1914, of $210,000,000, and an increase over the Nov 10, 1915, call of $231,000,000.

"The increase in deposits during the twelve months period was $2,163,000,000; the increase between Nov 10, and Dec 31, 1915, was $223,000,000. Total deposits, including balances due banks and bankers were $10,379,000,000.

"Loans and discounts increased, as compared with Dec 31, 1914, $1,010,000,000, and as compared with Nov 10, 1915, $123,000,000.

"Bills payable and rediscounts amounted to $98,000,000, a decrease as compared with Dec 31, 1914, of $34,000,000 and a decrease as compared with Nov 10, 1915, of $5,000,000.

"United States bonds held decreased during the year $20,000,000, while the holdings of other bonds and securities increased during the year $104,000,000.

"The national banks increased their holdings of specie during the twelve months $154,000,000 notwithstanding the increase during the same period of

"The number of reporting national banks on Dec 31, 1915, was 7607 against 7581 on Dec 31, 1914." gold holdings by the federal reserve banks.

The Comptroller issued the following abstract of the reports:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$7,357,731,688 07
Overdrafts	6,709,394 60
U. S. Bonds	774,638,707 65
Other bonds, securities, etc. (other than stocks)	1,375,149,240 47
Stocks, including premium on same	40,036,120 55
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	53,689,400 00
Banking House	251,551,432 74
Furniture and fixtures	31,423,926 75
Other real estate owned	45,122,253 31
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	403,985,213 43
Due from approved reserve agents	831,391,901 63
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)	698,920,709 70
Exchanges for Clearing House	449,828,205 48
Other checks on banks in the same place	38,587,735 36
Outside checks and other cash items	43,808,832 86
Notes of other national banks	63,932,738 00
Federal reserve notes	10,668,185 00
Total specie	689,762,311 90
Legal tender notes	118,117,267 00
Redemption fund and due from U. S. Treasury	45,938,761 43
Customers' liability under letters of credit	86,211,867 26

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Customers' liability account of "acceptances"	39,764,044 42
Other assets	7,917,285 43
Total	$13,467,887,223 04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,068,049,439 82
Surplus fund	725,554,190 44
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	294,266,744 83
National bank notes outstanding	713,313,729 00
Due to Federal Reserve Bank	7,524 56
Due to approved reserve agents	11,255,920 29
Due to banks and bankers (other than above)	2,727,168,230 98
Dividends unpaid	22,694,527 64
Demand deposits	6,223,842,105 32
Time deposits	1,417,417,446 50
U. S. bonds borrowed	31,775,285 00
Other bonds borrowed	4,734,568 67
Securities borrowed	73,299 24
Notes and bills rediscounted	42,529,844 70
Bills payable	55,885,730 44
State bank circulation outstanding	22,860 00
Letters of credit	87,859,075 48
"Acceptances," based on imports and exports	31,985,418 42
Liabilities other than those above stated	9,451,281 71
Total	$13,467,887,223 04

Total number of banks reporting on Dec 31, 1915, 7607; Dec 31, 1914, 7581: increase, 26.

Germany

The *Gazette de Lausanne* reported, Feb 11, that two of the largest banks in south Germany had gone into liquidation with total liabilities of 500,000,000 marks ($125,000,000).

The *Neue Zuricher Zeitung* said:

"The important Stuttgart bank of the Stapperenne-Schultz Company, has failed. The liabilities are not stated."

"BARALONG" case

James J. Curran, foreman of the muleteers on the steamer *Nicosian*, filed the complaint Feb 9 in the New York State Supreme Court asking $50,000 damages because of a London despatch to a New York newspaper charging that the crew of the German submarine were murdered by the muleteers.

BARANY, Robert

Dr. Robert Bárány, an assistant professor in the University of Vienna, was awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine for 1914. The award and its announcement were delayed by the war. No prize was given for 1915. Dr. Bárány was captured by the Russians in 1915, and when last heard from was serving as physician to the Austrian prisoners in Russia. He was born April 22, 1876, in Vienna. He is married. His father was a merchant.

Dr. Bárány has written numerous works about ear surgery, and the physiology and pathology of acoustics and nervous diseases of the ear. He is a member of various scientific societies. Before the war he served for a time in a military hospital at Frankfort-on-Main. While clinical assistant in the great ear clinic of Professor Politzer at Vienna he was able to employ the results of his study in the diagnosis of pathological disturbances of the middle ear, and also in the differential diagnosis of conditions of the cerebellum, or posterior part of the brain. The Nobel Prize was specifically for his work in the physiology and pathology of certain structures connected with the ear, the vestibule and semi-circular canals.

The Independent said of his work:

"His studies of the consequences of revolving patients on specially constructed stools led to the investigations which resulted in the award. He noted the subsequent movements of the individual and particularly of his eyes, which give a characteristic nystagmus or oscillatory movement for the different conditions immediately afterwards, and observed the effect on the individual's feeling and his nystagmus reaction after the injection of warm or cold water into the ear, or after the increase or decrease of the air pressure in the auditory canal. Dr. Bárány himself notes in his lectures on the subject, which attracted specialists to his courses from all over the world, the study of the various forms of nystagmus or oscillation of the eyes is also valuable for the investigation of vision itself as regards the visual field and color and spark vision. Such phenomena as blushing, spontaneous perspiration, palpitation of the heart, or distinct slowing of the pulse, tremor, and slowing and deepening of the breathing may be noted in nervous persons in connection with rotary and vertical nystagmus. Dr. Bárány's work came to be of special service in the study of puzzling cases of accidental injury followed by nervous conditions of various kinds which occupy so much attention in courts."

BEGAS, Karl

The death of the German sculptor Karl Begas was announced Feb 23.

Karl Begas, one of the most noted of modern German sculptors, was born in Berlin in 1845. His work is seen in public monuments throughout the leading cities of the empire and is represented in the line of sculpture in the Siegesallee in Berlin. Among his works are a statue of Emperor William II in the Hall of Fame, Barmen, and the Bismarck Memorial at Münden, Hanover.

"BOPP case"

Consul-General Franz Bopp, of Germany, and others were indicted in San Francisco by a federal grand jury Feb 8 on two charges.

For conspiracy to interfere with commerce under the Sherman anti-trust act and for conspiracy to organize a military expedition:

The complete list of those indicted is as follows:

Franz Bopp, Consul-General for Germany.
Baron Eckhardt H. von Schack, Vice-Consul-General.
Baron George Wilhelm von Brincken, attache.
Johannes Henrykus van Koolbergen, alleged German agent.
Charles C. Crowley, detective, employed by German Consulate.
Mrs. Margaret W. Cornell, assistant to Crowley.

All of these were involved in alleged plots to blow up Canadian tunnels and American powder mills.

These indictments were the first which the Federal Government had attempted to secure against any foreign representative.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

A plan for the reorganization of the Boston and Maine railroad system, involving the purchase by that company of some or all of the lines which it leased and operated at the time of writing, was adopted by the Directors on Feb 11.

BOUCAUT, Sir James Penn

Sir James Penn Boucaut, who was several times Premier of South Australia, Deputy Governor, Administrator of the Government,

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and Judge of the Supreme Court, died Feb 1 in Adelaide, Australia. Sir James was born in 1831.

BOYCOTT

See
DANBURY HATTERS' CASE

BRAUN, Ludwig

Ludwig Braun, the Bavarian battle painter, died Feb 21 in his eighty-first year.

Braun received his training in Paris, going there in 1859 under Horace Vernet, famous for his battle scenes. During the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 he was the official painter for the German Government, and his widest-known pictures deal with that conflict.

BRECKENRIDGE, Henry C.

See
GARRISON, LINDLEY M.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

See
GREAT BRITAIN—COMMERCE

BROOKS, Franklin Eli

Franklin E. Brooks, formerly a Congressman from Colorado, died at St. Augustine, Fla., Feb 7, in his fifty-seventh year.

BURGESS AEROPLANE CO.

See
CURTIS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION OF BUFFALO, INC.

BUSINESS

See
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
GREAT BRITAIN—BUSINESS
PAN-AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL HIGH COMMISSION

CALIFORNIA

See
IMMIGRATION — ANTI-ALIEN LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION—CALIFORNIA

CAMBRIA STEEL CO.

An unexpected climax to the long-pending negotiations to dispose of control in the Cambria Steel Company developed Feb 7 in official announcement that the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company had signed an agreement to purchase the entire capital stock of the Cambria company for a cash price of $81 a share. Par value of the stock was $50 a share. As the Cambria Company had 900,000 shares outstanding, the purchase would involve $72,000,000 in cash. All stockholders of the Cambria Company were to get $81 for their holdings. Payment would be made on and after Feb 23. A majority of the stock, as represented by the W. H. Donner, E. T. Stotesbury, and J. Leonard Replogie interests, already had assented to the sale.

CANADA

With the Canadian people opposed to a general election during the war, the Canadian House of Commons on Feb 8 passed an address to the British Parliament asking that the British North America Act, which is the Constitution of Canada, be amended to extend the term of the present Dominion Parliament for one year.

Premier William M. Hughes of Australia, who was in Ottawa on his way to London, was sworn in Feb 18 by the Duke of Connaught, Governor General, as a member of the Canadian Privy Council. After the ceremony he sat with the Canadian Cabinet and discussed imperial defense. This was the first occasion on which a member of another overseas ministry had been admitted to membership in the Dominion Government. The action was designed, it was said, to emphasize the feeling of fraternity which existed throughout the British Empire.

See also
HORN, WERNER CASE

—Finance

Heavy taxation of those best able to bear it, including manufacturers of munitions, was the feature of the Dominion war budget introduced in Parlaiment Feb 15.

Finance Minister White announced that the Government would tax all abnormal business profits for the period from Aug 4, 1914, when the war began, to Aug 3, 1917.

The tax would be 25 per cent of the profits of all companies and corporations earning in excess of 7 per cent. Upon individuals, firms, partnerships and associations the tax was to be a quarter of all profits above 10 per cent. The taxation would not apply to persons or firms whose capital was less than $50,000 except when they were engaged in manufacturing war munitions.

Provisions were made to prevent evasion from taxation by stock watering and profit delaying. Canadian insurance companies were obligated to invest half of the increase of their assets in Dominion bonds. British, American and other foreign insurance companies doing business in Canada would have to deposit with the Canadian Government Dominion bonds equal to the amount of insurance they had written.

A customs duty of 90 cents a barrel was imposed on apples and a duty of half a cent on oils and petroleum.

The Minister estimated an annual revenue of $50,000,000 from the new taxes. He said that Canada would be able to make advances to the British Government for the purchase of supplies in the Dominion, and that another domestic war loan soon would be floated.

The amount needed to carry on the war for the coming year would be $250,000,000, he estimated.

War expenditures in the Dominion of Canada for the first eight months of the war aggregated $60,000,000, as detailed in the Auditor General's report to Parliament for the last fiscal year, made public Feb 16.

Some of the details of expenditures point out that during the eight months the Government spent $57,174 for special police for the Ottawa Government buildings and public buildings generally. The Thiel Detective Service with operatives working for the militia and justice departments, looking after spies and suspicious characters generally, cost nearly $28,000. Interment operations cost nearly $250,000. Special trains for Ministers on war

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service over $10,000. The Canadian Pacific Railway drew over $1,000,000 for transporting troops. The Ross Rifle Company got $933,000 for rifles, etc., up to March 31, 1915. The total number of new rifles supplied up to that time was given as 14,000. The cost of Valcartier Camp, including pay and maintenance, of the 35,000 soldiers, during September and October, was $2,179,000.

The Naval Service expenditures totaled $3,096,125, including $405,000 for the *Niobe*, $296,000 for the *Rainbow*, $1,234,000 for the submarines, on the Pacific Coast, and $378,000 for Royal Canadian naval volunteer reserves, and coast defense on the Atlantic.

The Trade and Commerce Department spent $3,003,000 for Canada's gift of flour to England.

Among the larger items of expenditure on equipment for the first division are the following: Ames, Holden Company, Montreal, $184,187; Beal Bros., Toronto, $96,906; Walter Blue, Sherbrooke, $68,567; S. H. Borbridge, Ottawa, $88,991; Boyd, Caldwell, Lanark, $129,226; Canadian Rubber Company, Montreal, $183,154; Hugh Carson, Ottawa, $234,257; Colts Arms Company, $251,270; Dominion Cartridge Company, $171,000; P. W. Ellis Company, Toronto, $140,730; T. Eaton Company, Toronto, $75,043; Heney Carriage Company, Montreal, $344,941; Lamontagne, Limited, Montreal, $232,969; Mackenzie, Limited, Ottawa, $230,193; Penmans, Limited, $120,978; Russell Motor Company, $396,132; Ross Rifle Company, $933,276; Smart, Woods, Limited, $311,220; Stanfields, Limited, $174,120; George Sweet, Hamilton, $917,834; Mark Workman, Montreal, $1,697,148; Remounts, $2,980,000; Bate & Macmahon, ranges at Valcartier, $173,663.

—French-Canadian difficulties

Racial discord, which has always been a sinister influence in Dominion politics, was announced, Feb 25, as again threatening the national solidarity of the Dominion. The agitation of Ontario French-Canadians against the provincial regulations restricting bi-lingual teaching in the schools was strikingly illustrated in a combined effort of Ontario French-Canadian priests to prevent recruiting for the war among their people; in the decision of 3000 French citizens of Ottawa to pay no taxes until their demands were granted; in threats of bloodshed by a prominent bi-lingual leader; and in a far-reaching trade boycott to support French rights.

—Parliament buildings, Fire of

Canada's historic and beautiful Parliament buildings at Ottawa, erected from 1859 to 1865 at a cost of more than $5,000,000, were destroyed Feb 3 by a fire believed to be of incendiary origin. Seven lives were lost, including those of B. B. Law, M. P. for Yarmouth, and J. D. Laplante, deputy clark of the House of Commons. The following day three attempts were made to destroy Victoria bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal. An inquiry to determine the cause of the fire was begun at Ottawa Feb 10. Canadians generally believed that German sympathizers set the blaze, either by a bomb or by spreading an inflammable liquid.

CANCER

See
AUTOLYSIN

CARD, Brig.-Gen. Benjamin Cozzens

Brig.-Gen. Benjamin Cozzens Card, U. S. N., retired, died at Washington, D. C., Feb 14, in his ninety-second year.

CASASUS, Joaquin D.

Joaquin D. Casasus, Ambassador from Mexico to the United States during the administration of Presidents Taft and Roosevelt, died in New York City Feb 25.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, N. Y.

See
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, N. Y.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES

See
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD GROUP

Judge Mayer of the United States District Court ratified Feb 21 the agreement whereby Daniel G. Reid, William H. Moore, Roberts Walker, Francis L. Hine and Edward S. Moore, directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, were to pay Walter C. Noyes, receiver for that company, $750,000. The payment released the directors from any further liability for losses suffered by the railroad from the purchase and sale of the Frisco road and the payment of $545,000 worth of contested dividends between 1910 and 1913. In the Frisco deal the Rock Island company was said to have lost $35,000,000, and it was contended that because of this loss the road was in no condition to pay the contested dividends.

Judge Hough, in the same court, also signed an order allowing Jacob M. Dickinson, receiver in the creditors' equity suit against the Rock Island company, to pay from the funds in his possession the $250,000 necessary to cover the annual interest due February 16 on the $7,500,000 issue of two-year 6 per cent. collateral gold bonds.

CHILD LABOR

In face of opposition by Democrats from cotton mill towns in the South the House Feb 2, by a vote of 337 to 46, passed the Keating bill prohibiting shipment in interstate commerce of products made by child labor. The debate was marked by a sharp exchange between Representative Fitzgerald of New York and Webb of North Carolina. Southern members forced the adoption of an amendment by Clark of Florida exempting unincorporated canning clubs of boys and girls. The bill then went to the Senate. A like measure failed in that body in the last Congress.

Just as the hearings in the Senate committee closed Feb 18 a telegram was received

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from Columbia, S. C., saying that the child labor bill pending before the Legislature there had been passed, fixing a fourteen-year-old age limit for the employment of children. Since the Federal bill was favorably reported to the House in 1913 Georgia and Alabama had passed child labor legislation long resisted by the cotton mill owners. North Carolina remained alone among the Southern states in its attitude toward child labor.

CHILDREN

—Moral code prize

A contest for the best child's code of morals, to be used as a standard in the schools and homes of the country, was opened Feb 22 by the National Institution for Moral Instruction, in Washington, D. C. Seventy code writers, appointed by state superintendents of education and other prominent educators, competed, each submitting a code, limited to three thousand words, and for the best a prize of $5,000 was eventually to be paid. A board of three judges was named to select the best code, and efforts were to be made to have it placed in general use in the schools. The $5,000 prize was offered by a business man who desired his identity withheld for the present.

CHINA

The revolutionary movement continued to spread, although, Feb 15, in correspondence from Hankow, dated Jan 13, it was stated that the government appeared to be keeping control, and that special efforts were being made to prevent revolutionaries from getting possesssion of the cities of Hankow, Wu-chang and Han-gang. Many executions of rebels and their agents had taken place at Wu-chang.

On Jan 26, government troops were defeated at Sui-fu by Yunnan rebels, led by Tsai-Ao, the revolutionary army being estimated at from 20,000 to 100,000.

On Feb 1, Mongolian insurgents crossed the Great Wall and besieged the city of Datumfa.

On Feb 4, 6, and 7, government troops were reported as victorious over rebels at Sui-fu and in the neighborhood.

On Feb 10, Lu-chow, 50 miles west of Sui-fu, was captured by the revolutionists, and two days later it was reported from Tokio that the government troops at Lu-chow had joined the victorious rebels. It was also stated that there had been almost continuous fighting in Sze-Chuen Province for several weeks, with the revolutionary forces victorious in nearly every engagement.

In an interview on Feb 19, President Yuan-Shi-kai minimized the importance of the movement and stigmatized a few ambitious leaders, without popular support, as engineering the rebellion. Well-supplied troops on reaching the scene would speedily suppress the rebels.

See also
SUN YAT SEN

—Fauna

The Asiatic expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, in charge of Roy Chapman Andrews, of the department of mammalogy, was reported, Feb 10, as ready to leave in March to explore parts of southern China, particularly the Kwei-Chau Province, concerning the zoology of which little is known.

"CHINA" CASE

The United States instructed Ambassador Page at London, Feb 25, to make inquiries at the British Foreign Office regarding the removal of thirty-eight Germans, Austrians and Turks from the American steamship *China* in Asiatic waters, and to demand the release of the prisoners, if they were arrested on the high seas, as had been indicated.

Great Britain maintains extra-territorial rights over the waters immediately adjacent to Shanghai, the *China's* sailing port for San Francisco. Should the British government set up the claim that the vessel was within waters under British jurisdiction, the United States would have no cause for further action.

Advices to the State Department left in doubt the exact position of the *China*. One consular report fixed the location as "ten miles offshore." The department had been advised that the British Foreign Office was investigating the incident.

CLAYTON ANTI-TRUST ACT

See
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

COAL MINERS

Anthracite operators on Feb 3 definitely refused to meet the demands of their miners for twenty per cent. more pay, union recognition, and eight hours' work, on the ground that a shortage of coal and prohibitive prices would be the result. In refusing the miners' demands, the operators suggested that their differences be submitted to the Board of Conciliation, provided for in the award following the 1912 anthracite coal strike.

COCA COLA CO.

See
PURE FOOD

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

See
MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, VERMONT
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

COLOMBIA

See
TREATIES—UNITED STATES—COLOMBIA

COMMERCE

See
Subhead COMMERCE *under names of countries*

COMMODITY PRICES

See
Subhead FOOD AND COMMODITY PRICES AND SUPPLY *under names of countries*

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

See
GREAT BRITAIN — COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

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CONSCRIPTION
See
GREAT BRITAIN — COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

CONSTITUTION
—Personal rights under the
See
THEATRE — RIGHT OF EXCLUSION FROM THEATRE

COOK, Brig.-Gen. Henry Clay
Brig.-Gen. Henry Clay Cook, U. S. A., retired, died in Fall River, Mass., Feb 22, aged 79 years.

CROPS
See
Subhead CROPS *under names of countries*

CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION OF BUFFALO, Inc.
Announcement was made Feb 9 that the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company had acquired the stock of the Burgess Aeroplane Company, and that W. Starling Burgess would become a director of the Curtiss company. The Burgess company will continue under its present organization to build those types of aeroplanes of inherently stable design which are its specialty. The present capacity of the Curtiss and Burgess plants is ten aeroplanes a day. This will be increased until the capacity of the Curtiss concern in the output of aeroplanes becomes the greatest of any single aeroplane manufacturing company in the world. The combined French factories, it is said, produce about thirty machines a day, and those of Great Britain, twenty-five a day.

DAESCHE, Paul
See
FAY, ROBERT CASE

DANBURY HATTERS' CASE
On Feb 8, Judge E. S. Thomas of the United States District Court gave his decision that the accumulated interest of $30,000 on the attached saving bank deposits of the 180 defendants in this case, belonged to the defendants. On Feb 22 a bill of exception against this decision was filed on behalf of the plaintiff, D. E. Loewe & Son.

DEDEKIND, J. Wilhelm Richard
Dr. J. Wilhelm Richard Dedekind, the noted German mathematician, died Feb 12, aged 83 years.

DE HART, William Henry, D.D.
Rev. William H. De Hart, for many years Stated Clerk of the Reformed Church in America, died Feb 14, aged 79 years.

DELMOTTE, Gen. Nicholas Victor
It was announced at Paris, Feb 7, that Gen. Delmotte had died from illness contracted at the front.

DIRECT PRIMARIES
See
PRIMARIES

DISEASES
See also
EUROPEAN WAR—DISEASE

DRAKE, Alexander Wilson
Alexander Wilson Drake, art editor of the *Century Magazine* from 1870 to 1913, died in New York City, Feb 4, at the age of 72.

DRAMA
See
THEATRE

DRUGS
See
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

DUNCAN, Louis
Louis Duncan, a well-known New York electrical engineer, died Feb 13, aged 53 years.

DYES
—Commerce—Imports
United States

Dyes and dyestuffs are being received from new quarters of the world, large importations having come from China through the New York Custom House. Receipts from China in the first week of Feb aggregated about $90,000, and from Switzerland in the same week about $35,000, and these with other small receipts brought the total up to $127,405, against $2,188 in the corresponding week of 1915 and $81,584 in the corresponding week of 1914. Government reports show no dyes imported from China in the years immediately preceding the war.

"E-2" (submarine)
Sec. Daniels, Feb 14 received but refused to make public, the findings of the Court of Inquiry which made an investigation in an effort to fix responsibility for the explosion on board the submarine *E-2*.

EARTHQUAKES
United States

Two severe earth shocks, extending over a period of about one minute, were felt at Asheville, N. C., and the surrounding country within a radius of 100 miles Feb 21. The shock was the worst since the Charleston quake in 1888. Several houses were wrecked at Skyland, near Asheville.

A slight earth shock was felt throughout Georgia and Tennessee early the same evening. Windows were rattled and small articles of furniture shaken perceptibly in several cities, but no damage was reported. The tremor passed from East to West and was only momentary. Effects of the quake also were felt in several Virginia cities. At South Boston, Va., it put out the electric lights and broke china in a number of houses.

Panama Canal Zone

Three sharp earthquake shocks occurred Feb 8 in Panama when the old city and the Canal zone were shaken. No damage to the canal locks or dams was reported. Recording instruments showed that the earthquake had its center in the vicinity of Los Santos Province, where most of the earthquakes in this region originate.

"EASTLAND" DISASTER
Judge C. W. Sessions, at Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb 18, denied the government's applica-

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tion for a warrant of removal in the *Eastland* case. The six Michigan men indicted in connection with the disaster were set free as far as the case in the Federal Court there was concerned.

"The dead cannot be restored to life," Judge Sessions said. "The law cannot be upheld by forcing men from their homes to stand trial among strangers on accusations which there is barely a scintilla of proof to sustain."

An important part of the ruling fixed the actual jurisdiction "within the body of Cook county and within the jurisdiction of the State of Illinois." This nullified that part of the indictments brought under Federal statutes.

"By no fiction of law or fact can the Chicago River be regarded as Lake Michigan," said the court, "or as one of the high seas."

The six defendants were William H. Hull, St. Joseph, president of the Chicago & St. Joseph Steamship Company; George T. Arnold, St. Ignace, manager; Harry Pederson and Joseph Erickson, of Benton Harbor, captain and chief engineer; Robert Reid and Charles C. Eckliff, of Grand Haven, Federal inspectors. The State's Attorney in Chicago said the ruling would have no effect on the state's indictments.

EDUCATION

See
MILITARY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

EIGHT HOUR DAY

An active campaign for an eight-hour working day in the United States was opened Feb 13 at the Labor Forum in New York City.

See also
RAILROADS—EIGHT HOUR DAY

ELECTION FRAUDS

See
TERRE HAUTE, IND.

ETHICS

See
CHILDREN—MORAL CODE PRIZE

EUROPEAN WAR

The Allied Powers signatory to the treaty guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of Belgium decided to renew their agreement not to end hosilities until the political and economic independence of Belgium should be reëstablished and the nation indemnified for the damages suffered. This decision was communicated to the Belgian Foreign Office Feb 14, by the ministers representing the Entente Allies.

See also
DELMOTTE, GEN. NICHOLAS VICTOR
NORWAY
WAR RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS
Also under names of belligerent countries

—Disease

France

Life in the trenches was healthier for French soldiers during the present war than in barracks according to official figures made public Feb 8.

Measles, scarlatina, mumps, diphtheria and cerebro-spinal meningitis were more frequent in the army during 1911 than 1915. These diseases, together with typhoid and dysentery, averaged 7.11 per thousand men in 1911, as compared with 6.02 per thousand men in 1915.

Typhoid and dystentery in 1915 were somewhat more prevalent, being, respectively, 4.4 and 18 per thousand men, as compared with 1.88 and 11, respectively, in 1911. The army mortality from typhoid in 1915 was only 2.55, as compared with 12 for each one hundred cases of 1911, owing to improved methods of treatment.

—Losses

Tout Paris, combined blue book and directory, gave in its 1916 edition, issued Feb 4, a list of 3084 Paris notables who "died for the country." The honor list included the names of 55 generals, 91 colonels and 155 lieutenant colonels. Among the professions the civil engineers had the largest number dead, totalling 113. The lawyers came next, with 110. Other professions listed were:—men of letters, 82; artists, 53; Catholic clergy, 28; Protestant clergy, 3; architects, 20; actors and singers, 18; physicians 13; diplomatic corps, 8; sculptors, 10; composers and musicians, 4; the Institute of France, 1; judges, 1; inspectors of finance, 7; notaries, 5, and brokers, 2. The select clubs of all kinds in Paris lost a total of 336, including several titled persons.

AFRICA

Eighteen months of hard fighting ended in Feb in the capture of the last German stronghold in the Kamerun, thus leaving Germany with only one colony, German East Africa, in her possession. Against this colony the attack under new leadership was pressed with energy.

Further progress in the occupation of Kamerun was announced in an official statement issued by the War Office Feb 21. The statement told of the taking of Ebolwoa, 100 miles inland and forty miles north of the French Congo border, Jan 10, by a French column, and of the taking of Mafub, Jan 24, by the British, and Nkan the same day by the French.

On the 28th a company of Belgian troops arrived at Jaunde from duty on the French lines of communication. The coast line was then entirely in the hand of the Allies, and the Germans were falling back on the frontrier of Spanish Guinea.

Nine hundred Germans and 14,000 colonial troops from the German colony of Kamerun had crossed the border into Spanish Guinea, according to an official announcement made here at Madrid Feb 6. The troops had been disarmed and interned. The government, it was announced, Feb 9, would transfer them to Spain.

The British War Office issued the following official statement Feb 17, regarding the operations in the Kamerun:

"A telegram dated Feb 16 has been received from Gen. Dobell, in which he states that he has received information from Gen. Aymerich that the French have closed the frontier as far as Ngoa and to the east of that place. The Campo column has only a few miles to traverse to close the line from the sea.

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"Active operations have been practically ended and the conquest of the Kamerun is complete with the excention of the isolated position of Mora Hill (in the northern part of the Kamerun, 135 miles northeast of Garua).

"The German commandant, Gen. Zimmerman, has escaped to Spanish territory.

Complete conquest of the Kamerun, the German colony in Equatorial Africa, was officially announced Feb 19 in this statement:

"A telegram from the Governor General of Nigeria, Feb 18, reported that the German garrison at Mora in North Kamerun had capitulated."

In German East Africa, some 4000 whites and 30,000 natives had been armed by the Germans, and Tabora had been fortified and armed with big guns taken from the *Königsberg*. The country was being invaded from Nyassaland on the south and from British East Africa, under the command of Gov. Smuts, while an armed flotilla was attacking on Lake Tangan-Yika, on the west.

The statement concerning the East African campaign embodying a report from General Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien, commanding the British troops in that territory made public Feb 2 said:

General Smith-Dorrien reports that good progress is being made with the branch line from Voi Station on the Uganda Railway. The line, which had been carried as far as Mbuyuni (fifteen miles east of Taveta, British East Africa) beyond Maktav, has now reached Serengeti camp, which was taken by a British force on Jan 24.

With the occupation of Longido and Serengeti the enemy's activities have sensibly diminished."

Gen. Sir Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien had relinquished the command of the British forces operating in East Africa, owing to ill health, it was officially announced Feb 9, and General Jan Christian Smuts, the Minister of the Interior Mines and Defenses of the Union of South Africa, had accepted the vacancy with the rank of temporary lieutenant general. In Nov, 1915, when the Union contingents for East Africa were being formed, the government offered the command to Gen. Smuts. For various reasons he was then unable to accept it.

A dispatch received from the Belgian forces operating on Lake Tanganyika on the western border of German East Africa, Feb 13, said the German gunboat *Hedwig von Wissman* had been sunk in a naval combat off Albertville. Two of the German crew were killed. The remainder of the men on board the gunboat were made prisoners.

A small engagement in East Africa, resulting in the repulse of the attacking German force was reported in an official statement given out in London Feb 21.

AIR OPERATIONS

Fifty-nine persons were killed and 101 injured in a Zeppelin raid on England on the night of Jan. 31. Twenty-six men, an equal number of women and 7 children were among the slain. The largest number of airships so far employed at one time participated. Bombs were dropped in six counties—Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Leicestershire and Derbyshire. The Germans reported Liverpool, the Birkenhead docks, and Manchester among the places damaged. The British War Office issued a statement Feb 4, saying:

"In a total of twenty-nine raids, great and small, 133 men, of whom seventeen were soldiers, and ninety women and forty-three children, have been killed; but when it is remembered that with the *Lusitania* alone 1198 persons were drowned, the Zeppelins as a means of murdering innocent civilians must be comparatively disappointing to their promoters."

The revised official figures of the casualties in the Zeppelin raid of Jan 31 over England were given Feb 25 as 67 killed and 117 injured. The official communication follows:

"The final figures of the air raid of Jan 31 are: Killed—Twenty-seven men, 25 women and 15 cildren; a total of 67. Injured—forty-ve men, 53 women and 19 children; otal, 117. Grand total, 184.

"These figures are greater than previously given—59 persons killed and 101 injured—because several persons reported injured have died from their wounds, some children under 16 years of age had been returned as adults and several cases of slight injury had been treated at hospitals and sent home without a record being made of them.

"The number of bombs dropped aggregated 393."

Lord Charles Beresford, former First Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Rosebery came out in favor of three British air raids on Germany for every German raid in England. Viscount Bryce in a speech at Bedford deprecated reprisals.

A statement by the German Admiralty, Feb 4, that the Zeppelin *L-19* failed to return from the raid seemed to confirm the report that the missing airship was the same which the British trawler *King Stephen* had seen sinking in the North Sea. The *L-19* was also supposed to be the one which sank the collier *Franz Fischer*, originally captured from the Germans, and was fired at by the Dutch coast guard on the Island of Ameland. British warcraft made a vain search for the Zeppelin. Aid was refused the Zeppelin crew by Capt. Martin of the *King Stephen* because, he said, the Germans numbered twenty or more, and were armed, while his crew were nine unarmed sailors. The British press and the Bishop of London approved his course, while the newspapers of Germany compared the incident to the *Baralong* affair.

The London *Chronicle* aserted that 21 Zeppelins and eight other German airships had been lost since the beginning of the war. Of the crews, 124 were killed, 150 taken prisoners, and 27 interned in Denmark. Count Zep-

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pelin, in a statement published in the *Constnzer Nachrichten*, admitted in March, 1915, that nine of his airships had been lost through various causes.

Two women and one child were injured, Feb 9, when two German seaplanes raided the Kentish Coast, dropping bombs at Ramsgate, where barracks are located, and Broadstairs. The damage was said by the War Office to have been confined to the shattering of glass.

A public funeral with military honors was given in Paris, Feb 6, to the victims of the Zeppelin raid of Jan 31. French newspapers announced Feb 4 an offer of $5000 to any aviator who brought down a Zeppelin within French lines. Two thousand dollars would be awarded any gunner who accomplished the same results with shells.

A despatch from Athens, Feb 3, said that 20 persons were killed and 14 injured in a Zeppelin raid on Salonica. The victims included two soldiers.

On Feb 6 an official Bulgarian report from Athens said that 470 men were killed and more than 500 wounded during the recent attack by seventeen French aeroplanes on Bulgarian camps. More than 200 bombs were dropped on Bulgarian camps at Petrich, in the Strumnitsa Valley.

Fire virtually destroyed the Johannisthal Aerodrome, just outside Berlin, according to private telegrams from Munich and Stuttgart received at Basle, Switzerland. Six or nine new aeroplanes were reported to have been destroyed in the blaze, said to have been the work of spies.

Austrian aeroplanes made a raid, Feb 12, over Ravenna and the neighboring towns of Codigoro and Bottrighe, in northeastern Italy, near the Adriatic. Fifteen were reported killed and a number of others wounded, including several women and children. A hospital and the basilica of Sant' Apollinare at Ravenna were damaged.

A raid on Milan, Feb 14, killed six civilians and wounded several others but did no military damage.

Hostile aeroplanes bombarded the Italian town of Schio, fifteen miles from Vicenza, Feb 14, killing six persons and wounding others. The aerial attack on Schio was the third reported in one week on Italian cities, following the raids on the districts of Ravenna and Milan. Schio is in Northeastern Italy, fifteen miles south of the Austrian border, and fifty miles northwest of Venice. It has extensive manufactures of woollens. Austrian aeroplane flew over Rimini Feb 14, dropping several bombs. They fled northeastward before the fire of anti-aircraft batteries. Two civilians were wounded.

A Zeppelin was brought down near Brabant-le-Roy, Feb 22, by a shot from an automobile mounted cannon at Ravigny. The entire crew of 22 perished.

Four German seaplanes made a raid over the east and southeast coasts of England at noon on Feb 20. The total casualties were two men and one boy killed and one marine wounded. Considerable material damage was done. Most of the bombs fell in Lowestoft and Walmer.

In reply to a protest by the Danish government, the German government, Feb 29, expressed its regret to Denmark that a German aeroplane flew over Danish territory near Copenhagen on Feb 12.

ARABIA

Near Aden where the British were menaced by a large force of Arabs, a British detachment was reported, about the middle of Feb, to have been cut off and annihilated.

ASIA MINOR

In the Caucasus, Feb saw the fall of Erzerum, the most important success for Russia—and for the Allies—since the capture of Przemysl. Thus to Grand Duke Nicholas have fallen two of the most spectacular achievements of the war from the Entente side. The strategic importance of Erzerum was very great. From Erzerum, which lies 60 miles from the Russian frontier, and 625 miles from Constantinople, radiate roads leading in all directions. Over those to the southwest and south it would be possible for the Russian troops to fight their way toward their compatriots operating against the Persians and Turks in northwest and west Persia, or proceed south toward Bagdad, to the relief of the British, bottled up in Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris, southeast of Bagdad.

The capture of the fortress not only dealt a severe blow to Turkey, the weakest of the Teutonic allies but besides, opening the road to Armenia and Kut-el-Amara, it shelved for the time being the projected Teutonic invasion of Egypt.

For more than eighteen months the Czar's armies had made little headway in the Caucasus. But, preparations having been under way since the fall of 1915, Grand Duke Nicholas, with an army estimated at 300,000 men operating from a base at Batum on the Black Sea and on Tiflis and Baku began a drive on Armenia.

In the second week in Jan, with the mountains covered with snow ten to twenty feet in depth, Grand Duke Nicholas gave the order that opened a bombardment of the Ottoman positions on a front of two hundred miles, from the Black Sea to Kara Kilissa. The first Turkish break came on the Arasa River, where the brunt of the attack fell. This position formed the Ottoman centre and with the retreat of the centre, which left the left and right wings in the air, a condition of demoralization set in. The retreat in places became a rout. Of the 200,000 men in the Turkish line 80,000 fell back rapidly to the protection of the Erzerum forts, while the

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remainder retreated to the southeast and southwest, the latter columns to Kharput and the former to join the Turks fighting on the shores of Lake Van.

Two weeks after the first clash along the Arasa Grand Duke Nicholas had fought and marched the sixty miles across the mountains from the river to the fortress and had his army in position for an active siege. He found an army of approximately 80,000 men and a permanent garrison of perhaps 10,000 more to oppose him. Field Marshal von der Goltz, hurriedly sent from Constantinople to direct the defence, reached the fortress just before it was cut off.

The fortress which withstood the Russians in the Russo-Turkish war, stands on a plateau 6000 feet high—and was defended by 18 forts, recently reconstructed under German supervision. The city is flanked by two lofty mountain ranges which engineers who fortified it considered sufficient protection against all but a frontal attack. They therefore merely laid out a line of forts along the Deveboyun Ridge, at the right of the city which is the divide between the Caspian and Euphrates watershed. The guns on this ridge all pointed outward so that when the forts on the Russian left fell they were taken from the rear with comparative ease.

During the five days' assault the fortress was defended by the Turks with stubbornness, to which the enormous number of dead and frozen bodies gave testimony.

After the Russians, under Gen. Judgenich, took 9 forts on the left flank of the principal Turkish line of defense, extending twenty-seven miles, the fate of the forts in the center and on the right flank, and, after them, of the second line forts and the principal defensive position, was decided Feb 16 after short attacks.

During the assault on the fortress, according to Russian reports, several Turkish regiments were annihilated or taken prisoner with all their officers. On the line forts alone 197 artillery pieces of various calibers in good condition were taken. In the defense work of the central fortress, 126 pieces. In the fortified region of Erzerum a large number of storehouses of various kinds were taken.

The exact number of Turkish prisoners taken was 235 officers and 12,753 men.

The escape of almost the entire garrison was the only fly in the Russian ointment. Complete Russian success at Erzerum would have meant a Turkish loss of four army corps —the First, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh— and the possible capture of two German Field Marshals, von der Goltz and Liman von Sanders.

Following the capture of Erzerum the Russians surrounded and captured an entire division of the Turkish army, which, ignorant of the fall of the great stronghold, was marching from Olti to reinforce the garrison. Pushing along and toward the coast the right wing of the Russian army, preceded by warships which were shelling the Turkish positions, marched on Trebizond. The Russian left wing, having captured Achlat, on the north shore of Lake Van and Mush, speeded in cooperation with the center to Diarbekr, whence they would be only fifty miles from the German Constantinople-Bagdad Railroad. Bagdad being the objective of the British expedition fighting its way up the Tigris, the capture of the Bagdad road (which is incomplete) would corner the large Turkish army operating to east and southeast of Diarbekr.

After a series of battles in the mountain passes, as a result of which the Russians captured a considerable quantity of booty, the Turks, who had been aided by Germans, retreated toward Kermanshah. Kermanshah is 280 miles southwest of Teheran and within 150 miles of Kut-el-Amara and has a population of about 30,000. The routes from Bagdad, Shuster, Ispaham, by way of Hamadan, and Suleimaniyah, meet there and make the city an important center of traffic. The Russians took the city by storm Feb 26.

At the end of the month there were four Russian columns operating in Asia Minor: (1) The column which captured Kermanshah. (2) A column 250 miles due north of Kermanshath. (3) A column on the shores of Lake Van, and (4) The column which captured Erzerum and Mush. All these were separated from the Tigris Valley by formidable mountains.

The situation at Kut-el-Amara where the main British Mesopotamia army (some 50,000 men) under Gen. Charles V. Townshend was bottled up by the Turks, remained unchanged. To the south, where the relief force (some 35,000 to 40,000 men) under Gen. Aylmer, was trying to break through the Ottoman lines to come to the aid of the main army, there was minor artillery and infantry fighting.

Early in the month a rise of the Tigris compelled the Turks to evacuate some low-lying trenches at Kut-el-Amara on the northwest front. A traitorous attack on the British Mesopotamian forces by Arabs supposedly friendly was reported Feb 11. 373 British were lost in this attack. A British official communication, Feb 21, stated that the dispatch of reinforcements to Gen. Alymer was proceeding satisfactorily.

BALKAN FRONT

Little news came through from the Balkan front during Feb. The occupation of Albania continued, but Greek and Rumanian affairs practically remained at a standstill.

After the capture of Scutari, Albania, Jan 28, the Austrians occupied San Giovanni di Medua and Danilograd, south of Scutari; the Serbians retreating to Durazzo. The pursuing Austrian army occupied Tirana Heights between Breza and Pazar Siak, Feb 9, two towns about ten miles northwest of Durazzo. The Bulgarian army, Feb 12, occupied Elbassan. By the middle of the month the Bulgarians were said to have occupied one-third of Albania.

The Greek cruiser *Helle* arrived at Durazzo, Feb 21, to protect the Greek residents of that

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city and in the surrounding districts in case the Bulgarians should succeed in entering the city.

Field-Marshal von Mackensen was reported, Feb 6, to have assumed command of the Austro-German army on the Greek border. The inauguration of an offensive movement against Salonica was reported during the first week in the month, but there were no further developments.

French troops, Feb 8, occupied the small Greek island of Fano, north of Corfu, which was being used as a haven of refuge for the remnants of the Serbian army. The allied forces had previously occupied the Greek islands of Melos, Lemnos, Imbros and Mitylene in the Ægean and Corfu on the west coast.

Tension between Roumania and the Central Powers approached the breaking point in Feb. The latter took umbrage at the nomination and consequent simulation of election as delegates to the Roumanian Parliament of two representatives of "unredeemed" Roumania, that is, Hungarian Transylvania. They also declared the sale of 80,000 wagon loads of grain to England to be a hostile act.

EGYPTIAN OPERATIONS

No very important developments occurred during the month on the Egyptian front. A band of some 4500 Arabs were dispersed at Hazalin early in the month by Gen. Wallace's column. Berlin reported, Feb 22, that three towns had been taken by the Senuissi, and London reported, Feb 27, that a column of tribesmen was attacked and routed at Agagia, 15 miles south of Barrami, by South African troops under the command of Gen. Lukin.

The Senuissi were under the personal command of Nuri Bey, brother of Enver Pasha, the Turkish War Minister, with Gasfar as his principal subordinate. They were holding a strong position some fifteen miles southeast of Barani. In the attack Gasfar was wounded and made prisoner and Nuri Bey was killed. The Arabs left more than 200 killed or wounded on the ground. In addition to Gasfar, two other Turkish officers were made prisoners. One machine gun was captured.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

Operations in all theatres of the war were overshadowed in Feb by the great German attack on Verdun. German attacks in the neighborhood of Lens gained for the Germans a mile or two of front. Near La Folie, the French were pushed back nearly to the Labyrinth. The village of Frise, captured Jan. 29, brought 1300 prisoners to the Germans. Fighting with varing fortunes also took place in the Champagne region. At Horge near Ypres, 600 yards of British trenches were captured. Belfort on the eastern frontier of France was also shelled. All these attacks, though resulting in slight German gains, were accompanied by heavy loss of life. The Verdun operations occurred at the end of the month.

For three weeks in five or more places on a front of more than 450 miles, from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier, the Germans had been feinting, or pretending, with an intensity that gave each separate thrust a look of latent enterprise; and then abruptly to the north of Verdun, on a continuous battle line of twenty-five miles, they developed an operation of apparently the first magnitude.

Verdun is, or ought to be, the hardest point at which to smash the French line. It is the first and strongest of a line of fortified places (Verdun-Toul-Epinal-Belfort) facing the German frontier. Against the German attack at the outbreak of the war Verdun held firmly. Since then it had been greatly strengthened until it became not so much a fort as a fortified area.

The second attempt to capture Verdun was begun Feb 19 under the eye of the Kaiser, eight German army corps (300,000 men) participating. Attack followed attack against the French lines after incessant and terrific bombardments which continued for several days. The French on their right and left wings were compelled to withdraw their lines respectively to the south of Ornes and behind the town of Samogneux, six miles north of the fortress, Feb 24. According to French estimates the German losses during the first four days of the fighting were 150,000.

The terrific fighting in the restricted wooded area north of Verdun continued without abatement. Fort Douaumont, the most northerly outpost of the city's fortifications, was captured, Feb 25, by the Germans. Later in the day a strong counter attack enabled the French to retake a position close by the fort, and to push their lines considerably to the north. Fort Douaumont was an old concrete defence which was not included in the modern works protecting the city.

Champneuville, to the west and the fortified works of Hardaumont, to the east of Fort Douaumont, were captured by the Germans, Feb 26. The British line in Flanders was lengthened so that reinforcements might be sent to Verdun. The German drive slackened somewhat in intensity, Feb 27, the heaviest attacks being directed, unsuccessfully against the Douaumont heights and the plateau north of the village of Vaux. This was partly due to very unfavorable weather conditions and to a heavy fall of snow. The fighting about Verdun proved the most sanguinary of the war.

In many places dead Germans formed huge dams across the ravines, impeding the water in its downward course to the Meuse. Every now and then one of these dams gave way and a red stream would swirl on, carrying hundreds of corpses with it. It was also said that the ground had to be repeatedly cleared of heaps of dead before new charges could be undertaken.

ITALIAN FRONT

Feb proved another month in which the war moved here with glacial slowness. During the first week in Feb the Austrians attacked Oslavia northwest of Goritzia capturing 1200 men and several trenches.

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The Italians, Feb 22, after weeks of hammering at the Austrian positions with their big guns, captured the mountainous region of Callo (Collo), in the Sugana Valley, and also occupied the towns of Moncegno and Ronchi. By their new acquisition of terrain the Italians were almost within striking distance of one of their chief objectives of the war—the city of Trent—which lies, protected on the north, east and south by a line of forts, fifteen miles west of the captured region.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

See also
"APPAM" CASE
"ARETHUSA," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"ARTEMIS" CASE
"BARALONG" CASE
"CHINA" CASE
"LA PROVENCE," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"LUSITANIA" CASE
"MALOJA," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"MOWE" (STEAMSHIP)
"PERSIA" CASE
"PETROLITE" CASE
"YASAKA MARU," DESTRUCTION OF THE

—Merchantmen destroyed

During Feb fifty vessels were sunk or captured by Germany, of which five were neutrals, two Italian, four Belgian, one French, and the remainder British. Although the German raider *Möwe* accounted for thirteen of these vessels, the greater proportion of the losses has been due to mines and submarines.

The English newspapers expressed the belief that the increase in the mine danger was due to the use of submarines for mine laying.

The British Admiralty, Feb 29, made public a list of "unarmed British vessels torpedoed and sunk by enemy submarines without warning" up to the end of 1915. It comprised 39 steamers and 1 trawler.

A list also was given of neutral vessels said to have been torpedoed in the same period without warning, consisting of 13 steamers and 1 sailing vessel, of which 2, the *Gunfight* and *Nebraskan*, were American, 4 Norwegian, 4 Swedish, 1 Dutch, 1 Danish, 1 Greek, and 1 Portuguese.

"In addition to the above," says the Admiralty statement, "there are several cases in which there is no reasonable doubt that the vessel was sunk by a torpedo fired without warning from a submarine, but in the absence of actual proof, due to lack of survivors or from other causes, these cases are omitted from the lists."

A complete list of the vessels destroyed will be found in the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin* for Feb 2.

The subjoined table shows the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels destroyed in operations directly or indirectly resulting from the war during the first seventeen months of the war period ending on Dec 31, 1915, and shows also the number and tonnage of vessels owned in each country. The tonnage given in the tonnage owned by each of the nations is gross for the steam vessels and net for the sailing vessels included therein:

Flag.	Steam and Sailing Vessels Owned According to Lloyd's Register Book, 1915-1916. No.	Tons.	Gross Tons of Sail and Steam Vessels Destroyed in War (17 Months.) No.	Tons.
United Kingdom...	9,285	19,541,364	...	.....
British Colonies...	2,068	1,732,700	602	1,192,551
*United States ...	2,580	3,522,913	7	14,087
Austro-Hungary ..	433	1,018,210	6	13,249
Danish	835	854,966	29	33,093
Dutch	809	1,522,547	21	36,843
French	1,539	2,285,728	54	125,978
German	2,166	4,706,027	65	161,888
Italian	1,177	1,736,545	24	60,217
†Japanese	1,155	1,826,029	3	16,413
Norwegian	2,174	2,529,188	77	103,023
Russian	1,256	1,054,762	31	34,193
Spanish	642	899,204	..	.....
Swedish	1,462	1,122,883	35	32,667

*Excluding vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America.

†Japanese sailing vessels are not inserted in Lloyd's Register Year Book, and are therefore not included in these tables.

RUSSIAN FRONT

Renewed Russian exertions were reported from Galicia during Feb, which, although the gains were of little strategic importance, served to prevent the withdrawal of Teutonic forces to other fields.

The heights east of Tchemerine were taken by the Russians, Feb 11, while on the Pruth, Dneister and Sereth the Germans were reported to be on the defensive. At Uscieczko a strongly defended position between the Dneister and the Zurin, the Russians not only captured the place, Feb 11, but pushing on, crossed the Dneister. Father to the north the Germans resumed activities against Dvinsk, but were held in check by the Russian artillery.

UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH

See also
"APPAM" CASE
"CHINA" CASE
FORD PEACE EXPEDITION
"LUSITANIA" CASE
"PERSIA" CASE
"PETROLITE" CASE

—Loans

J. P. Morgan sailed on Feb 2 for France to take up with government officials and bankers there a proposed new French loan of between $100,000,000 and $200,000,000. He was accompanied by John F. Harris of the Stock Exchange firm of Harris, Winthrop & Co. and Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

—Relations with Great Britain—Mail seizures

Another note from Sweden was addressed to the State Department through Minister Ekengren, appealing to the United States for co-operation with the Swedish government and other neutral nations, to maintain the preservation of rules of international law concerning the protection of neutral commerce and navigation. Action was proposed particularly against Great Britain because of the detention of mail by that country and other aggressions against trade which are regarded by Sweden as unwarranted.

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Sec. Lansing informed the Minister, it was learned, Feb 17, that he could not answer the note until the controversy with Germany over the *Lusitania* case was settled.

Sec. Lansing announced, Feb 21, that Ambassador Page had been instructed to make a demand on the British Foreign Office for a reply to this Government's protest against seizure of American mails.

—Pro-German activities

See

BOPP CASE
WELLAND CANAL CASE
HORN, WERNER, CASE
LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL
LINCOLN, IGNATIUS TIMOTHY TREBICH
SHIP SUPPLY PLOTS

EXPLOSIONS

Austria-Hungary

A Rome despatch dated Feb 6 said that, according to the Bucharest correspondent of the *Messaggero*, the great Skoda works at Pilsen had been partly destroyed as the result of an explosion. Three factory buildings, including that set apart for manufacture of the renowned 305-millimeter hydraulic guns, were blown into the air and 195 employes perished in the ruins.

FANCHER, "Mollie" [Mary J.]

Miss Fancher, the psychic invalid of Brooklyn, N. Y. C., whose reputation for cheerfulness under affliction had become national, and whose powers of second-sight interested scientists several years ago, celebrated the golden jubilee or fiftieth anniversary of her confinement to a sick room on Feb 3. Eight days later, on Feb 11, she died from heart disease following an attack of grip, in her 69th year.

FARRAR, Geraldine

On Feb 8, Miss Farrar, the well-known opera singer, was married to Mr. Lou-Tellegen, the actor.

FAY, Robert, case

The United States Supreme Court, Feb 21, dismissed the appeal of Paul Daesche from the decision of the New Jersey Federal courts holding him subject to removal to New York to answer an indictment for alleged conspiracy to destroy vessels at sea.

FEDERAL OWNERSHIP

See

PUBLIC UTILITIES—FEDERAL OWNERSHIP

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Forty rulings involving the interpretation and construction of the Federal Trade Commission act and certain sections of the Clayton law were made public by the commission Feb 5. The rulings are the first made. One of importance is that "the fact that a party complaining to the commission who has no direct interest and acts without specific authority from the parties alleged to be injured will not prevent the commission from taking action if the matter presented is one properly within its jurisdiction. There are several rulings to the effect that neither the Federal Trade Commission act nor the Clayton act prohibits manufacturers from establishing exclusive agencies or assigning exclusive territory.

FINANCE

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—LOANS

Also subhead FINANCE *under names of countries.*

FINE ARTS

See

MORGAN, J. P.

FIRES

United States and Canada

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of Jan as compiled from the records of *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, aggregated $21,423,350, as compared with $20,060,600 for the first month of 1915, and $23,204,700 in 1914. The following table gives a comparison of the Jan losses with those of the two years preceding and the monthly record for the balance of 1914 and 1915:

	1914	1915.	1916.
January	$23,204,700	$20,060,600	$21,423,350
February	21,744,200	13,081,250	.....
March	25,512,750	18,786,400	.....
April	17,700,800	18,180,350	.....
May	15,507,800	11,388,450	.....
June	29,348,000	10,893,950	.....
July	17,539,800	9,006,800	.....
August	11,765,650	10,067,100	.....
September	14,383,050	14,823,500	.....
October	14,004,700	14,465,850	.....
November	21,372,750	21,204,850	.....
December	23,507,150	20,877,100	.....
Total for year.	$235,591,350	$182,830,200	.....

There were during the month under review some 349 fires which in each instance caused an estimated property loss of $10,000 or over.

The large fires of Feb, besides the burning of the Parliament buildings (*see under* Canada Parliament buildings fire) including the following: The Overbrook Hotel at Atlantic City, N. J., destroyed Feb 4, 6 lives lost, damaged estimated at $150,000; the building of the Model Incubator and Brooder Co. and Buffalo Ice Cream Cabinet Co., at Buffalo, N. Y., destroyed Feb 7; estimated loss $200,000; Moose Hall, containing Cornell University chemical laboratories at Ithaca, N. Y., Feb 13, loss $300,000; the home of the American Club, Toronto, Ont., Feb 16, loss $300,000; the business district of Fall River, Mass., Feb 16, loss est. $1,500,000; two munition ships and eleven barges burned at a pier in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb 16, loss est. $2,000,000; the church at Beauport, near Quebec, Can, Feb 21, loss est. $500,000; the International Mill & Lumber Co.'s plant at Bay City, Mich., Feb 22, at a loss of $250,000; the business district of Passaic, N. J., Feb 24, at an estimated loss of $200,000; and a warehouse fire at Pittsburg, Pa., Feb 24, at a loss of $500,000.

See also

CANADA—PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, FIRE

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FLETCHER, Henry P.

The first American Ambassador to reconstituted Mexico, Henry P. Fletcher was, like the last American Ambassador to that country, appointed from Chili. He was Minister and Ambassador at Santiago for five years, going there from Pekin, where he had been first Secretary and Chargé. His appointment by President Wilson was regarded as a recognition of merit alone, for Mr. Fletcher was always a Republican. He entered the diplomatic service in May, 1902, as second secretary of the Legation at Havana. He had been a member of the Rough Riders. At 25 years of age he was a lawyer in Chambersburg, Pa., when the Spanish war broke out, and he was attracted by Roosevelt's regiment, and enlisted. He served through the Cuban campaign, and after peace was concluded went to the Philippines as First Lieut. and Battalion Adjt. of the Fortieth Regt. At the Havana Legation he remained one year, when he was appointed second secretary of the Legation at Pekin, under Mr. Conger. Two years' service there was followed by two years as First Secretary at Lisbon, but by April, 1907, he was back at Pekin, under the late W. W. Rockhill, and in the spring of 1909 he became Chargé d' Affaires, remaining in that capacity for nearly a year. In that time he established the right of the United States to equal participation in the famous Hu-Kwang loan with Great Britain, France and Germany. But the governments of Russia and Japan afterward joined in the negotiations, and the situation became so unwieldy and complicated that President Wilson, among the first acts of his administration, withdrew this government's support to the American banking interests.

In Dec. 1909, Mr. Fletcher was appointed Minister to Chili. When the legations at Buenos Aires and Santiago were raised to embassies on a par with the embassy at Rio Janeiro, the honor of the new position was given to the incumbent of the lesser office. President Wilson was impressed by Mr. Fletcher's work in fostering commercial relations between the nations. In Nov, 1915, the treaty of arbitration which he had negotiated was ratified by the Chilean Senate. Besides reintroducing and popularizing golf in Chili (the social side of life is very important in Latin countries) the Ambassador made himself popular by obtaining the services of a United States Coast Artillery officer to look after Chilean coast defenses. He is also said to have "given to the Chilean conception of the Monroe doctrine a new light; he made of it an entente rather than an incubus."

FLOODS

Arkansas

Flood waters of the Arkansas river pouring through breaks in the levees engulfed a score of southeastern Arkansas towns on Feb 6. Sixteen lives were lost several thousand persons were rendered homeless, and damage to the value of several hundreds of thousand dollars resulted. At Arkansas City, the narrow strip of levee was the only land in sight, with the river on one side swollen fifteen feet above the level of the town, and on the other side a great flood lake about 40 miles long and 20 miles wide, from which only the upper stories of buildings in Arkansas City protruded.

Holland

The floods continued to work havoc at various places in northern Holland until the middle of Feb. A serious situation was reported from Monnokendam, eight miles northeast of Amsterdam, to which place the queen had gone. The dam there, known as "the fortress," gave way and the water rushed into the town. The emergency dam at Purmerend ten miles north of Amsterdam, burst and the burgomaster ordered every one to take his property to a place of safety and take refuge in the attic of his home. The water on the flooded lands near Edam were very high. The houses outside Edam were abandoned. At Volendam the inhabitants were forced to depart. The inundation of a considerable part of the country caused a loss of many millions in money to some of the most thriving districts and it was said the influence would be felt for many a year by the farmers.

FOOD

See

PURE FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

On Feb 26 Judge Albert B. Anderson in the United States District Court at Chicago, ordered a verdict for the defendant in the suit of the government against the Thompson & Taylor Spice Company, charged with adulterating and misbranding extract of peppermint and terpeneless orange flavor. The court held that as the Food and Drugs Act is absolutely silent on the subject of standards, the prosecution was nullified.

FOOD PRICES AND SUPPLY

See subhead FOOD AND COMMODITY PRICES AND SUPPLY *under names of countries*

FOOD RIOTS

See

PORTUGAL—FOOD RIOTS

FORD PEACE EXPEDITION

It was announced, Feb 1, that the Norwegian national committee had elected the following members of the Ford neutral peace conference:

Julius Gjelsvik, professor of international law in the University of Christiania; Frederikke Moerck, author and leader of the Norwegian Women's Movement; Dr. Michael Henriksen Lie, State's Attorney Haakon Loeken and the Rev. Eugene Hanssen. The following alternate members were chosen: Otto Solnoerdal, lawyer; Carl Bonnevoe, lawyer; Judge Herman Lie, Segelcke Thrap, prison director, and Fannie Schnelle, town councillor of Bergen.

FOWLER, Ex-Congressman Robert

See

LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

FOX, Rear-Adm. Charles Eben

Rear-Adm. Charles Eben Fox, U. S. N. retired, died in Washington, D. C., Feb 13, in his sixty-sixth year.

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FRANCE

The Chamber of Deputies voted, Feb 1, by a show of hands, confidence in the government. The question was put after a debate on an order issued by General Gallieni, the War Minister, prohibiting soldiers from entering liquor establishments at Marseilles between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Several Deputies made objections to this regulation.

The Ministry of Aristide Briand was triumphant in the Chamber of Deputies, Feb 18, over the extreme Socialists and the radical Socialists, who, after long preparation, sought to overthrow the government on the question whether it was not delegating too much authority to the General Staff. The proposed attack on the ministry had been common talk in Parliamentary quarters for a month. It was based more on political rivalries than on real differences over the conduct of the war. M. Briand met his opponents by declining resolutely to have their interpellation discussed in the Chamber, and demanded a vote of confidence in the government. This was given, 394 to 169. Not all those voting against postponement of M. Ferry's resolution may be considered as opposed to the ministry. Rather they believed that it is better to discuss questions of policy publicly at all times.

See also
RAILROADS—ACCIDENTS—FRANCE
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—FRANCE

—Finance

An appropriation of 7,817,000,000 francs ($1,563,400,000) for the second quarter of 1916 was provided in a bill introduced in the Chamber of Deputies, Feb 15, by Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance. Of this amount all but 657,000,000 francs ($131,400,000) was for military purposes.

The amount provided in the bill was 330,000,000 francs more than was appropriated for the first quarter. Virtually all of this increase was for artillery and accessories. The estimates under this item had been increased to 2,450,000,000 francs.

Some economies had been made in other directions, so that the total for the quarter for artillery and munitions in reality was 450,000,000 francs more than the amount for the first three months of the year, thus indicating an enormous development in this arm of the service.

The appropriations for aviation was 2,800,000 francs. In expenditures for engineering material, 43,000,000 francs was cut off, and for horses, 62,000,000 francs. This was made possible by the fact that the importations from the United States and elsewhere had reached a point sufficient to permit of purchases on a less extensive scale.

It appeared from the financial portion of the bill that France had advanced to Belgium 600,000,000 francs, to Serbia 165,000,000 to Greece 5,000,000, and to Montenegro 400,000 francs.

The total appropriations from the beginning of the war in Aug, 1914, to June 30, 1916, M. Ribot said, would be 44,415,000,000 francs ($8,883,000,000), of which 32,449,000,000 was for purely military objects.

Interest on the public debt amounted to 3,200,000,000 francs, while allowances to the wives and families of soldiers, unemployed, and related expenses for social welfare, amounted to 5,050,000,000 francs.

M. Ribot said up to Dec 31 France had realized in cash $77,240,000 from the Franco-British loan, of which on that date there remained in cash in New York $33,628,000. Treasury bonds at the end of Dec sold in Great Britain and the United States totaled 1,164,000,000 francs.

M. Ribot referred to the ease with which the Treasury had been able to meet all requirements.

—War profits tax bill

The Chamber of Deputies passed, Feb 22, the bill taxing war profits. The measure will remain effective a year after the cessation of hostilities. It applies to all who have profited by the war, the regular furnishers of war supplies not being excepted.

FRANCIS, David R.

David R. Francis, of St. Louis, a former Governor of Missouri, who was a member of Cleveland's Cabinet, accepted, Feb 22, President Wilson's offer to appoint him ambassador to Russia to succeed George T. Marye, of California, who resigned.

The reasons given by Mr. Marye were the condition of his health and the severity of the climate in Petrograd. The American embassy had been caring since the war for German, Austrian, and Turkish interests in Russia. Germany and Austria had shown marked solicitude concerning the treatment of their prisoners.

FREE TRADE

See
GREAT BRITAIN—COMMERCE

FRENCH RED CROSS SOCIETY

See
RED CROSS SOCIETY

GAMES, SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS

See
AERONAUTICS
SWIMMING
TENNIS

GARRISON, Lindley M.

Sec. of War, Lindley M. Garrison resigned from the Cabinet, Feb 10, because President Wilson declined to insist without compromise upon the adoption of the continental army plan by Congress, and because he was opposed to the administration's Philippine independence plans. There had also been some friction between Mr. Garrison and the President over the Mexican situation. With Mr. Garrison, the Assistant Sec. of War, Henry C. Breckinridge also resigned. Major-General Scott, chief of staff of the army, automatically became Sec. of War *ad interim*.

GASOLENE

Gasolene, formerly selling at 11 cents a gallon rose in Feb to 25 cents a gallon.

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In 1899 the quantity of gasolene used in the United States for all purposes was 5,000,000 barrels; in 1904, 5,800,000 barrels. But by 1909 the consumption had increased to 10,800,000 barrels, and in 1914 to 18,000,000 barrels. Experts estimated that 30,000,000 barrels of gasolene would be consumed in 1916. The motor car is the chief consumer. In 1912, 312,000 cars were built in this country; in the following year, 420,000; in 1914, 515,000; and in the year ending June 30, 1915, the manufacturers turned out 710,000. It was estimated that approximately 3,000,000 automobiles would be using gasolene in the United States in 1916. These motor cars alone would require about 20,000,000 barrels of gasolene.

GEORGE V, King of England

King George, Feb 5, made his first public appearance since he suffered injury from an accident while reviewing the British troops in France, Oct, 1915. His Majesty attended a performance of Verdi's "Requiem" in memory of the soldiers who had fallen in the war.

GERMANY

It was announced, Feb 22, that Vice-Admiral Reinhardt Scheer had been appointed commander of the German battle fleet, in succession to Admiral von Pohl, who, after holding the post for a year, was retiring on account of ill health. Admiral Scheer was for a long time employed as Director of the General Marine Department at the Admiralty, and had also held command in the active service as Chief of Staff of the High Sea Fleet, and as commander of a battle squadron.

See also
BANKS AND BANKING—GERMANY
ITALY
ITALY—SHIP SEIZURES
OSCAR, PRINCE KARL GUSTAV ADOLF
VON POHL, ADM. HUGO

—Embargos

The German government has adopted a decree prohibiting the importation of commodities regarded as luxuries which could be dispensed with in war time. The regulation was to take effect immediately, according to the *Reichs Anzeiger*, Feb 26.

The prohibition included caviar, lobsters, liquors, champagne, pineapples, raisins, silks, silk clothing, clothing with lace trimmings, fans, hats, caps, pictures, sculptures, jewelry, gold, silver, toys of various classes, machine tools and artistic ironwares.

—Finance

Privy Councillor Behrnauer, writing in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Feb 23, estimated that the next ordinary budget of the empire would reach the sum of 5,500,000,000 marks ($1,375,000,000). The budget for the year 1913-14, which was the highest in the history of the German empire, was 3,500,000,000 marks ($875,000,000). The 5,500,000,000 mark budget would include 2,000,000,000 marks interest on war loans.

The Privy Councillor believed that in the financial year beginning on Apr 1, 3,000,000,000 marks ($750,000,000) in new revenue would be needed for current expenses outside the war, on account of the great reduction in customs and other revenues.

It was stated in other newspapers that the government would increase its revenue by higher postage and telegraph tolls besides the new war taxes which had been announced. Heavier taxes on bills of lading were also believed to be under the consideration of the government.

—Principalities of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt and Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen

At a conference of members of both diets on Feb 15, it was proposed to unite the two principalities in a single state. Their combined area is about 696 sq. miles, and the population, 185,000. The cost of administration would be greatly reduced by the union, which has often been demanded by the people.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

See
MIDDLEBURG COLLEGE, VERMONT

GODFREY, Lincoln

Lincoln Godfrey, financier and formerly a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died in Philadelphia, Pa, Feb 8, aged 66 years.

GOREMYKIN, J. L.

M. Goremykin, who resigned Feb 1, was named as Premier by the Czar for the second time on Feb 12, 1914, following the resignation of Premier Kokovtozoff. In his earlier appointment as Premier he succeeded Count Witte in 1906. The retiring Premier is 76 years old. He was Minister of the Interior from 1895 until 1899, when he was displaced at the instigation of Count Witte, then Minister of Finance, who disagreed with him on the agrarian question. M. Goremykin was regarded as of reactionary tendencies. His appointment to succeed M. Kokovtzoff in 1914 was hailed as a triumph for the reactionary group.

See also
RUSSIA

GORTON, David Allyn

Dr. David Allyn Gorton, noted as the 80-year-old father of Brooklyn's eugenic twins, died in that city Feb 22 in his eighty-third year.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

See
PUBLIC UTILITIES—FEDERAL OWNERSHIP

GREAT BRITAIN

The British Parliament was opened Feb 15 by royal commission, instead of by the sovereign in person, for the first time since the death of Queen Victoria. The Lord Chancellor, chief of the five commissioners, read to the assembled Lords and Commons the King's speech from the throne.

The Prime Minister, in the House of Commons, and the Secretary for War, in the House of Lords, reviewed the existing status of the nation's affairs. Mr. Asquith appealed for national economy; Lord Kitchener closed with an expression of the hope that the new system of army enlistments would yield the required number of men to carry the war to a decisive conclusion.

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An order in Council, issued Feb 15, empowered the Admiralty, the Army Council, or the Minister of Munitions to take possession of any war material, food, forage, or stores of any description and of any articles requisite to their production, and also to take possession of any factory in which goods of any description needed for war purposes may be manufactured.

See also
EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN
GEORGE V, King of England
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—GREAT BRITAIN

—Blockade Minister

The Government, through the Marquis of Lansdowne, announced in the House of Lords Feb 22 that it had decided to turn over all matters connected with the blockade of Germany to one man, who would rank as a full-fledged Cabinet Minister. It was understood that the new post would go to Lord Robert Cecil, who, since the formation of the coalition government, had been Under Sec. for Foreign Affairs. He would retain this post, joining the Cabinet as Blockade Minister.

The new Minister would be charged with the administration of the Order in Council regulating the blockade, as well as with responsibility for the general policy and practice of the Government with respect to trade passing into or from neutral countries.

—Business

The total capitalization of companies registered in 1915 was less than one-half of the aggregate for 1914 and about one-third of the figure for 1913.

The number of new companies registered during 1915 were: England, 3749; Scotland, 217, and Ireland, 97, making a total of 4063. These are classified in the following categories:

	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Public companies.....	196	5	4
Private companies 3499		208	91
Companies limited by guarantee	53	4	2
Unlimited companies.....	1	..	..
Total 3749		217	97

The gross nominal capital of the companies registered in the United Kingdom with capital divided into shares is £53,347,656, against £113,251,583 for 1914.

—Commerce

Trade after the war was discussed by a notable gathering in London Feb 29 of the representatives of all the great commercial organizations of the country forming the British Association of Chambers of Commerce. Upward of 1,000 delegates were present. Sir Algernon Freeman Firth, President of the association, presided.

The main interest of the gathering centered on a proposed change in Great Britain's present tariff system, allowing practically free admission of foreign imports, owing to the prevailing belief that Great Britain's free markets had been one of the chief sources of the building up of German industry.

The Government's interest in the meeting was shown by the attendance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, who has charge of the framing of the tariff schedules. He addressed the Executive Committee, declaring that the Government was not committed to adhering to the old economic policies, which the experience of the war had shown must be readjusted to the new conditions.

Several important resolutions were adopted, the first, unanimously adopted, declared that "the experience of the war has shown that the strength and safety of the British nation in time of national peril lie in the possession by this nation of the power to produce its requirements from its own soil and its own factories rather than in the possession of values which may be exported and exchanged for products and manufactures of foreign countries." A resolution for reciprocal trading relations and tariffs developed some opposition from the adherents of the traditional free trade policy, but finally prevailed with practical unanimity. It provided: "First, for preferential trading relations between all British countries; second, for reciprocal trading relations between the British Empire and allied countries; third, for favorable treatment of neutral countries; fourth, for restriction by tariffs and otherwise on all trade relations with enemy countries, so as to make it impossible to return to pre-war conditions."

The Bradford delegation urged absolute prohibition of further dealings with Germany, but this did not prevail.

Another tariff resolution urged the Government to take steps "to foster and safeguard" British industries. The resolution, as moved by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, provided for the "protection" of British industries. The use of the word "protection" raised an animated discussion as being likely to intensify the feeling between the old free trade and protection elements. An amendment was finally carried substituting the words "to foster and safeguard" for "protection."

Other resolutions adopted provided for the Government's immediately consulting with Canada, Australia and the other colonies on the problems arising as the result of the war, particularly with reference to a reciprocity agreement and the regulation of future trade relations with Germany and Austria; also for the immediate appointment of a Minister of Commerce and Industry with Cabinet rank to be chosen from the business classes.

See also
GREAT BRITAIN—EMBARGO

—Compulsory military service

At a Privy Council Feb 3 King George signed a proclamation fixing Feb 10 as the date on which the Military Service Act should take effect.

Single men between the ages of nineteen and forty-one, who had not attested under Lord Derby's recruiting plan, and were not exempt under the act, were allowed until March 2 to attest. After that time they might be compelled to serve.

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The following classes of people were excused from service under the bill: Conscientious objectors, sole supporters of dependents, ministers of all denominations, and those engaged in industries necessary to carrying on the war.

An official proclamation calling up the remaining single men under the Derby recruiting plan and the Military Service Act was posted Feb 14. The call to the colors would have the effect of enrolling all single men of military age who had not been exempted.

Recruits of class one, bachelors who had attained the age of 18 on Aug 15, 1915, were called to the colors by a proclamation posted Feb 21. They were to report to the military authorities before Mar 31. This was the youngest class of those eligible for military service.

—Economy campaign

A memorial was presented to the Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Feb 14, asking them to bring to the attention of the Cabinet the urgent necessity, which had grown out of the grave condition of national finances, of increasing taxation, of enforcing economy in municipal expenditures and of encouraging organized thrift among all classes. The signatories include Lord Cromer, Earl Lytton, Earl Grey, Baron Burnham, Baron Strachie, Baron Astor, the Archbishop of Canterbury and several other Bishops and members of Parliament.

The Government's War Savings Committee issued, Feb 17, the first of a series of appeals in which it pointed out to the people of the country facts regarding various forms of expenditure "which should be checked as wasteful and as absorbing labor that could be put to better use." The first appeal dealt with the use of automobiles and motor cycles for pleasure. A series of new recommendations, Feb 23, included the cutting down of domestic servants, male and female, and a general reduction in the scale of living in the larger houses having gardens and hothouses.

—Embargo

A Royal proclamation was issued, Feb 15, prohibiting the import after Mar 1, except under Board of Trade license, of the following:

"All materials for the manufacture of paper, including esparta grass and linen and cotton rags; paper and candy board, including strawboard, pasteboard, mill board and wood pulp board, and manufactures of paper and cardboard, all periodical publications exceeding sixteen pages in length, imported otherwise than in single copies through the post; tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured, including cigars and cigarettes; furniture woods, hard woods, veneers, stones and slates."

—Finance

Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced, Feb 15, that the British national debt at the end of the financial year, Mar 31, would be £2,200,000,000 ($11,000,000,000). Germany's gross war expenditure to the end of 1915 was more than £1,500,000,000. ($7,500,000,000). Credits voted by France between the outbreak of the war to the end of Dec, 1915, were about £1,240,000,000, and for the first quarter of 1916 £300,920,000.

The British national debt on Mar 31, 1914, was £651,270,000 ($3,256,350,000). The war period had therefore increased it by $7,743,650,000.

The British Parliament, Feb 21, passed new votes of credit to the amount of £420,000,000 ($2,100,000,000). This was expected to carry the war to the end of May, bringing the total sum appropriated by means of votes of credit since the outbreak of the war to £2,082,000,000 ($10,410,000,000)—a sum, according to Premier Asquith, "not only beyond precedent, but actually beyond the imagination of any financier of this or any other country."

The point he emphasized was not the enormous total necessary for the war, but the fact that by careful economy and safeguards the government had succeeded in holding down the expenditure well below £5,000,000 a day, which figure he thought unlikely to be exceeded at any time.

Touching on the loans to England's allies, Mr. Asquith said that the amount had now grown to nearly £169,000,000, to which must be added loans to the allies by the Bank of England at the request of the British Government. He promised that the provision in the September budget, alloting £423,000,000 or loans to the allies, should not be exceeded. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in an optimistic statement regarding the condition of British credit, said:

"It is an absolute marvel that after eighteen months of war we are still almost the only open gold country in the world. Our paper can be exchanged for gold at the bank. It would never have been believed two years ago that British credit could stand the extraordinary test to which it has been subjected."

The House of Commons, Feb 21, passed the new vote of credit for $2,100,000,000 asked for the Premier, Mr. Asquith, thereby raising the total expenditure for the conduct of the war so far to $10,410,000,000.

Great Britain's mobilization of her financial resources to enable her and her allies and dominions to carry on the war was expressed in staggering figures by Mr. Asquith. These revealed the following items:

Total votes of credit for the war by Great Britain, £2,082,000,000 ($10,410,000,000).

Total loans to Great Britain's allies and her dominions, £591,900,000 ($2,959,500,000).

Total expenditures for year ending Apr 1, £1,420,000,000 ($6.100.000.000).

The continued increase in the cost of the war to Great Britain Mr. Asquith showed in the following figures:

Daily expenditure, Apr 1 to July 17, 1915, £2,800,000 ($14,000,000).

July 18 to Sept 11, £3,500,000 ($17,000,000).

Sept 12 to Nov 6, £4,350,000 ($21,750,000).

Nov 7 to Feb 19, 1916, between £4,300,000 ($21,500,000) and £4,400,000 ($22,000,000).

Mr. Asquith said the expenditures for munitions for the army and navy from Apr 1 to Feb 19 were £834,800,000 ($4,174,000,000).

The first vote of credit asked for Feb 21

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by Mr. Asquith was £120,000,000 ($600,000,000), to be applied to the supplement estimate for the current fiscal year. The second vote, to provide funds for the first part of the financial year beginning Apr 1, was for £300,000,000 ($1,500,000,000).

Mr. Asquith said loans by Great Britain to her allies and dominions showed a marked increase since Nov, and that the growth in the rate of expenditure was due almost entirely to loans to the allies from the vote of credit.

These loans from the vote of credit prior to Nov 6 amounted to £98,300,000. Between Nov 7 and Feb 19 the amount loaned was £70,600,000 ($353,000,000), making a total of £168,900,000 ($844,500,000). But these loans from the vote of credit by no means represent the total raised for the Allies, as in addition the Bank of England, at the request of the government, advanced to the Allies £423,000,000 ($2,115,000,000).

—Food and Commodity Prices and Supply

The government monopoly of the export of wheat from India, which was originally fixed to extend through the fiscal year ending March 31, would be continued indefinitely—probably to the end of the war—it was announced Feb 7. The results were stated to have been entirely satisfactory. The profit to the government of India already amounted to $650,000.

The *Times* stated that the monopoly had been a considerable factor in holding down the price of bread in Great Britain, the entire amount of Indian wheat exported reaching a value to the end of October of $28,000,000 and representing a quantity sufficient to provide four weeks' consumption of the United Kingdom. Meanwhile, the Indian producer received excellent prices, with a minimum speculative activity.

Statistics issued by the British Board of Trade Feb 16, indicated that the average increase in retail prices of food since the beginning of the war was about 47 per cent. The retail prices in the United Kingdom advanced in Jan about 1½ per cent. Flour and bread taken separately showed an increase of 6 per cent. In contrast the general level of prices of certain important food articles in Berlin was 83.4 per cent above the price in July, 1914, and in Vienna 112.9 per cent.

The Royal Commission on Sugar Supplies announced, Feb 15, that, owing to restrictions in importations, the quantity of sugar available in 1916 probably would be from 20 to 25 per cent less than in 1915, and that therefore an equivalent reduction in consumption was necessary. The commission expressed the hope that all consumers would restrict their use of sugar in this proportion.

The announcement said there would be no increase made in the sale of prices at which the commission supplies sugar. Retailers were warned that if they take advantage of the scarcity in the supply to charge the public excessive prices they would receive no more sugar from the commission.

—Munitions

See
GREAT BRITAIN—STRIKES

—Pensions

Military pensions the government was then paying amounted to £1,500,000 annually. This announcement was made in the House of Lords Feb 29 by Baron Newton, who said it was calculated that the amount could easily rise to £7,500,000 if the war lasted until the end of Mar, 1917. About one-third of the men discharged were not pensioned, Baron Newton continued, but if all of them were pensioned the annual charge would then be £2,500,000 and probably would rise to over £11,000,000 by the end of March, 1917.

—Spies

The case of a woman spy, recently sentenced to death but whose sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life, was announced in the House of Commons Feb 17 by Herbert L. Samuel, Sec. of State for Home Affairs. The woman was found guilty in a criminal court, the Home Secretary stated. An appeal was dismissed, but the sentence was commuted. Her activities were discovered six days after her arrival in Great Britain and her correspondence was intercepted in the interval between this time and her arrest. She was not a British subject.

This was the first time since the beginning of the war, it was stated, that a woman has been given so severe a prison sentence in England for espionage.

—Strikes

In the first strike prosecution under the Defense of the Realm act, Thomas Rees, Sec. of the London District Engineers' Society, was charged in Police Court, London, Feb 19, with impeding and delaying the production of war material by ordering munition workers who were members of his society to strike. The suit created the greatest interest in trades union circles, as the decision would affect a large number of workers. Several men employed in a factory in the Woolwich district were ordered by Rees to strike because the rate of pay for night work was only one and one-quarter times instead of one and one-half times that paid in the London district. The workmen, by striking, rendered themselves liable to a government fine of $25 daily while remaining on strike. The hearing was adjourned for a fortnight.

—Trading with the Enemy Act

For trading with Germany through the New York branch of his firm, William Cardiner Rigden was fined $2500 Feb 14, at the Old Bailey, London, and two of his associates in Fownes Bros. & Co., glove makers, were sent to prison.

William Fownes Rigden was sentenced to twelve months and Stanley Fownes Rigden to four months imprisonment. The men withdrew their pleas of not guilty and admitted the charge, but the Judge in sentencing them

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said that trading with an enemy of Great Britain at this time must be dealt with severely.

The charge made by the prosecution was that the three men obtained goods worth about $30,000 from Saxony between Oct, 1915, and Jan 1, 1916. The goods reached England through the New York branch. Payment was to be made at the end of the war.

GREAT LAKES TRANSIT CO.

Organization of the Great Lakes Transit Company to control 85 per cent. of the passenger, packet freight, and grain steamships navigating the great lakes was announced Feb 22 by Levy Mayer of Chicago, general counsel of the company, on behalf of W. J. Conners of Buffalo, who was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. The company's fleet will comprise twenty-five vessels with a freight capacity of 150,000 tons. The capitalization, it was announced, would be $20,000,000. It was said that tariffs for through rail-and-water east and west bound traffic would be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by Apr 1. The ships purchased include all except six of those which have been operated on the lakes by the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Erie, Delaware & Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, and Rutland Railroads.

James Carey Evens, Vice President and General Manager of the Anchor Line, whose boats the new company took over from the Pennsylvania Railroad, is the President. Other officers elected, all residents of Buffalo, are:

Marvin M. Marcus, Vice President in charge of finance; Harry Seymour Noble, Vice President in charge of traffic; Edwin T. Douglas, manager of vessel operations; Merton L. White, assistant to the President; W. B. Evans, Auditor; L. W. Lake, General Freight Agent; F. A. Stanley, Assistant General Freight Agent; Harry D. Hosmer, General Passenger Agent; R. M. Russell, Secretary and Treasurer.

GREECE

At the reassembling of the Greek Chamber of Deputies, Feb 4, Michael Theotokis, brother of the recently deceased former Premier was elected President of the Chamber without opposition. A guard of soldiers with fixed bayonets was stationed in the galleries, but no special incidents marked the day's proceedings.

The members of all classes of the Greek army from 1892 to 1914 inclusive then living abroad, with the exception of those in Russia, Turkey, Bulgaria and Rumania, were called to the colors by royal decree Feb 7. This would increase the army by about 90,000 men, including many veterans of the Balkan wars.

The Greek Chamber of Deputies, Feb 11, upheld the policy of neutrality announced by Premier Skouloudis the day before by a vote of 266 to 6. In his statement the Premier said that however great Greece's suffering was under present conditions it could not approach the suffering that war would entail and no coercion could force her to abandon her present policy. His attitude was upheld by former Premier Gounaris.

—Finance

Stephen Dragoumis, the Minister of Finance, presented to the Chamber a budget, Feb 11, showing a deficit of 188,766,000 drachmas ($94,383,000), warning the Chamber that absolute economy was necessary if serious consequences were to be avoided.

HACKETT, Sir John Winthrop

Sir John Winthrop Hackett, senior member of the Legislative Council of Western Australia since 1880, died at Perth, Western Australia, Feb 21, in his sixty-ninth year.

HAITI

See
TREATIES—UNITED STATES—HAITI

HAMILTON, Alexander

Alexander Hamilton, a prominent Virginia lawyer and railway official died Feb 4 aged 64 years.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

On Feb 11 the bill initiated by President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University for legislation permitting Harvard students to drill with firearms was passed by the House under a suspension of the rules and was sent to the Senate.

HAY, Archibald Fitzroy George

See
KINNOULL, ARCHIBALD FITZROY GEORGE, EARL OF

HAYES, Charles Willard

Dr. C. Willard Hayes, for many years Chief Geologist of the United States Geological Survey, died in Washington, D. C., Feb 10. He was born in 1859.

HEPBURN, William Peters

Col. William P. Hepburn, Representative of the Eighth Iowa District in Congress for twenty years, and the author of the Hepburn law prohibiting rebates and discrimination by railroads, died at Clarinda, Ia., Feb 7, in his eighty-third year.

HOENTSCHEL COLLECTION

See
MORGAN, J. P.

HOLLAND

See
"ARTEMIS" CASE
FLOODS—HOLLAND

HORN, Werner, case

Arguments in the appeal of Werner Horn, indicted for illegally transporting dynamite in his attempt to blow up the international bridge at Vanceboro, Me., Feb 2, 1915, were heard by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston, Feb 2. It was learned Feb 12 that Horn had been declared sane by three physicians who recently examined him.

HOUSE, Col. Edward M.

Col. Edward M. House conferred with Premier Briand in Paris, Feb 1 and President Poincare, Feb 5, and left for England Feb 8, where he conferred with at least one Cabinet minister.

HUGHES, William M.

See
CANADA.

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ILLINOIS

See
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—ILLINOIS

IMMIGRATION

—Anti-alien legislation and litigation

California

On Feb 7, acting under its anti-alien land law of 1913, the State of California brought suit in the Superior Court at Santa Barbara, Cal., to nullify the title of Gin Fook Bin, a subject of the Chinese Republic, to real property in the city valued at $18,000.

This is the first action brought by the state under the law that caused international discussion when it was before the state legislature.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.

See
THOMPSON COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION

INTERSTATE TRADE COMMISSION

See
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

ITALY

—Embargo

A royal decree has been issued prohibiting from Feb 11 importation into Italy or transit through Italy of all German and Austrian merchandise, as well as the exportation of all merchandise of German or Austrian origin through Italian ports.

The declaration of war by Italy on May 23, 1915, against Austria carried with it the prohibition of trading with Austro-Hungarian subjects and announcement had been made in the Italian press of prosecutions of persons in Italy on the charge of trading with the nation's enemy. The coupling of Germany with Austria-Hungary in the royal decree above alluded to was the first formal act on the part of Italy to indicate that all commercial relations with Germany were prohibited.

The Cabinet Council decided Feb 16 that during the coming five years, machinery, raw materials, and manufactured articles destined for the development of existing industries or the creation of new ones would be allowed to be imported free of any duty from allied and friendly countries. Thus, even after the war, the Austro-German efforts to recapture lost Italian import trade would be practically impossible.

—Finance

The contribution to the third war loan had exceeded all expectation, having reached, Feb 6, 3,000,000,000 lire, which together with former loans, exceeded 5,000,000,000 lire.

—Ship seizures

It was announced Feb 29 that the Italian government had requisitioned thirty-four German steamers interned in Italian ports.

A total of fifty-seven German and Austrian vessels were in Italian ports, the Austrian ships having been seized when Italy declared war on the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The status of the German vessels had been the same as that of German vessels which remained in American ports after war began.

The allied nations were short of ships and transfer of the German vessels to the flag of Italy and their use by the Allies would do much toward relieving the congestion of goods at American docks awaiting shipment to the allied countries.

The list of German vessels then in Italian ports and their tonnage follows:

At Ancono—Lemnos, 2487.
At Bari—Waltraute, 3818.
At Cagliari—Spitzfels, 5809.
At Catani—Lipari, 1539.
At Genoa—Hermbesburg, 2824; Konig Albert, 10,484; Molke, 12,325; Prinz Regent Lultpold, 6595.
At Girgenti—Imbros, 2380.
At Leghorn—Amalfi, 1756; Termini, 1523.
At Licata—Portfino, 1745.
At Naples—Bayern, 8006; Marsala, 1753; Henania, 6455.
At Palermo—Algier, 3127; Cantania, 3000; Tunis, 1833.
At Savonna—Bastia, 1527.
At Syracuse—Albany, 5882; Ambria, 5143; Barcelona, 5465; Kattenturm, 6018; Mudros, 3137; Sigmaringen, 5710; Italia, 3498.
At Venice—Samos, 1922; Volos, 1903.
At Massowah—Axenfell, 4361; Borkum, 5645; Choising, 1657; Christian X., 4956; Ostmark, 4400; Persepolis, 5446; Segovia, 4945; Sturmfels, 5660.

JALUZOT, Jules

Jules Jaluzot, merchant and former member of the Chamber of Deputies, for a long time regarded as one of the most remarkable personalities in Paris, died Feb 22 at the age of 81 in obscurity at Corvol l'Orgueilleux, in the Department of Nievre which he represented in the Chamber.

M. Jaluzot began his career in Paris as a clerk in the Bon Marché, founded the Printemps Department Store, and managed at the same time two Paris evening newspapers, *La Press* and *La Patrie*. He retired from all activities in politics, journalism, and business after an endeavor to corner the sugar market a dozen years ago, which had a reflex in the United States. On Jan 25, 1906, M. Jaluzot was sentenced to a year in jail for having illegally used the funds of the Printemps Department Store, of which he was administrator, for speculations in the sugar market, thereby causing the panic. However, by taking advantage of the First Offender's act, he was not forced to serve the sentence.

JAMES, Henry

Henry James, the novelist, died in London, Feb 28. He was born in 1843.

JAPAN

See
"YASAKA MARU," DESTRUCTION OF THE

—Emigration

In Feb, the Japanese Foreign Office published tables showing the number and professions of the Japanese residing in foreign countries. According to the figures, the Japanese residing in foreign countries at the end of June, 1915, numbered 359,716, of whom 240,423 were males and 179,393 females. As compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, an increase of 38,454 is shown.

There are 176,701 Japanese in United States territory, of whom 90,808 are in Hawaii. There are over 90,000 Japanese in Mexico. The number of Japanese on the whole American continent is 207,675:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States	67,041	12,601	79,642
Alaska	892	61	953
Hawaii	57,245	33,563	90,808

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Mexico	2,572	165	2,381
Canada	9,156	2,803	11,959
Peru	5,163	319	5,482
Chili	291	14	305
Brazil	9,581	5,881	15,462
Argentine	569	114	683

In China there are 121,959 Japanese.

JAVA
See
MICHIELSEN, LIEUT.-GEN. J. P.

KHARITONOFF, Pierre A.
See
RUSSIA

KINNOULL, Archibald Fitzroy George Hay, Earl of

Archibald Fitzroy George Hay, twelfth Earl of Kinnoull, died Feb 7 at Hove in his sixty-second year. Lord Kinnoull served for many years in the army and was a former colonel of the Egyptian gendarmerie.

KOENIG, Paul
See
WELLAND CANAL CASE

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES
See
CHILD LABOR
COAL MINERS
EIGHT HOUR DAY
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
MINIMUM WAGE

LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

United States Commissioner Taylor, in Washington, Feb 25, dismissed the attack on the indictments of H. Robert Fowler, Herman Schulteis, and Henry B. Martin, returned in a Federal grand jury's investigation of the activities of Labor's National Peace Council, and held that the three men must appear for arraignment in New York on Mar 7.

None of the three men gave bail, and were put in the custody of a marshal. Their attorney announced he would apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

The local court granted a writ of certiorari for a review of the decision of the United States Commissioner, and the three men were released on bail of $5000 each.

"LA PROVENCE," Destruction of the

The transatlantic liner *La Provence,* which had been used as a French cruiser since the outbreak of the war, was sunk in the Mediterranean, Feb 26, with a loss of about 930 lives.

The announcement of the loss of the big liner, which was called "the queen of the seas" before the coming of the *Lusitania* and *Maurtania,* was made by the Ministry of Marine Feb 29.

There were about 1800 persons on board the ship at the time of the sinking, and 870 of these were saved. The cause of the sinking of the vessel was unknown.

It was thought probable that the big vessel was carrying troops to Salonika or transporting soldiers on sick leave or furlough back to France.

La Provence was built in 1905 and entered the passenger service of the French Line in 1906. On her maiden voyage she broke the transatlantic record from Havre to New York. She was 624 feet long and about 65 feet in breadth, with a displacement of 19,000 tons. Her engines developed 30,000 horsepower.

LARCENIES, ROBBERIES AND EMBEZZLEMENTS
See
SIEGEL, HENRY

LEATHER
See
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—FOOD AND COMMODITY—PRICES AND SUPPLY

LEPROSY

In the opinion of physicians, nurses and others who testified before the Senate Health Committee in Washington on Feb 15, in support of a bill to establish a national leprosarium, more than 500 lepers at large in the United States constitute a menace of serious possibilities unless proper steps for segregation are taken.

LINCOLN, Ignatius Timothy Trebich

Ignatius Timothy Trebich Lincoln, the German spy, who escaped from Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, Jan 15, was arrested in New York Feb 19.

Great Britain, Feb 25, through counsel, asked the Supreme Court for an early determination of the appeal of Lincoln from the Federal District Court in New York, which refused to release him on habeas corpus. He was held for extradition on a forgery charge.

LOU-TELLEGEN
See
FARRAR, GERALDINE

LUNCHES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN
See
EDUCATION—LUNCHES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

'LUSITANIA" CASE

Ambassador von Bernstoff received his government's answer in the *Lusitania* negotiations Feb 4. This reply, which was laid before the Cabinet Feb 8, was said to fall short of the demands of the United States, but to contain important concessions, and the affair was believed to be near a settlement, the chief point of difference being the question of Germany's "assuming" or "admitting" liability for damages. The prospect of a speedy settlement grew dim, Feb 10, when Germany and Austria notified the United States that, beginning March 1, they would sink armed merchantmen without warning.

The revised draft of Germany's reply was received Feb 15. On the following day it was announced from Washington that the submarine controversy could not be closed until the United States had fully considered the possible effect of the new declaration of intention of the Germanic powers.

It was announced, Feb 27, that Germany had instructed Count von Bernstorff to inform the United States government that the assurances regarding the future conduct of submarine warfare, given in the *Lusitania* and *Arabic* cases, were still binding, but that they applied

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only to merchantmen of a peaceful character.

Sec. Lansing received from Count von Bernstorff, Feb 18, a new memorandum from Berlin regarding the settlement of the *Lusitania* case. In this instance, it was reported Germany declared (1) that she had not overlooked the assurances given the United States and that these assurances were to be applied to the future conduct of submarine warfare; (2) that the new orders issued to the submarine commanders, which directed them to sink without warning all belligerent merchantmen carrying arms, either defensive or offensive, were not in conflict with the assurances offered in settlement of the *Lusitania* case, and, finally (3), that Germany and Austria had entered into an agreement regarding the new submarine orders, and that these orders must go into effect by midnight, Feb 29.

See also
ARMED MERCHANTMEN CONTROVERSY

"MALOJA," Destruction of the

The 12-500-ton passenger steamer *Maloja*, one of the newest ships of the Peninsular and Oriental Line, struck a mine, Feb 27, when midway between Dover and Folkestone and sank within thirty minutes. The total number of persons saved in the disaster was 301. Of these, 72 were passengers, 92 members of the European crew, and 137 of the Lascar crew. The missing comprised 49 passengers, 20 members of the European crew and 86 Lascars.

MARTIN, Henry B.

See
LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

MARYE, George T.

George T. Marye, United States ambassador to Russia, resigned, Feb 15, because of ill health.

See also
FRANCIS, DAVID R.

MARYLAND

See
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—MARYLAND

MAVROMICHALIS, Ex-Premier

The death of former Premier Mavromichalis of Greece was announced Feb 3.

MEARS, Helen Farnsworth

Helen F. Mears, the sculptor, died Feb 17, aged 37 years.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

See
AUTOLYSIN
LEPROSY

MENDOZA, Carlos

Carlos Mendoza, leader of the Liberal party, and one of the most prominent men in Panama, died at Panama, Feb 13, aged 60 years. He was a lawyer by profession and was born in Bogota, Colombia. He occupied several important posts in the Panama government and was once President, filling out the unexpired term of the late President Obaldia. Mr. Mendoza took active part in the election of President Porras in 1912, but six months before his death he joined the opposition and was supporting Chiari in the campaign now going on.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

See
MORGAN, J. P.

MEXICO

Looting and the killing of unoffending citizens continued during Feb by all three of the Mexican factions. President Wilson's response to the Fall resolution was made public and there were reports of an attempt to blow up the U. S. battleship *Kentucky* in Vera Cruz harbor and charges were made that the International Harvester Company had financed the Yucatan rebellion against Carranza in 1915.

In Chihuahua City and Bellaza Carranza troops killed many unoffending citizens.

In Oxaca Zapata's men put to death a Catholic parish priest for having associated with rebels. Gen. Villa held up a passenger train near Chihuahua City and superintended the killing of Gen. Gavira, Mexican commander at Juarez.

At the request of the American Government, Villa's brother, Hipolito, was arrested in Havana and was held for extradition. At El Paso he was indicted for sending men to wreck a train in Texas that was carrying Carranza soldiers to the relief of Agua Prieta, some months before. The capital was still suffering from the typhus epidemic, and in Tampico hundreds were dying of smallpox.

President Wilson sent to the Senate his response to the Fall resolution requesting him to report on facts leading up to recognition by the United States of the Carranza government. It was in the form of a letter from Sec. Lansing, summarizing the events which preceded recognition, and transmitting a great volume of data, including a list of all Americans killed in Mexico and along the border during six years.

The President declined to comply with that part of the Fall resolution asking for diplomatic and consular reports on political conditions, as "it was not compatible with public interests to furnish this correspondence, which was of a highly confidential nature, and submitted by consular officers of the United States, by diplomatic or consular officers of other governments and by other persons residing in Mexico."

Mr. Lansing said that under all the circumstances, the de facto government, which at the time of recognition controlled more than 75 per cent. of Mexico's territory, was affording "reasonable adequate protection to the lives and property of American citizens."

The data disclosed that 76 Americans were killed in Mexico in the years 1914, 1913 and 1915, as compared with 47 in the three years preceding, and that twenty civilian Americans and sixteen soldiers were killed on American soil in the last three years as a result of Mexican troubles.

Carranza officials informed the State Department Feb 15 that they had heard reports of a plot to blow up the battleship *Kentucky*

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in Vera Cruz harbor in which Consul Canada was alleged to be involved, the object being to force American intervention. The State Department regarded the report as a continuation of the fire the Consul had been under for months from Carranza officials, who charged him with antagonism to their government. When Consul Canada was home on a leave of absence, the State Department, after investigating various statements about his conduct, sent him back to his post.

Charges were made Feb 18 before the Senate Agricultural Committee by Levy Mayer of Chicago, representative of the American bankers who financed Yucatan sisal planters, that the International Harvester Company had financed the Ortez-Argmedo revolution in Yucatan against Carranza in 1915. The charge was made in connection with the committee's investigation into the alleged monopoly to control the price of hemp.

Mayer told the committee that he was prepared to produce invoices to show that part of a draft for $480,000 had been paid to American munition factories for arms and ammunition. This statement Walter L. Fisher, representing the Harvester Company, denied, saying that the money from the draft was given to Yucatan growers for sisal.

It was charged, Feb 19, that the International Harvester Company tried to prevent loans to Yucatan planters by American bankers, and, Feb 29, that part of a $480,000 letter of credit from the Harvester Company was spent for a gunboat and munitions for the revolution.

See also
CASASUS, JOAQUIN
FLETCHER, HENRY P.

MICHIELSEN, Lieut.-Gen. J. P.

Lieut. Gen. J. P. Michielsen, commander in chief of the Dutch forces in Java, was killed in an aeroplane accident Feb 14, near Kravang, thirty-five miles southeast of Batavia. General Michielsen made an ascent with Aviation Lieut. Terpooten in an aeroplane which had been rebuilt from an American hydro-aeroplane. While they were in the air the machine became unmanageable and fell, killing General Michielsen and badly injuring Lieut. Terpooten.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, Vermont.

A dormitory to cost $150,000, the gift of A. Barton Hepburn, a graduate of the class of 1871, and chairman of the Chase National Bank, New York City, was announced in Feb.

MIDVALE STEEL AND ORDNANCE CO.

See
CAMBRIA STEEL CO.

MILITARY TRAINING OF SCHOOL BOYS

Senator McCumber has introduced a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to prepare abandoned or unoccupied military posts for the use of military training camps for the summer instruction of high school students in the same general manner as is now provided for the training of cadets at West Point. Secretary Lane, in a recent letter indorsing the bill, also praises the military training for high school pupils which has been in operation in the state of Wyoming for five years. This plan was initiated by Lieutenant E. Z. Steever while serving as Inspector-Instructor of the National Guard. The plan was adopted first in Cheyenne. When proposed, it aroused opposition from labor men, clergymen, teachers, and parents. Lieutenant Steever finally won support from all these sources. His plan comprehended a system of carefully regulated squad competitions. The boys were divided into wall-scaling, infantry drill, troop leadership, scholarship, field firing, and camp units. Each squad had a sponsor elected from the girls in the mixed high schools. All the work of training was done by these competition units acting as single bodies, and the records they made and the rewards they received belonged share and share alike to all the members of a unit.

Major-General Wood recently said of this system: "Give these Steever cadets three months in a training camp for the purpose of co-ordinating what they have learned and familiarizing them with the work in the mass, and you will have as fine and effective a body of troops as ever took arms in defense of a country."

MINIMUM WAGE

As the result of an investigation into the success of the minimum wage law after a year's operation, the Minimum Wage Commission of the National Civic Federation, on Feb 20, recommended: 1st—That Congress pass a resolution directing a joint investigation by the Department of Labor and the Department of Commerce; 2nd—That some means be devised for determining what is a fair day's work before standards be set up for a fair day's pay.

MORAL CODE PRIZE

See
CHILDREN—MORAL CODE PRIZE

MORGAN, J. P.

Feb 2 it was announced that J. P. Morgan had presented to the Metropolitan Museum objects of art whose estimated value was more than $1,000,000. The gift followed the disposal of important parts of his father's collection at private sale. The Colonna Madonna, "Virgin and Child Enthroned with Saints," by Raphael, valued at more than $500,000, was the prize of the gift, but included also were the Gothic section of the Hoentschel collection and two pieces of French sculpture from the Chateau de Biron. The Hoentschel collection consisted of two main sections, the mediaeval and the eighteenth century. The latter Mr. Morgan immediately presented to the Museum, but the other was a loan. It consists of early sculptures, furniture, textiles, stained glass, wood-work, and architectural fragments. The two pieces of sculpture are the "Entombment," a group of eight figures, nearly life size, attended by a choir of five angels, and a Pietà, also nearly life size, showthe Virgin with the dead Christ on her lap.

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adored by the donars, two brothers, Pons de Gontaut, a knight, and Arnold de Gontaut, Bishop of Sarlat.

See also
EUROPEAN WAR — UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—LOANS

"MOWE" (steamship)

Flying the German naval ensign and in charge of a prize crew of 1 officer and 7 men, the British steamship *Westburn*, of 2018 tons, arrived at the port of Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, Feb 23. The *Westburn* asked the hospitality of the Spanish government "pending the making of repairs." She had on board 206 prisoners taken from six British and one Belgian vessel, all except one of which were believed to have been destroyed by the *Mowe*. The *Westburn* was subsequently sunk by the Germans.

See also
"APPAM" CASE

NATIONAL BANKS

See
BANKS AND BANKING—UNITED STATES—NATIONAL BANKS

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO. OF DAYTON, OHIO

In the action by the government against this company for violation of the Sherman anti-trust act law, practically every change asked for was conceded, when an agreement was filed by attorneys for the defendants and the government on Feb 1 in the United States District Court in Cincinnati. The costs of the litigation, about $40,000, were assessed against the defendants.

NATIONAL CITY BANK, New York

See
WELLAND CANAL CASE

NECROLOGY

For the deaths of Feb, '16, *see:*
BEGAS, Karl
BOUCAUT, Sir James Penn
BRAUN, Ludwig
BROOKES, Franklin Eli
CARD, Brig.-Gen. Benjamin Cozzens
CASASUS, Joaquin D.
COOK, Brig.-Gen. Henry Clay
DEDEKIND, J. Wilhelm Richard
DE HART, William Henry, D.D.
DELMOTTE, Gen. Nicholas Victor
DRAKE, Alexander Wilson
DUNCAN, Louis
FANCHER, Mollie [Mary J.]
FOX, Rear-Admiral Charles Eben
GODFREY, Lincoln
GORTON, David Allyn
HACKETT, Sir John Winthrop
HAMILTON, Alexander
HAYES, Charles Willard
HEPBURN, William Peters
JALUZOT, Jules
JAMES, Henry
KINNOULL, Archibald Fitzroy George Hay, Earl of
MAVROMICHALIS, ex-Premier
MEARS, Helen Farnsworth
MENDOZA, Carlos
MICHIELSEN, Lieut.-Gen. J. P.
NELSON, Julius.
NICOLLS, William Jasper
PAVLOV, Ivan Petrovich
PRAGNELL, Sir George
REA, Russell.
RIDLEY, Matthew White Ridley, Viscount
SHEEHAN, John C.
SEWARD, Rev. Samuel Swayze
SMITH, Sir Cecil Clementi
THATCHER, Mahlon Daniel
TROWBRIDGE, John Townsend
TURNER, Sir William
VON POHL, Adam Hugo
WAKELEY, Charles Carman
WELLINGTON, James Lloyd
WILSON, Sir Charles Rivers
WYNDHAM, Sir Hugh
ZOLLARS, Eli Vaughan

NELSON, Julius

Julius Nelson, professor of biology at Rutgers and state biologist of New Jersey, died at New Brunswick, N. J., Feb 15, aged 58.

NEW JERSEY

See
PROHIBITION—NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK CITY

—Finance

On Feb 7 the Brown Legislative Committee, which had been investigating New York City's finances, recommended that there be a referendum in New York City on the question of mandatory legislation—the voters of the city to be allowed to say whether the City Government or the State Government shall fix the salaries of New York City teachers, firemen, police and other employes. The committee also proposed legislation which, it was estimated, would save the city $12,900,000 a year, submitting the following table of the estimated saving to the city in 1916 tax levy from an adoption of its specific suggestions:

City's share of automobile tax	$400,000
City's share additional excise tax	1,000,000
Saving in interest on revenue bonds complete in 1920	3,500,000
Regulative cost of Public Service Commission assumed by State	500,000
City normal schools supported by State	500,000
Saving in cost of administration through abolition and consolidation of departments	2,000,000
Saving in bringing county government under city control	2,500,000
Saving by conferring on city power to fix salaries	2,500,000
Total	$12,900,000

The committee also stated that if it was desirable to go further into New York City finances, its authority should be extended until Jan 1, 1917, and it should receive an additional appropriation.

See also
THOMPSON COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD

The petition of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to be allowed to retain control of its water lines came up at the hearing, Feb 18, before Judson C. Clements,

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of the Interstate Commerce Commission in New York City. Under the Panama Canal act railroads were not permitted to own or operate steamship lines which may be competitive. The Interstate Commerce Commission was empowered to investigate the relations between various systems and to grant a continuance of control if it finds this policy reasonable and for the best interests of the public.

Interests represented at the hearing included the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Colonial Line, the Merchants' Association of New York and 150 other corporations. Mr. Spoch opened the case for the New Haven road and contended that the water lines controlled by it did not compete, and came within the purview of the many favorable decisions of the Commission.

See also
RAILROADS—ACCIDENTS

NEW YORK STATE

—Population

The estimated population of New York State according to figures made public by the Census Bureau, Feb 13, was 10,086,568 on July 1, 1915, 10,179,971 on Jan 1, 1916, and would be 10,273,375 on July 1, 1916. The population according to the 1910 census was 9,113,614.

"NEW YORK TIMES"

See
THEATRE—RIGHT OF EXCLUSION FROM THEATRE

NICARAGUA

See
TREATIES—UNITED STATES—NICARAGUA

NICOLLS, William Jasper

William Jasper Nicolls, a widely known Philadelphia engineer and writer of fiction, died Feb 14, aged 62 years.

NOBEL PRIZES

See
BARANY, ROBERT
PAVLOV, IVAN PETROVICH

NORTON, William Edward

William Edward Norton, noted marine artist and winner of the Osborne prizes in 1905 and 1906, died in New York City, Feb 28. He was born Jan 28, 1843.

NORWAY

The Norwegian government, Feb 28, introduced in Parliament a credit bill for 10,000,000 kronen, (about $2,500,000), to be used in continuing the maintenance of the country's neutrality.

OKLAHOMA

See
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—OKLAHOMA

OSBORNE, Thomas Mott

See
SING SING PRISON, NEW YORK STATE

OSCAR, Prince Karl Gustav Adolf

The German newspapers, Feb 9, stated that Prince Oscar's wounds, recently received in the Eastern war theater, were not serious, but that as he suffers from a weak heart he would not be able to take further part in the war.

Prince Oscar is the Kaiser's fifth son, born in 1888.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at a special meeting, Feb 19, approved the action of the board of directors in rescinding the sale of the steamships *Peru, City of Para, Newport, Aztec, San Juan, San Jose* and *Pennsylvania* to W. R. Grace & Co. and associates.

PAINTINGS

See
MORGAN, J. P.

PANAMA

See
MENDOZA, CARLOS

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

See
EARTHQUAKES, PANAMA CANAL ZONE

PAN-AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL HIGH COMMISSION

On Feb 4 it was reported that preparations were in progress at Buenos Aires, Argentina, for the first meeting on April 3 of the International High Commission from the republics of North, Central and South America. The commission is to recommend uniform laws for the American republics affecting business and other international interests.

On the same date a list of subjects to be presented for discussion at the first meeting in Buenos Aires was completed in Washington, D. C., by the United States section of the commission.

PAN-AMERICAN PETROLEUM AND TRANSPORT COMPANY

Articles of incorporation for this company were filed at Dover, Del., Feb 3, with an authorized capital stock of $150,000,000, of which $125,000,000 will be common and $25,000,000 7 per cent preferred. The par value of the shares will be $50.

PAVLOV, Ivan Petrovich

Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, the Russian surgeon who won the Nobel prize for medicine in 1904, died at Petrograd, Feb 11, aged 67 years.

PEACE

See
FORD PEACE EXPEDITION

PENSIONS

See subhead PENSIONS *under names of countries*

PERMANENT ARBITRATION COMMISSION

See
ARBITRATION—UNITED STATES—SPAIN

"PERSIA" CASE

Sec. Lansing announced, Feb 1, the receipt of a dispatch from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna saying that he had been informed by the foreign office that all Austrian sub-

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marines operating in the Mediterranean had reported and that none of them was concerned in the sinking of the Peninsular and Oriental liner *Persia*. The secretary also announced that he was addressing to Ambassador Morgenthau for presentation to the Turkish government an inquiry as to whether a Turkish submarine was responsible. The State Department considered that the statement from Austria-Hungary closed the question of whether a submarine of that nationality sunk the Persia.

PERU

—Legation in Washington closed

Financial stringency due to the curtailment of imports was the explanation given Feb 19 for the instructions of the Peruvian Government to its diplomatic representative in the United States, Minister Federico Alfonso Pezet, to close the legation in Washington and to leave its archives in the hands of a *chargé d'affaires*. Minister Pezet has been in the United States since 1900, when he became consul-general in New York, and he has represented Peru at Washington for four years. Secretary Lansing expressed regret to Minister Pezet over the decision of his government to recall him. Minister Pezet had been especially active in taking advantage of the war situation to interest American business concerns in the Peruvian trade.

"PETROLITE" CASE

Sec. Lansing addressed another note to Austria Feb 9 demanding an apology for the submarine attack on the American steamer *Petrolite*, the punishment of the submarine commander and indemnity for the injury sustained.

The note set forth that the *Petrolite* was bound from Alexandria to Philadelphia, was flying the American flag and had her name and nationality painted on her sides in big white letters, but that while in the Mediterranean an Austrian submarine opened fire without giving any warning to stop.

Capt. Thompson of the *Petrolite*, who was below, immediately went to the bridge and stopped his ship, but the submarine continued firing, one man on the *Petrolite* being wounded. Finally the submarine came alongside and asked to buy some provisions.

Capt. Thompson refused to sell any provisions, whereupon the Austrian commander replied that he would take what he needed by force if necessary. He then took off an American seaman and held him on the submarine as a hostage while his own men went aboard the *Petrolite* and helped themselves to her stores.

The *Petrolite* is a tank steamer belonging to the Standard Oil Company.

The reply of the Austro-Hungarian Government, received Feb 25, was unsatisfactory. The text was withheld.

PEZET, Federico Alfonso

See
PERU

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Retaining the drastic Clarke amendment providing for the independence of the islands not later than Mar 4, 1921, the Senate, Feb 4, passed the Philippine bill by a vote of 52 to 24. All Democrats present and six Republicans of the progressive complexion voted for the bill. Opposition came altogether from the conservative Republicans except that of Poindexter of Washington, the only member of the Progressive Party in the Senate. Two progressive Republicans—Cummins of Iowa and Gronna of North Dakota—voted with them.

Progressive Republicans supporting the bill were Borah of Idaho, Clapp of Minnesota, Kenyon of Iowa, La Follette of Wisconsin, Norris of Nebraska, and Works of California. Borah, Cummins and La Follette are regarded as possible Republican nominees for the Presidency. All efforts to soften the Clarke amendment failed by large majorities. By a tie vote, 41 to 41, Vice-President Marshall casting the deciding vote, the Senate adopted the Clarke amendment, Feb 2. The Senate voted to retain a coaling station and naval base in the islands.

See also
GARRISON, LINDLEY M.

—Pensions

On the approval of the Assembly and the Commission, a bill which provides for the retirement of American employees of the government who file requests before July 31, became law Feb 4. Those employees who have been in the service more than six years are to receive 60 per cent. of their normal salaries, payable in three yearly installments. Those who have been in the service for ten years will receive the full amount of their salaries for the same period It was also provided that government appointees named in place of the retiring Americans shall receive salaries, the amount of which, together with the pensions paid, shall not exceed the present salaries.

POKROVSKY, M.

See
RUSSIA

POPULATION

See subhead POPULATION *under names of countries and states*

PORTUGAL

—Food riots

On Feb 3 one person was reported killed and several wounded by bombs thrown by rioters in their conflicts with police and soldiers in Lisbon. The rioting was due to the increased price of articles of food. The government was taking energetic measures to repress all attempts on the part of rioters to prevent men from returning to work.

—Ship seizures

36 Austrian and German merchantmen in the Tagus River were seized by Portugal Feb 24, and placed under the Portuguese flag. On the following day, 8 German steamships

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lying in the harbor of St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, were also seized. The Premier of Portugal said that the seizure was not an act of war, but simply a measure in the public interest.

POSTAL AFFAIRS

See
EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN—MAIL SEIZURES

POTASH

In Feb there was, according to *Dun's Review*, practically no potash in this country for fertilizer use. The small quantities held over from former years were priced at from eight to twelve times their normal value. The investigations of the Department of Agriculture and the Geological Survey have shown the possibility of producing from American sources an ample supply of potash salts for domestic consumption. These sources are: The giant kelp of the Pacific Coast from Lower California to Alaska; the alunite deposits, mainly in the mountains of Utah; the feldspathic rocks of the eastern part of the United States; and the mud of Searles Lake, in California.

The production of potash from feldspar was said to be commercially feasible if a salable by-product could be secured at the same time. Cement is a possible product from the feldspar treated to render the potash soluble. But competition with thoroughly standardized products would be a great deterring factor.

The development of Searles Lake presented a number of unsolved technical problems. In addition, the question of title to the property was much involved.

Alunite, a mineral which exists in considerable quantities in Utah and neighboring states, contains about 11 per cent. of potash. Alumina resulting as a by-product would be suitable for the manufacture of metallic aluminum. One large company began manufacture and was reported to have made preliminary shipments. Another large concern was about to erect a plant.

An ample supply of potash for farmers, it was said, could be obtained from kelp beds. These beds were surveyed by the Bureau of Soils and a report was issued. Harvesting is accomplished easily, as the kelp grows in open water and barges fitted with mowing attachments can be used.

For utilizing the kelp several methods are feasible. Investigation proceeded far enough to indicate that they should not be very difficult. Three large concerns began operations for the manufacture of potash from kelp. While potash is indispensable in the preparation of fertilizers, it is also used for many other purposes, including the manufacture of matches, glass, liquid soap and munitions. The prices offered under existing conditions, it was said, would cause practically the entire output of these concerns to be diverted from the fertilizer industry. It seemed unlikely that normal conditions would be restored soon, and that potash could be secured from foreign sources in time for the next crop planting season. The Agricultural Department was investigating all aspects of the question and planning to send experts to California, especially to consider possibilities of production on a commercial scale. One fact operated in a measure to embarrass private enterprise. There was no legislation in any of the Pacific Coast States, along whose shores the kelp lies, providing for the leasing of the kelp beds.

—Searching for Deposits

Dun's Review, Feb 19, said:

"Well drillers in the United States may find an opportunity to discover potash as a mere by-product of drilling for other materials. This opportunity, which may be called a duty and which should not be unmixed with interest, only requires that the driller shall watch the drill cuttings and salt waters brought up by his outfit and thus co-operate with the government in its search. The advance in price of potash salts from the normal rate of about $40 to over $400 a ton since the outbreak of the war makes still more evident than before the difficulty as well as the duty of finding this indispensable commodity. The United States Geological Survey has devoted a part of its energies to the investigation of rocks and minerals containing large percentages of potash and to the search by the drill for beds of potash salts that have been buried during different geologic periods in the evaporation pans of certain dried-up ancient inland seas and lakes. Beds of rock salt and gypsum occur in large areas in the United States. In many of these regions there may have been areas where the evaporation of the water bodies precipitated potash salts as well as common salt, though in most of these areas, as in most of the more recent western lake beds, the potash was abstracted and jealously secreted by the clays of the muddy waters, and so deposited in the shales. In some of these salt-depositing areas, however, the conditions were no doubt at some time favorable for the laying down of blankets of potash salts that were later buried beneath other formations."

PRAGNELL, Sir George

Sir George Pragnell, managing partner of Cook, Son & Co., died in London, Feb 14, in his fifty-fourth year.

PRICES

See subhead FOOD AND COMMODITY PRICES AND SUPPLY *under names of countries*

PRIMARIES

Nearly 1200 national convention delegates are to be elected at "direct primaries" in 19 Northern and Western States. Vermont might be added to the nineteen if its primary law, recently issuing from its legislature, should be adopted by the people at a referendum vote on Mar 7. If Vermont should accept the law, the 20 states would elect "directly" 589 delegates to the Chicago convention and 502 to the St. Louis Democratic Assembly, the discrepancy being due to the cutting of New York's representation by the new rules

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of the Republican National Committee, aimed in the first place at the Southern States.

"About the only provision that the 19 laws already in effect have in common," the *Chicago Tribune* states, "is that the primaries are held under state auspices, and that certificates of election are furnished to the elected delegates by the Secretaries of State.

"The widest divergence exists as to actual methods of electing, varying from a statewide vote for an entire state delegation, as in California, to the election of delegates by counties to a State convention, as in Maryland.

"There is a direct preferential vote provided as between individual candidates for the Presidency in some States, but in no State is there a binding provision compelling the elected delegates to support the preferential candidate in the national convention.

"There is no genuine contest between Republican Presidential candidates in a single primary state and no opposition to President Wilson's renomination manifested in any primary state. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota the attempt is being made to defeat La Follette or Cummins delegations with uninstructed delegations.

"Favorite sons, apparently, have been conceded their home states without a primary fight, and in states which have no favorite sons the agreement has been reached to send uninstructed delegations to Chicago, notably in New York."

The primaries are scheduled for the following dates:

California ——.
Illinois, Apr 11.
Indiana, Mar 7.
Iowa, Apr 10
Maryland, May 1
Massachusetts, Apr 25.
Michigan, Apr 3
Minnesota, Mar 14
Nebraska, Apr 18
New Hampshire, Mar 14
New Jersey, Apr 25
North Dakota, Mar 21
Ohio ——.
Oregon, May 19
Pennsylvania, May 16
South Dakota, May 23
Vermont, Mar 7.
West Virginia, June 6.
Wisconsin, Apr 4.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

An optional course in military science for Princeton students was announced on Feb 12. The course will be a permanent one under the supervision of a faculty committee, and will consist of weekly lectures given by United States army officers from Governor's Island. There will be no drill, but there will be rifle practice and tactical excursions.

PRISONS

See
SING SING PRISON, NEW YORK STATE

PROHIBITION

New Jersey

By a vote of 19 for, and 40 against, local option was defeated in the State Legislature, Feb 15.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

—Federal ownership

The United States Senate Feb 15, by a vote of 39 to 22, adopted an amendment directing a joint committee of the House and Senate to investigate government ownership and operation of all public utilities engaged in interstate commerce. The amendment was added to the joint resolution presented by Mr. Newlands of Nevada, chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, providing for a joint committee of five members from each house to make a sweeping investigation of traffic conditions along the lines suggested in President Wilson's address convening Congress. The resolution itself, to which the amendment was added, did not reach a vote. Twenty-one Democrats and eighteen Republicans voted for the amendment. Twelve Democrats and ten Republicans opposed it.

PURE FOOD

Is an ingredient in a food compound deleterious in itself, but not necessarily so when compounded, such a violation of the Pure Food law as to be what the law intended to designate as "an added deleterious substance?"

The United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth District, N. Y. in deciding the Government's action against the Coca Cola Company, held that such an ingredient was not an "added deleterious substance" under the law. Incidentally it pointed out that if it were, it might make the law declare a product containing it "adulterated" and also if it were omitted from a compound well known to contain it, the product thus deficient would be "adulterated," leaving a manufacturer hopelessly a-straddle.

The full logic of the court is contained in the latest copy of "Notices of Judgment" (case 4032), but has apparently attracted less attention in food circles than the significance of the finding warrants.

Forty barrels and 20 kegs of Coca Cola were seized in Kentucky on the ground that a small amount of caffeine found in it constituted "an added deleterious substance" and, therefore, the product was a violation of the Federal Pure Food law. The jury agreed with the manufacturer's side of the case and when the government sought to have the verdict set aside and a new trial ordered, Judge Sanford of the United States District Court of Tennessee overruled it. The government took an appeal and Judges Warrington, Knappen and Denison of the Federal Court of Appeals sustained Judge Sanford.

See also
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

RAILROADS

See also
BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD GROUP
NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

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—Accidents

Ten persons were killed and about sixty-five injured, Feb 22, in a wreck of three New Haven trains at Indian River, two miles east of Milford Station, Conn., and eight miles west of New Haven. A west-bound local passenger train crashed into the rear of a west-bound express stalled ahead of it, and the two trains jumping from the rails were struck by a long freight train moving westward on the adjacent track.

Wooden and steel cars of all three trains were tangled and mixed in a great pile of wreckage under which killed and injured persons were scattered. The exploding of the boiler of the engine on the local train caused the death of several. All three of the men who would be able to fully explain the wreck were killed.

France

The Calais express was wrecked, Feb 2, at the St. Denis railway station, near Paris. Thirteen dead and forty-six injured were taken from the wreckage. Nine of the dead were women.

—Eight-hour day

A formal statement of the view of the railroads as to the demands of their men for an eight-hour day, issued by the executive committee of the Association of Western Railways, Feb 1, asserted that the demands were not in reality for a shorter day, but in effect a request for an advance in wages, amounting to $100,000,000 a year. This was explained by the assertion that trainmen did not work between terminals by the hour, and did not, as a matter of fact, expect to shorten their hours of toil, but wished to be paid overtime after eight hours. The movement involved 300,000 men on 280,000 miles of line in the United States and Canada. A strike, which the statement said had been informally threatened would constitute the greatest industrial catastrophe the American public had known. The demands meant an increase of 25 per cent. over present wages, fixed by arbitration, and of 87½ per cent. for overtime. The statement said it would be impossible to grant the demands under existing freight and passenger rates.

A statement of the workers' reasons for the demands was given out, Feb 8, in Washington, signed by Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, President Carter of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Trainmen, acting President Sheppard of the Order of Railway Conductors, and President Lee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. It was asserted that the men were not as well paid as represented by the railway managers, and that their demands were not inspired by the present boom in business. Denial was made that the organizations are opposed to arbitration. "They are not opposed to arbitration, neither are they pledged to accept it," said the statement.

RAPHAEL

See
MORGAN, J P.

REA, Russell

Russell Rea, shipowner, merchant, and Liberal member of the House of Commons since 1910, died in London, Feb 5. He was born in 1846.

RED CROSS SOCIETY, French

On Jan 30 it was announced from Paris that more than 66,000 women in the French Red Cross volunteer army were equipping 1,500 hospitals with an aggregate of 118,000 beds. The mortality among the Red Cross nurses had been heavy, twenty-two members of one branch alone having given their lives, some of them killed under shell fire, others carried off by contagious diseases.

RIDLEY, Matthew White Ridley, Viscount

Viscount Ridley died in Newcastle, Eng., Feb 15, aged 41 years. He was best known as chairman of the Tariff Reform League.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Lafayette B. Gleason, attorney for State Controller Travis, appealed, Feb 22, to the Surrogate's Court in New York City from the action of Transfer Tax Appraiser Spencer in exempting from taxation the residuary bequest of $438,593, made by the will of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, to the Rockefeller Foundation. The fund was turned over from the estate of Mrs. Rockefeller by her executors and trustees, John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mrs. Alta Rockefeller Prentice, who is the wife of E. Parmalee Prentice and daughter of the testatrix. They had discretionary power to give it to any charitable institution they deemed proper.

The appeal was based on the ground that the Foundation was not a charitable corporation, and that it was performing the functions of a trust company, and that when it received bequests it was not exempt from the transfer tax.

The action struck at the very essence of the Foundation, according to Schuyler C. Carlton, the deputy attorney in charge of the details of the proceeding for Mr. Gleason. Mr. Carlton pointed out that if the State failed to exact a tax from the Foundation in this instance it might be possible for the entire Rockefeller millions to be turned into the Foundation, which was not restricted from passing the bequests to other than charitable objects, and thus the great estate of Mr. Rockefeller could possibly pass on to other members of the family through the Foundation and escape paying any transfer tax to the State.

ROOSEVELT, Theodore

Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt sailed, Feb 11, on the steamship *Guiana* for a West Indian cruise. St. Thomas, St. Christopher, Dominica, Martinique, Barbados and Demerara were included in the itinerary.

ROOT, Elihu

Former United States Senator Elihu Root addressed a big audience in Carnegie Hall, Feb 5. As temporary chairman of the unofficial Republican State convention, he de-

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livered a speech that was regarded by many as the keynote for the national campaign.

He pledged the Republican party to "a foreign policy which, with courtesy and friendliness of all nations, is frank and fearless and honest in its assertion of American rights and leaves no doubt anywhere in the world of America's purpose and courage to protect and defend her independence, her territory, and the lives and just rights of her citizens under the laws of nations."

This pledge was preceded by a review, bristling with censure, of the foreign policy of the Wilson Administration, both in connection with the European war and the disturbances in Mexico.

"The law protecting Belgium which was violated," said Senator Root, "was our law and the law of every other civilized country. For generations we had been urging on and helping in its development and establishment. The invasion of Belgium was a breach of contract with us for the maintenance of a law of nations which was the protection of our peace."

After reading the "strict accountability" note which was sent before the Lusitania episode as an illustration of a policy of threatening words without deeds, he said:

"No man should draw a pistol who dares not shoot. The government which shakes its fist first and its finger afterward falls into contempt. Our diplomacy has lost its authority and influence because we have been brave in words and irresolute in action."

Senator Root's denunciation of the Mexican policy of President Wilson was even more severe. He said the expedition to Vera Cruz was to overthrow Huerta, and not to protect American lives.

The Senate, Feb 21, adopted a resolution offered by Chairman Stone of the Foreign Relations Committee asking President Wilson to submit the correspondence between the United States and Korea, when Japan occupied the Hermit Kingdom during the Russo-Japanese war. Administration leaders, it was said, wanted to use the information in reply to Elihu Root's attack on the President because no protest was made against the occupation of Belgium.

Mr. Root was Sec. of State when Japan took Korea. Senator Stone's resolution called upon the President to "transmit, if not incompatible with the public interest, correspondence, or so much thereof as in his opinion may be made public, between official representative of the United States Government and the representative of Korea relating to the occupation of Korea and establishment of a protectorate over said country by Japan during, or as an incident of, the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-1905."

Elihu Root, then Sec. of State, sent a letter to a special commissioner from Korea, Min Yungi-Tehan, refusing to entertain an appeal to protest in the name of a treaty then existent between the United States and Korea against the aggression of Japan.

RUMANIA

Rumania had called the class of 1916 to the colors in advance of schedule time, according to Bucharest despatches received Feb 3. The army had been partly mobilized since shortly after the beginning of the war.

RUSSIA

Premier Goremykin resigned, Feb 1, on account of ill health. His successor was B. V. Stuermer, a member of the Council of the Empire.

Following within a week the resignation of M. Goremykin as Prime Minister of Russia came the retirement, Feb 8, of Pierre A. Kharitonoff, Comptroller-General, who was succeeded by M. Pokrovsky, The Comptroller's retirement was due to ill health, it was said.

For the first time in its history the Czar visited the Duma at its reopening Feb 22. The incident had a most favorable effect on popular opinion. The visit was without the formal ceremony customary in countries where the sovereign opens parliament in state. It suggested rather some distinguished foreigner invited to attend the ceremony of the opening of the session and to participate informally.

M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, met the sovereign at the portico with the vice-presidents and deputies, who cheered heartily while the Czar shook hands with President Rodzianko. Then followed the religious service inaugurating the session, after which the Emperor addressed the deputies. M. Rodzianko responded with a patriotic speech and an anthem was sung.

The Duma was prorogued on Sept 16 by order of the Czar. This action was followed by a storm of protests, and it was planned to have a deputation of members urge the Czar to permit the legislature to reconvene.

See also
FRANCIS, DAVID R.
GOREMYKIN, J. L.
MARYE, GEORGE T.

—Finance

The Finance Committee of the Russian Duma, presided over by Premier Sturmer, Feb 28, approved the new war loan for 2,000,000,000 rubles. The interest rate was to 15½ per cent. The loan was to run for ten years, with the same privileges as were given in connection with the previous issues.

SALVATION ARMY

The assets of the Salvation Army in the United States exceeded $8,000,000, according to the 1915 report of the Army, filed late in Feb with the Sec. of State in Albany. More than $1,500,000 had been added to the assets of the army since the beginning of the war. Listed among the assets were 125 industrial homes, 25 rescue homes, 18 maternity homes, 14 slum nurseries, 89 hotels and shelters, 5 children's homes and 2 industrial farms. Fifteen industrial homes are located in the metropolitan district, New York.

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SCHEER, Vice-Adm. Reinhardt

See
GERMANY

SCHLEINDL, Frederick

See
WELLAND CANAL CASE

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT

See
GERMANY — PRINCIPALITIES OF SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT AND SCHWARZBURG-SONDERHAUSEN

SCHWARTZBURG-SONDERHAUSEN

See
GERMANY — PRINCIPALITIES OF SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT AND SCHWARZBURG-SONDERHAUSEN

SEAMEN'S ACT

The Foreign Trade Department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce procured from the United States local inspectors at the principal ports in Feb an official statement of the number of seamen who had received certificates since the seamen's law became effective. In a preface to the table showing the results it is asserted that "these figures show how much the 'American' seaman is benefited":

Ports—	Total number passed.	Native born Americans.	Per cent.
Puget Sound	891	9	1
Portland	226	11	5
San Francisco	2,064	168	8
Galveston	288	29	10
New Orleans	293	15	5
Baltimore	752	543	72
New York	3,163	455	14
Boston	742	185	25
Philadelphia	699	161	23
Total	9,118	1,576	17

Ports—	Naturalized Americans.	Per cent.	Aliens.	Per cent.
Puget Sound	18	2	864	97
Portland	44	19	171	76
San Francisco	345	17	1,551	75
Galveston	20	7	239	83
New Orleans	10	3	268	92
Baltimore	17	2	192	26
New York	199	6	2,509	80
Boston	89	12	468	63
Philadelphia	25	4	513	73
Total	767	8	6,775	75

SEWARD, Rev. Samuel Swayze

Rev. Samuel Swayze Seward, a prominent Swedenborgian clergyman, died at Pittsfield, Mass, Feb 22, in his seventy-eighth year.

SHEEHAN, John C.

John C. Sheehan, former Police Commissioner of New York City and one-time leader of Tammany Hall, died Feb 9, aged 67 years.

SHIP SUPPLY PLOTS

Indictments were voted by the Federal grand jury in San Francisco, Feb 8, for conspiracy to defraud the Government in the alleged shipping plots involving the *Retriever*, the *Sacramento*, the *Mazatlan* and the *Olson* and *Mahony*. The following persons were indicted:

HENRY W. E. KAUFFMANN, Chancellor of the German Consulate-General.
ROBERT CAPELLE, San Francisco, agent for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company.
MAURICE HALL, Consul-General for Turkey.
JOHN and JULIUS ROTHSCHILD, wholesale grocers.
BARON ECKHARDT H. VON SCHACK.
GEORGE and JAMES FLOOD, ship owners and brokers.
PHILIP R. THAYER, president of the Northern and Southern Steamship Company.
P. H. SWAYNE, of Swayne & Hoyt, shipping brokers.
JOHN G. HOYT, of the same firm.
C. L. BUNKER, of C. L. Bunker & Co.
CAPT. FRED JEBSEN, of the *Mazatlan*, ship owner, reported recently killed on a German submarine.
DR. SIMON REIMER, reputed German naval officer.
J. E. BIEN, attorney.
T. A. ANDERSON, captain of the *Sacramento*.
BENNO KLOCKE, GUSTAV TRAUB, ADOLPH WIMMEL and T. R. JOHANSEN, all of the *Sacramento's* crew.
GEORGE PHILLIPS and FREDERICK WILLIAMS (supposed to be fictitious names).
NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
C. D. BUNKER & CO.
SWAYNE & HOYT.

The specifications in the charge were in three groups:

Conspiracy to violate neutrality by making San Francisco a supply base for belligerents' ships at sea.

Conspiracy to defraud through false manifests.

Conspiracy to defeat neutrality by supplying belligerent ships with stores to which they were not entitled.

The technical violations alleged in the *Sacramento* matter were the making of false clearance papers in connection with the steamship *Sacramento*, which, it was said, was sent from this port to supply German war ships at sea.

When the *Sacramento* left San Francisco several months before she was said to have really been in charge of an officer of the German naval reserve, who was posing at the time as a wireless operator. Outside the port the reservist is understood to have taken command of the vessel, sending her slowly down the American coast while he got in touch with German war ships operating in the Pacific.

In the course of a few weeks the *Sacramento* met the German war ships and, with a show of compulsion, accompanied them to a small island in the Pacific. There the coal, food supplies and munitions, which had been cleared for Chili, were taken aboard the war ships and the *Sacramento* went on to a Chilian port, her master telling a suspicious story of how his cargo had been captured by the Germans.

The Chilian government did not accept the story without an investigation, which resulted in the interment of the *Sacramento* as a war vessel. The ship still was in the Chilian port.

The alleged indictments of Chancellor Kauffmann and Baron von Schack were said to be in connection with the carrying of coal by the steamer *Mazatlan* from San Francisco to Guaymas for German war ships in the fall of 1914. Frederick Jebsen owned the vessel.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING

The text of a decision of far-reaching importance to marine insurance underwriters, shipowners and shippers in general, rendered in the House of Lords in reference to the meaning of "restraints of princes" reached New York Feb 17. In the view of many

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British shipping journals the decision was one of the most important handed down in any dispute over cargoes diverted, detained or lost, or vessels held or lost since the war in Europe began, and the insurance interests are said to have conceded that the effect of the decision will be to force definite alteration in the wording of marine policies to meet the position created by the case just ended.

The action was brought by Messrs. Samuel Sanday & Co. against the British & Foreign Marine Insurance Company to recover the sum of £44,800 (about $220,000) under two policies of marine insurance on wheat and linseed on the steamers *St. Andrew* and *Orthia*. Both steamers loaded their cargoes in the Argentine for Hamburg and sailed before the outbreak of the war. When the masters of the two steamers heard that war had broken out, and that to take the cargoes to Hamburg would be unlawful, they came on to British ports and the cargoes were warehoused. The owners of the cargoes, therefore, tendered notices of abandonment and claimed that their interest under the policies was a constructive total loss.

The case to be decided was, therefore, whether British merchants who had insured merchandise with British underwriters against the usual perils enumerated in a marine policy (which includes the risk of restraint by princes) could upon a declaration of war by the king against another power, in whose dominions the port of destination was situated, recover for a constructive total loss, even though the goods remained unharmed and in the actual possession of the assured. Judgment in the House of Lords was given by Lord Loreburn in favor of the merchants, and his opinion was confirmed by the other lords.

The main point rested on the question whether the loss could be compensated under the clause protecting the assured against restraints by kings and princes. This had never been determined judicially. On this point the high court reverted to the old maxim of causa proxima, which has been the basis of many decisions in marine insurance law. As a result, he came to the conclusion that the declaration of war by the king directly caused the destruction of the adventure, which was the safe delivery of the goods at Hamburg.

See also
GREAT LAKES TRANSIT CO.
ITALY—SHIP SEIZURES
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
PORTUGAL—SHIP SEIZURES
SEAMEN'S ACT

France.

An account of loans made to French shipowners appeared in the commerce reports issued Feb 15 by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It was written by Charles W. A. Veditz, Commercial Attache at Paris, who said:

"The Government presented to the French Parliament Jan 14 a project to increase the French merchant marine by government loans to shipbuilding enterprises. The bill authorizes the expenditure of 100,000,000 francs ($19,300,000) during the war and during a period of twelve months following peace."

Navigation companies possessing a fleet of 20,000 tons or more may receive 70 per cent. of the purchase price; those possessing a smaller fleet, 80 per cent. The indemnity to be paid for ships so acquired when requisitioned by the government shall be determined in accord with the prevailing charter rates, reduced by 15 per cent.

Great Britain

An Order-in-Council published Feb 15 provided for a more stringent control of shipping by decreeing that after Mar 1 no British ship exceeding 500 tons, unless it be engaged in the coasting trade, shall be allowed to proceed on any voyage without a license from the Board of Trade.

—Accidents

The Japanese liner *Daijin Maru* was sunk Feb 2 in a night collision with the steamship *Linan* and 160 lives were lost. Twenty-one were saved. The *Linan*, badly damaged, returned to Hongkong. The collision occurred eighty miles from Swatow.

The new Japanese steamer *Takatu Maru* collided on the night of Feb 2 with the American oil tank steamer *Silver Shell*, 200 miles southeast of Cape Race, N. F. The crew were all saved by the *Silver Shell*.

See also
"EASTLAND" DISASTER

—Chamber of Commerce of the United States

The fourth annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in Washington, Feb 8, opposed the administration's shipping bill. The report of the Chamber's Committee on Merchant Marine received the approbation of the convention, and it declared in favor of the creation of a Federal shipping board, whose duties should be limited to regulation and recommendation.

William H. Douglas, of New York, made the report for the committee. He pointed out that shipping rates had risen since the outbreak of the war from 500 to 800 per cent. A ship had in some cases received two or three times its actual value through charges on one trip. The present war had shown the great danger of depending on one power for carrying our shipping. Had England been unable to supply the vessels necessary to carry our goods abroad, our position would have been a very precarious one. The committee believed that a board such as suggested should not have Cabinet members as ex-officio members and that the board be allowed to co-operate with private corporations, encouraging the investment of American capital, and allowing subventions.

To enable our people to enter the general carrying trade of the world on an equal basis with other nations and build or buy the great number of tramp steamers absolutely essential for American requirements the committee advocated the payment to owners of the difference in cost of operation of vessels under the American flag and under foreign flags.

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—Chamber of Commerce of New York

The text of a bill submitted to Congress by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the enactment of which its authors and sponsors asserted would "encourage the building and operating of merchant steamers in foreign trade under the American flag," was made public Feb 22. The bill, together with a detailed argument setting forth reasons why it should be favorably acted upon were sent to Congress the previous week. It was introduced in the House by Congressman Rowe of New York and referred to the Com mittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries The proposed legislation was offered as a practical substitute for the adminstration shipping bill.

The bill provides for the establishment of "a Merchant Shipping Board, which shall consist of seven members, including the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Commerce, who shall be chairman thereof, and five members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The members appointed shall have practical experience in connection with the construction, ownership, management or operation of steamships employed in the foreign trade. One shall be designated by the President to serve for three, one for four, one for five, one for six and one for seven years, and thereafter each member so appointed shall serve for a term of seven years unless sooner removed by the President for cause." The members shall receive an annual salary of $10,000, and traveling expenses. No employee shall receive more than $6,000 a year.

"It shall be the duty of the board to investigate the difference between the cost of building merchant vessels in the United States and in foreign countries, and especially in countries the aggregate tonnage of which employed in foreign trade equals or exceeds the tonnage of the United States employed in foreign trade, and also the difference between the cost of operating in foreign trade vessels under American registry and similar vessels under the flags and in the foreign trade of other nations.

The bill also provides that "at any time before December 31, 1936, any American citizen or corporation, with the approval of the board, causes a vessel to be built and registered in the United States shall be entitled to receive from the United States a sum of money equal to the difference between the actual cost of building such vessel and the lowest sum it would have cost at that time to build a vessel of like type, plan, size, quality and finish in a foreign country the aggregate tonnage of which, employed in foreign trade, equals or exceeds the tonnage of the United States employed at the same time in foreign trade."

It is further provided that "any American citizen or corporation whose vessel is registered and actually employed in the foreign trade of the United States, shall be entitled to receive semi-annually for a period of twenty years, a sum of money equal to the difference in the cost of operating such vessel in the foreign trade under the navigation laws of the United States and the highest sum it would have cost during such semi-annual periods to operate such vessel under the navigation laws and regulations, etc., of other maritime nations."

Every subsidized vessel in the mail service "shall accept and carry as cadets or apprentices two American-born boys, under twenty-one years of age, in the deck department, and two such boys in the engine department, who shall be trained in seamanship and marine engineering respectively, shall rank as petty officers, and shall receive reasonable compensation for their services. Every vessel employed in mail service or that receives an equalization allowance for the extra cost of building or operation, shall be subject to requisition by the United States at any time for use as a transport, supply ship or auxiliary cruiser, either absolutely or for a limited period, upon payment of the fair actual value or fair charter value per month respectively."

—Navigation laws, Comparative

A bulletin issued Feb 6 by the Department of Commerce contains a comparative study of the navigation laws of the six leading maritime nations: Great Britain, Germany, the United States, France, Norway and Japan. Special Agent Grosvenor M. Jones, who prepared this work in collaboration with the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection Service, presents impartially the legal restrictions governing the merchant fleets of these nations. Emphasis is laid upon the fact that our laws require that American ships be officered by American citizens. The laws of Japan provide that no foreigner may be employed as an officer on a vessel of a subsidized company without government approval. Norway and Germany do not expressly prohibit employment of foreign citizens, but applicants for licenses as officers are required to pass examinations in Norwegian and German, respectively.

The United States is the only country to require a certain fixed portion of able seamen. This was introduced by the Seamen's act. The foreign requirement corresponding nearly to this is that of the British Board of Trade rules of 1911 for emigrant ships which stipulates a fixed number of able-bodied seamen and ordinary seamen. And all British steamships, whether emigrant ships or not, are required to carry a certain number of "efficient" deck hands. All the selected countries, except Japan, have laws requiring adequate quarters for the crew.

The provision in the act of March 4, 1915, for a new class of sailors designated as "certified lifeboat men," has been the subject of much discussion. The bureau's report says that a special British commission recommended in 1912 that two "efficient boathands" should be carried for each lifeboat, and that "facilities should be given to enable all hands to prove their competency as efficient boathands." However, Parliament has not yet adopted this recommendation. A German rule promulgated in March, 1898, requires

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emigrant ships to carry at least two adult persons in the crew for every collapsible boat; at least three for every ordinary rigid boat; and at least four for every regulation lifeboat.

—Seizures on neutral ships

See
"China" case

SHULTEIS, Herman

See
Labor's national peace council

SIEGEL, Henry

In accordance with his promise to recognize all efforts of Henry Siegel, nearing the end of a year's sentence for larceny in New York, to pay Boston depositors in his Siegel bank, District Attorney Pelletier, at Boston, decided not to press three indictments charging Siegel and his Boston manager, Frank E. Vogel, with larceny in 202 counts. When Siegel was indicted in New York he was secretly indicted in Massachusetts and as the indictment warrant was never served the indictment remained secret up to the moment of its nolle prossing.

SING SING PRISON, New York State

Thomas Mott Osborne was again indicted for perjury and neglect of duty by a Westchester County Grand Jury Feb 15. The new indictments superseded the second indictments, which were in turn drawn to supersede the indictments returned Dec 28. Osborne was to have gone to trial Feb 14 at White Plains.

At Poughkeepsie Feb 22 Supreme Court Justice Morschauser denied the motions of Osborne's counsel to dismiss the indictments. Two of the six counts in the neglect indictment were cast out on the ground of insufficient evidence.

Declaring he saw no reason for undue delay, Justice Morschauser, sitting in the Supreme Court, in White Plains, two days later, ruled that Osborne must be given an opportunity to have the decision reviewed by the Appellate Division before trial.

Justice Tompkins in Brooklyn had granted Osborne a copy of all the minutes of the jury that indicted him. This order placed in his hands everything that anybody had testified in regard to himself or to Sing Sing prison. District Attorney Weeks opposed giving Osborne any of the testimony which contained the charges against his morals.

In a debate in the General Assembly at Albany Feb 22, on the Aranow bill to allow the inspection by a defendant of grand jury minutes in certain cases, Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam, made remarks concerning District Attorney Weeks which evoked a defense of Weeks by Assemblyman Law of Westchester. Mr. Fish's remarks, which imputed unfairness to Mr. Weeks, were expunged from the record.

The outside branch of the Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing and Auburn prisons, composed of former convicts, held an "experience meeting" at Carnegie Hall Feb 14. Ex-Warden Osborne spoke as "Tom Brown of Auburn." Addresses were made by a dozen ex-convicts.

SMITH, Sir Cecil Clementi

Right Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, formerly Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements, died at Welwyn, Feb 6 in his seventy-seventh year.

SMITH-DORRIEN, Gen. Sir Horace

See
European war—Africa

SMUTS

European war—Africa

SOUTH AMERICA

See
United States — Commerce — South American trade

SPAIN

Finance Minister Urzaiz resigned Feb 26 on account of differences of opinion with the other members of the Cabinet regarding the financial policy of the government. Foreign Minister Villaneuva assumed the finance portfolio, and Count Alvaro de Romanones, the Premier, took charge of the Foreign Office.

See also
Arbitration—United States—Spain

SPELTER

See
Zinc

SPIES

See
Lincoln, Ignatius Timothy Trebich

Also
Subhead Spies *under names of countries.*

STRIKES

See also subhead Strikes *under names of countries.*

—Jewelry workers, New York City

For the first time in thirteen years in New York City, a general strike of jewelry workers went into effect Feb 9. Diamond setters employed in Fifth Avenue shops, earning as high as $100 a week in busy periods; platinum workers, engravers, lapidaries, polishers, and other craftsmen identified with the trade were included. The strike was called because the trade was preparing for the Easter season and the workers believed their employers would yield more quickly. The demand was for an eight-hour day, about 200 shops and 2500 workers being involved. The Jewelry Workers' Union is not identified with the American Federation of Labor, or any other labor organization. The pay of platinum workers was from $18 to $30 a week; for diamond setters, $18 to $100 a week, their wages being arranged on a piece basis; for engravers, $25 a week; for platers and polishers, $15 a week. The lapidaries were paid on a piece basis, and received high pay.

SUBWAYS

See
Thompson Committee investigation

SUGAR

See
Great Britain — Food and commodity prices and supply

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SUN YAT SEN

The marriage of Dr. Sen, the founder of the Chinese Republic and the first Provisional President of China to his private secretary, Miss Huilu, daughter of Sung Chiashu, chief accountant of the Chinese Railway Corporation at Canton, of which Dr. Sen formerly was president, was announced Feb 13 as having taken place in Tokio on Jan 12.

SWIMMING

What were claimed to be four world's records were made at the Illinois Athletic Club open swimming meet in Chicago Feb 3.

In the 100-yard swim Perry McGillivray clipped the mark of 0.54 2-5, set jointly by Duke Kahanamoku and A. C. Raithel, Illinois Athletic Club, to 0.54 In the same event he was timed at the 80-yard mark in 0.41 3-5, bettering the former time of 0.43, held by C. M. Daniels of the New York A. C.

Mike McDermott, Illinois Athletic Club, took a full second off the world's record of 0.33 for the 50-yard breast stroke.

Harry Hebner won the 100-yard medley in the fastest time on record. Swimming the five laps in five different styles, he lowered his own former record of 1.14 to 1.06 1-5.

SWITZERLAND

—Food and Commodity Prices and Supply

In view of the fact that traders were unable to obtain sugar owing to conditions of importation, the Swiss Federal Council decreed a monopoly of sugar imports and fixed maximum prices in Feb.

TENNIS

Two national tennis championships were decided Feb 22 on the indoor courts of the Seventh Regiment, R. Lindley Murray, the remarkable California payer, defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., in the singles event in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2, 9—7, and in the doubles Dr. William Rosenbaum and Arthur M. Lovibond gained the title by scoring a victory over King Smith and Arthur S. Cragin. This match went to five sets. Outplayed and beaten in the first two sets, Rosenbaum and Lovibond made a stubborn up-hill fight and took the honors at 3—6, 1—6, 6—4, 8—6, and 10—8.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.

Edward Holler, Alexander Aczell, Charles Houghton, Joseph O'Mara and George Sovern, ex-city officials of Terre Haute, Ind., convicted in the election conspiracy case, were released from the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., Feb 7. They were imprisoned April 19, 1915.

On December 21, following recommendations of the Federal Parole Board, the Department of Justice ordered Arthur Gillis, John Masselink, Joseph Strauss and Maurice Walsh released on parole. The board also recommended that Aczell, Holler, Houghton, O'Mara and Sovern be paroled, but the suggestion was rejected by the Attorney-General.

The men who remain in prison and their sentences are: Donn M. Roberts, ex-Mayor, six years; Dennis Shea, ex-Sheriff, five years; Eli H. Redman, ex-judge Circuit Court, five years; Edward Driscoll, ex-Assistant City Engineer, three years; George Ehrenhardt, ex-member of the Board of Public Works, three years; Harry Montgomery, ex-president of the Board of Public Works, three years; Thomas Smith, ex-city judge, three years; William Crockett, Hilton Redman, Elmer Talbott, John Green and Charles Houghton, short terms. The conviction of Roberts and ten others was sustained by the United States District Court of Appeals in Chicago Feb 2.

THATCHER, Mahlon Daniel

Mahlon Daniel Thatcher, the millionaire banker of Pueblo, Col., whose estate was estimated to be worth about $15,000,000, died Feb 22 in his seventy-seventh year.

THEATER

—Right of exclusion from theater

The Court of Appeals of New York decided at Albany Feb 22 that criticism displeasing to the controller of a theatre is legal ground on which the critic may be barred from playhouses under his control. The question was involved in the decision handed down in the case of Alexander Woollcott, dramatic critic of the New York *Times*, against the Shuberts. The Shuberts barred Mr. Woollcott from any of their playhouses on the ground that his reviews displeased them. He had resort to injunction proceedings, which, after action in the lower court and by the Appellate Division, was taken to the Court of Appeals for review of a decision in favor of the Shuberts.

The decision of the Court of Appeals was written by Judge Frederick Collin with all the other judges concurring. In it, Judge Collin declared that under the common law, the right of a theatrical manager to exclude a person was unquestioned. The court has held that the Civil Rights act did not apply because it merely prohibited discrimination against any person on account of creed, color, and race, questions that were not involved in the Woollcott case.

Judge Collin's opinion, which was made the decision of the court, held that:

"At the common law, a theatre, while affected by a public interest which justified licensing under the police power or for the purpose of revenue, is in no sense public property or a public enterprise. It is not governed by the rules which relate to common carriers or other public utilities. The proprietor does not derive from the State the franchise to initiate and conduct it. His right to and control of it is the same as that of any private citizen in his property and affairs. He has the right to decide who shall be admitted or excluded. His rights at the common law, in the respect of controlling the property, entertainments and audience, have been too recently determined by us to be now questionable (People ex rel. Burnham v. Flynn, 189 N. Y. 180; Collister v. Hayman, 183 N. Y. 250; Aaron v. Ward, 203 N. Y. 351.) Under the common law the rights of the plaintiff were not violated by the acts of the defendants."

THOMPSON COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION

The Thompson legislative committee uncovered, on Feb 4 and succeeding days, many facts about the payment of extraordinary sums in connection with the contracts with the city for subway construction. Horace

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M. Fisher, sec. of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, testified that the company's board of directors voted $210,000 as "compensation for special and extraordinary service" in putting the subway and elevated extensions through. Of this sum President Theodore P. Shonts received $150,000, Richard Reid Rogers, an attorney for the company, $50,000, and E. F. J. Gaynor, an auditor, $10,000. Mr. Shonts on the witness stand later admitted that he carried a speculative account of $500,000 with a Wall Street brokerage house. It also became known that Timothy S. Williams, president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, had been voted by that company a bonus of $100,000 "in recogntion of his unusual services and time spent in negotiations with the city relative to the subway contracts."

How the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. played a dominating part in negotiations with the city was brought out by the reading of letters. Senator Thompson sent a cable to Mr. Morgan in London asking him to return and testify. Secretary Fisher's testimony included the statement that the city must face a deficit of at least $2,136,000 for the first two years after the extensions are in operation. It was stated that it might be fifteen years before the deficit was wiped out and the city began to collect interest on outstanding bonds, the prior claim which the Interborough is allowed on the net earnings of the subway before any division of profits takes place being $14,568,000. Later testimony established that the Morgan company and a syndicate it organized to handle Interborough bonds received $500,000 for their services in "standing ready to furnish the finances." The Interborough paid enormous fees to outside counsel although it had a legal force of its own which cost nearly $600,000 a year. It paid the firm of Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller $158,326.06, and $16,500 to the rm of Winthrop & Stimpson, of which ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson is a member, and $5,000 to Mirabeau L. Towns, the lawyer; also $63,000 to the firms of Hays, Hershfeld & Wolf and Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall; $17,500 to Edward M. Grout, and $2.500 to Morgan J. O'Brien. The last two firms mentioned had opposed the Interborough in a law suit.

The Interborough paid August Belmont $1,500,000 for the Pelham Park and City Island Railway property, which Secretary Fisher termed "a mule tramway." It was later sold to Frederick W. Whitridge of the Third Avenue Railroad for $40,000. Fisher said that $350,000 was paid for the railroad, while the remaining $1,150,000 went to Belmont for his services in supplying the necessary strength" to finance the building of the old subway.

A newspaper published two letters by T. A. Gillespie, who has the contract for third-tracking the Manhattan elevated lines, to his brother, D. L. Gillespie, of Pittsburgh, and another letter T. A. Gillespie wrote to Lemuel Ely Quigg, who is on the Interborough payroll at $20,000 a year. In one letter T. A. Gillespie referred to Quigg as "the nearest man to Governor Whitman." About the time it was certain that a legislative committee would begin an investigation of the Public Service Commission, T. A. Gillespie sent a check for $2,500 to Quigg.

Bainbridge Colby, counsel for the Thompson Legislative Committee, and Miles A. Dawson resigned, Feb 19, because of dissatisfaction with the way in which the inquiry was being conducted. Counsel for the committee endeavored to show, Feb 25, that the Admiral Realty Company's and other suits brought to test the constitutionality of the dual subway contracts were collusive in character.

Mirabeau L. Towns, the lawyer, told the committee, Feb 26, of receiving $5000 from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for arranging conferences between President Theodore P. Shonts of the company and Mayor William J. Gaynor in the negotiations over the then proposed subway extensions, and how he swayed the Mayor from a plan of municipal ownership to favor the Interborough plan.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

See
GREAT BRITAIN—TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

TREATIES

United States—Colombia

The Senate foreign relations committee ordered a favorable report, Feb 2, on the treaty with Colombia, left over from the preceding Congress. The vote was 8 to 7, one Democrat, Clarke of Arkansas, voting "no" with the Republicans. The treaty, as amended, cut the proposed indemnity from $25,000,000 to $10,000,000 and changed the apology of the United States, which the original Bryan treaty proposed, to an expression of mutual regret that unfriendly feelings had arisen over the emancipation of Panama. On Feb 15 Representative Moore of Pennsylvania introduced a resolution directing the Ways and Means committee to investigate whether action could be taken without reference to the House. Mr. Moore said the treaty would make Colombia a specially favored country in import duties, in violation of the provision of the Constitution that all revenue legislation originate in the House.

United States—Haiti

The United States Senate on Feb 28 unanimously ratified the treaty which had been approved by the Haitian Congress on Nov 12. Under this treaty the United States assumes a protectorate over the island republic, takes over control of its finances and police, guarantees its territorial integrity and undertakes to develop its resources.

The full text of the treaty is as follows:

PREAMBLE

The United States and the Republic of Haiti, desiring to confirm and strengthen the amity existing between them by the most cordial co-operation in measures for their common advantage;

And the Republic of Haiti, desiring to remedy the present condition of its revenues and finances,

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to maintain the tranquillity of the republic, to carry out plans for the economic development and prosperity of the republic and its people;

And the United States being in full sympathy with all of these aims and objects and desiring to contribute in all proper ways to their accomplishment;

The United States and the Republic of Haiti have resolved to conclude a convention with these objects in view, and have appointed for that purpose plenipotentiaries: The President of the United States, Robert Beale Davis, Jr., Chargé d'Affaires of the United States and the President of the Republic of Haiti, Louis Borno, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, who, having exhibited to each other their respective powers, which are seen to be full in good and true form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1.—The Government of the United States will, by its good offices, aid the Haitian Government in the proper and efficient development of its agricultural, mining, and commercial resources and in the establishment of the finances of Haiti on a firm and solid basis.

ARTICLE 2.—The President of Haiti shall appoint upon nomination by the President of the United States a General Receiver and such aids and employees as may be necessary, who shall collect, receive and apply all customs duties on imports and exports accruing at the several custom houses and ports of entry of the Republic of Haiti.

The President of Haiti shall appoint, upon nomination by the President of the United States a Financial Adviser, who shall be an officer attached to the Ministry of Finance, to give effect to whose proposals and labors the Minister will lend efficient aid. The Financial Adviser shall devise an adequate system of public accounting, aid in increasing the revenues and adjusting them to the expenses, inquire into the validity of the debts of the Republic, enlighten both Governments with reference to all eventual debts, recommend improved methods of collecting and applying the revenues, and make such other recommendations to the Minister of Finance as may be deemed necessary for the welfare and prosperity of Haiti.

ARTICLE 3.—The Government of the Republic of Haiti will provide by law or appropriate decrees for the payment of all customs duties to the General Receiver, and will extend to the receivership and the Financial Adviser all needful aid and full protection in the execution of the powers conferred and duties imposed herein, and the United States on its part will extend like aid and protection.

ARTICLE 4.—Upon appointment of the Financial Adviser, the President of the Republic of Haiti, in co-operation with the Financial Adviser, shall collate, classify, arrange, and make a full statement of all the debts of the republic, the amount, character, maturity, and condition thereof, and the interest accruing, and the sinking fund requisite to their final discharge.

ARTICLE 5.—All sums collected and received by the General Receiver shall be applied, first, to the payment of the salaries and allowances of the General Receiver, his assistants and his employes, and expenses of the receivership, including the salary and expenses of the Financial Adviser, which salaries will be determined by previous agreement; second, to the interest and sinking fund of the public debt of the Republic of Haiti, and, third, to the maintenance of the Constabulary referred to in Article 10, and then the remainder to the Haitian Government for purposes of current expenses.

In making these applications the General Receiver will proceed to pay salaries and allowances monthly, and expenses as they arise, and on the first of each calendar month will set aside in a separate fund the quantum of the collection and receipts of the previous month.

ARTICLE 6.—The expenses of the receivership, including salaries and allowances of the General Receiver, his assistants and employees, and the salary and expenses of the Financial Adviser, shall not exceed 5 per centum of the collections and receipts from customs duties, unless by agreement by the two Governments.

ARTICLE 7.—The General Receiver shall make monthly reports of all collections, receipts, and disbursements to the appropriate office of the Republic of Haiti and to the Department of State of the United States, which reports shall be open to inspection and verification at all times by the appropriate authorities of each of the said Governments.

ARTICLE 8.—The Republic of Haiti shall not increase its public debt except by previous agreement with the President of the United States and shall not contract any debt or assume any financial obligation unless the ordinary revenues of the republic available for that purpose, after defraying the expenses of the Government, shall be adequate to pay the interest and provide a sinking fund for the final discharge of such debt.

ARTICLE 9.—The Republic of Haiti will not without a previous agreement with the President of the United States, modify the customs duties in a manner to reduce the revenues therefrom, and in order that the revenues of the republic may be adequate to meet thee public debt and the expenses of the government, to preserve tranquility and to promote material prosperity, the Republic of Haiti will cooperate with the Financial Adviser in his recommendations for appointment in the methods of collecting and disbursing the revenues and for new sources of needed income.

ARTICLE 10.—The Haitian Government obligates itself for the preservation of domestic peace, the security of individual rights and full observance of the provisions of this treaty, to create without delay an efficient constabulary, urban and rural, composed of native Haitians. This constabulary shall be organized and officered by Americans, appointed by the President of Haiti, upon nomination by the President of the United States. The Haitian Government shall clothe these officers with the proper and necessary authority and uphold them in the performance of their functions. These officers will be replaced by Haitians as they, by examination, conducted under direction of a board to be selected by the senior American officer of this constabulary and in the presence of a representative of the Haitian Government, are found to be qualified to assume such duties. The constabulary herein provided for shall, under the direction of the Haitian Government, have supervision and control of arms and ammunition, military supplies, and traffic therein, throughout the country. The high contracting parties agree that the stipulations in this article are necessary to prevent factional strife and disturbance.

ARTICLE 11.—The Government of Haiti agrees not to surrender any of the territory of the Republic of Haiti by sale, lease, or otherwise, or jurisdiction over such territory, to any foreign government or power, nor to enter into any treaty or contract with any foreign power or powers that will impair or tend to impair the independence of Haiti.

ARTICLE 12.—The Haitian Government agrees to execute with the United States a protocol for the settlement, by arbitration or otherwise, of all pending pecuniary claims of foreign corporations, companies, citizens, or subjects against Haiti.

ARTICLE 13.—The Republic of Haiti, being desirous to further the development of its natural resources, agrees to undertake and execute such measures as in the opinion of the high contracting parties may be necessary for the sanitation and public improvement of the republic under the supervision and direction of an engineer or engineers to be appointed by the President of Haiti upon nomination by the President of the United States, and authorized for that purpose by the Government of Haiti.

ARTICLE 14.—The high contracting parties shall have authority to take such steps as may be necessary to insure the complete attainment of any of the objects comprehended in this treaty, and should the necessity occur, the United States will lend an efficient aid for the preservation of Haitian independence, and the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty.

ARTICLE 15.—The present treaty shall be approved and ratified by the high contracting parties in conformity with their respective laws, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in the City of Washington as soon as may be possible.

ARTICLE 16.—The present treaty shall remain in full force and virtue for the term of ten years, to be counted from the day of exchange of the ratifications, and further for another term of ten years if, for specific reasons presented by either high contracting party, the purpose of this treaty has not been fully accomplished.

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In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate, in the English and French languages, and have hereunto affixed their seals.
Done at Port au Prince, Haiti, the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.
(Seal.) Robert Beale Davis, Jr., Chargé d'Affaires of the United States.
(Seal.) Louis Borno, Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction.

United States-Nicaragua

The Senate, Feb 18, by a vote of 55 to 18, ratified the long pending and persistently opposed Nicaraguan treaty, whereby the United States will acquire a ninety-nine-year option on the Nicaraguan canal route and a naval base in the Gulf of Fonseca for $3,000,000. Included in the resolution was a provision declaring that the United States did not intend to violate any existing rights in the Fonseca Gulf of Costa Rica, Honduras and Salvador, which had protested against the proposed acquirement.

Five Democratic Senators voted against the treaty: Chamberlain, Martine, Clarke of Arkansas, Thomas, and Vardaman. Republicans against ratification were Borah, Clapp, Cummins, Gronna, Jones, Kenyon, La Follette, McCumber, Nelson, Norris, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, and Warren. Fifteen Republicans joined the administration forces in support: Brandegee, Colt, Dillingham, du Pont, Fall, Gallinger, Harding, Lippitt, Lodge, McLean, Page, Poindexter, Sutherland, Wadsworth, and Weeks.

Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, said that he had heard reports that Germany sought to obtain the Nicaraguan canal route. "Whether she offered $9,000,000 or $12,000,000 or $20,000,000 I do not know," he added. "We have no means of knowing. That Germany was actuated by the same motives that France had in the original Panama enterprise is apparent to every one."

In San Salvador, Feb 24, a meeting to protest against the acceptance of the treaty by Nicaragua was held. There was no disorder.

TROWBRIDGE, John Townsend

John T. Trowbridge, the poet author of boys' stories, died in Arlington, Mass., Feb 12, aged 88 years.

TURKEY

See
ARMENIA
YUSSUF, IZZEDIN, PRINCE

TURNER, Sir William

Sir William Turner, principal of Edinburgh University, died in Edinburgh, Feb 15, at the age of 83 years.

UNITED STATES

See
ARBITRATION—UNITED STATES—SPAIN
ARMENIA
BANKS AND BANKING—UNITED STATES
CHILD LABOR—UNITED STATES
DYES—UNITED STATES
EARTHQUAKES—UNITED STATES
FLETCHER, HENRY P.
FLOODS
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
TREATIES—UNITED STATES—HAITI
TREATIES—UNITED STATES—NICARAGUA
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—UNITED STATES
WOOL PRODUCTION—UNITED STATES

—Army

The House Committee agreed Feb 26 upon the general terms of a bill providing for a regular army with an authorized peace strength of 143,000 men; a federalized National Guard which would reach a fixed minimum strength of 424,000 in five years; adequate reserve systems for both of these forces, and the organization of civilian training camps, with wide discretion reposed in the War Department.

The Senate committee agreed tentatively to a plan under which training camps would be authorized in every Congressional District. The maximum force in any district would be a battalion, or substantially the same number as proposed for the first year of the Garrison Continental Army plan. The camps would be under command of full complements of regular army officers. The Senate Committee's proposal contemplated, as tentatively agreed upon, a complete reorganization and a peace strength of 175,000 men.

To provide officers to carry out work of instruction at schools, among militia regiments and for other special duties, 1000 additional men in the commissioned personnel was agreed upon by the House Committee as against 786 proposed by the War Department. The increases over the department figures would be in field and coast artillery, the former being doubled over its present strength. A total of twelve regiments or 108 batteries was contemplated. The coast artillery would be increased to a point where regulars to man all mine and torpedo defenses and one-half the guns in fixed fortifications would be available, with an additional complement to man the proposed mobile guns to be added.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the army, protested to the House Military Committee, Feb 4, that Chairman Hay's bill to increase the regular army enlistments without creating additional regiments was not approved by army officers, because it was desirable from every military point of view to organize the army on the basis of tactical divisions. To do that, he said, additional regiments should be authorized to give proper proportions of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. General Scott urged the Continental Army as an essential feature of preparedness.

Dr. W. C. Gorgas, surgeon-general, U. S. A, told the annual Congress on Medical Education in Chicago, Feb 7, that the United States in a few years would have an army of 1,000,000 men, and that at least 10,000 surgeons would be needed. He urged the adoption of a proposal for a national conference of medical examiners, composed of representatives of state medical examining boards. The proposal also suggested that candidates who

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passed an examination would be eligible for the United States medical reserve corps and would not have to pass any other examination for license to practice.

Action on Senator Robinson's resolution calling for a Congressional investigation into the army aviation service rested with the Senate at the end of Feb. An inquiry was recommended by the Senate Military Affairs Committee, which reported the resolution favorably Feb 21, after Senator Robinson had submitted further evidence in support of his sensational charges of general inefficiency on the part of the aviation service of the army. The resolution provided for an investigation by a special committee composed of two Senators and three Representatives, and appropriated $10,000 for that purpose. The inquiry would be independent of that already ordered by the War Department into the aviation service.

See also
GARRISON, LINDLEY M.

—Cabinet

See
GARRISON, LINDLEY M.

—Commerce

Exports from the United States for the year ended in Dec amounted to $3,547,000,000, as compared with $2,113,000,000 for the previous year, according to figures issued Feb 18 by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce at Washington. For the month of December alone the exports amounted to $359,000,000, as compared with $245,000,000 for the same month of the preceding year.

Imports for the year amounted to $1,778,000,000, as compared with $1,789,000,000 in 1914, showing totals approximately the same. That imports are increasing was demonstrated in the fact that inward shipments for Dec, 1915, reached $171,000,000, while for Dec, 1914, the total was only $114,000,000.

The statement on foreign trade follows (the last three figures in each case being omitted):

IMPORTS.	1915.	1914.
Crude metals for use in mfg....	$695,888	$597,920
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	242,904	234,725
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	273,254	256,483
Mfs. for further use in m'f'g....	260,978	275,585
Mfs. ready for consumption	292,017	407,047
Miscellaneous	13,560	17,514
Total imports	$1,778,596	$1,789,276
EXPORTS.		
Crude m't'ls for use in mfg....	$566,807	$490,496
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	404,863	275,275
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	607,692	308,852
Mfs. for further use in m'f'g...	468,659	344,983
Mfs. ready for consumption....	1,315,142	628,909
Miscellaneous	122,850	22,539
Total domestic exports.....	$3,486,015	$2,071,057
Foreign mdse. exported.....	1,464	42,566
Total exports	$3,547,480	$2,113,624

The increase in the exports for twelve months ending with December, 1915, in the item miscellaneous to a total of $122,850,357 arises from the exportation of horses in that period to the value of $94,827,171, of mules to the value of $23,825,924, of seeds valued at $3,865,210.

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES

The following table shows the exports of the United States by grand divisions and by countries (last three figures omitted):

EXPORTS TO GRAND DIVISIONS

	1915.	1914.
Europe	$2,565,660	$1,339,295
No. America	557,794	481,588
So. America	145,338	91,013
Asia	150,034	99,193
Oceania	91,439	77,209
Africa	37,213	25,323
Total	$3,547,480	$2,113,624

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

Austria-Hungary	$104	$12,801
Belgium	23,161	34,771
Denmark	73,114	41,945
France	499,944	170,104
Germany	11,788	158,294
Greece	27,165	8,796
Italy	270,668	97,932
Netherlands	143,131	100,743
Norway	46,871	19,635
Russia in Europe	124,663	22,260
Spain	45,712	27,815
Sweden	84,806	30,961
United Kingdom	1,191,569	559,812
Canada	344,988	310,616
Central America	36,540	36,871
Mexico	41,071	33,215
Cuba	95,113	67,877
Argentina	52,883	27,127
Brazil	34,883	23,275
Chili	17,800	13,627
China	19,752	20,367
British East Indies	20,944	14,499
Japan	45,436	41,750
Russia in Asia	44,436	5,696
Australia and New Zealand....	63,997	53,153
Philippine Islands	26,379	22,707
British Africa	24,717	15,645

IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES

The following table shows the merchandise imported by the United States by grand divisions and also by countries (last three figures omitted):

IMPORTS FROM GRAND DIVISIONS

	1915.	1914.
Europe	$546,352	$783,517
No. America	509,458	441,400
So. America	322,282	229,520
Asia	305,523	266,864
Oceania	60,341	48,312
Africa	34,638	19,660
Total	$1,778,596	$1,789,276

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

Austria-Hungary	$5,324	$15,683
Belgium	2,626	30,362
France	77,918	104,215
Germany	44,953	149,389
Italy	51,559	55,207
Netherlands	28,493	37,409
Norway	6,982	11,976
Russia in Europe	2,433	12,306
Spain	18,692	22,041
Sweden	11,375	11,715
Switzerland	19,900	21,513
United Kingdom	258,295	287,391
Canada	177,594	164,031
Mexico	83,551	86,280
Cuba	197,548	146,844
Argentina	94,677	56,274
Brazil	120,099	95,000
Chili	37,284	24,538
China	53,155	37,208
British East Indies	119,397	98,659

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Japan	108,315	105,696
Australia and New Zealand	35,044	23,359
Philippine Islands	22,859	23,611
Egypt	20,859	15,041

See also
DYES—UNITED STATES—COMMERCE—IMPORTS

—Commerce—South American trade

Figures compiled by the foreign trade department of the National City Bank showed that the trade with South America during 1915 amounted to more than $450,000,000, which was fully $75,000,000 greater than the total in any previous year. Imports from South America increased from $144,990,099 in 1905 to an estimated $320,000,000 in 1915. Exports to South America grew from $66,405,368 in 1905 to $145,000,000 in 1915, while total trade advanced from $211,395,467 to $465,000,000. Fully 85 per cent. of the exports to South America were from the port of New York.

The following tables show the total value of the trade from 1905 to 1915, inclusive:

Year.	Imports from So. Am.	Exports to So. Am.	Total.
1905	$144,990,099	$66,405,368	$211,395,467
1906	147,941,781	78,822,379	226,764,160
1907	147,680,943	85,612,408	233,293,351
1908	132,431,434	76,597,335	209,028,769
1909	193,202,131	83,509,838	276,711,969
1910	189,466,248	100,303,616	289,769,864
1911	187,456,104	121,736,304	309,192,408
1912	233,731,935	138,944,930	372,676,865
1913	198,259,005	146,514,635	344,773,640
1914	229,520,375	91,013,339	320,533,714
1915*	320,000,000	145,000,000	465,000,000

*The estimate for 1915 is based on eleven months figures for the entire country, and December figures for the port of New York.

There was growth in exports during 1915 in agricultural implements, coal, cotton, cloths, automobiles, machinery and leather. Exports of automobiles to South America practically doubled those of 1914, while the value of the coal exported was three times that of the year previous. Exports of cotton cloths were 50 per cent. greater than in 1914, while exports of binder twine were four times those of 1914.

The increase in imports, totaling nearly $100,000,000, was chiefly in coffee, cacao, and rubber from Brazil, wool from Argentina, copper and iron from Chili. The fresh beef and corn imported from Argentina in 1915 were less than half those of 1914.

—Congress

See
CHILD LABOR
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

—Diplomatic and Consular Service

See
MARYE, GEORGE J.

—Navy

President Wilson, Feb 16, signed a bill making immediately available $500,000 for facilities for building warships at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and $100,000 for improvements at the New York Navy Yard. The bill had passed the Senate a week earlier, without a dissenting vote.

See also
UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

—Navy—Accidents

See
"E-2" (SUBMARINE)

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

Secretary Daniels approved, Feb 11, the recommendation of the Academy Board at the Naval Academy, dismissing eighty-two midshipmen for failure in their studies. Their names were not made public. Three were of the first class, nineteen of the second, twenty of the third, and forty of the fourth class. The Sixty-third Congress, upon the recommendation of the Navy Department, continued the law which had expired by limitation providing for the appointment of two midshipmen by each member of Congress, and the Sixty-fourth Congress, as the first act in larger preparedness, passed the bill giving three appointments to each Senator or Representative. This made possible an increase of 531 midshipmen in a year.

President Wilson signed, Feb 16, the first of the national defense bills. One increased the entrance class at the Naval Academy. The bill had passed the Senate a week earlier without a dissenting vote.

VON POHL, Adm. Hugo

Admiral von Pohl, whose retirement on account of ill health from the post of commander of the German battle fleet was announced Feb 22, died in Berlin Feb 24.

Hugo von Pohl was born at Breslau on Aug 25, 1855. He received a commission as lieutenant at the age of 21, and at 24 he was made senior lieutenant and placed in command of the corvette *Corola*. He was promoted to the rank of commander in 1894, and four years later to that of captain. He was made a commodore in the new navy in 1905, and a vice-admiral in 1909, and was made full admiral on Jan 27, 1913. He saw active service in command of the cruiser *Hansa* at the bombardment of the Taku forts, China, in 1900.

Vice-Admiral von Pohl was appointed chief of the admiralty staff, with headquarters at Wilhelmshafen, in 1909. In Feb, 1915, he succeeded Admiral von Ingenohl as commander of the German battle fleet. A few weeks before his death Admiral von Pohl was decorated with the Order of the Red Eagle with the oak leaves and swords, in recognition of distinguished services.

See also
GERMANY

WAGES

See
MINIMUM WAGE

WAKELEY, Charles Carman

Charles Carman Wakeley, the astronomer, said to have first photographed the moon through a telescope, died at Orange, N. J., Feb 4, aged 84 years.

WAR PROFITS

See
FRANCE—WAR PROFITS TAX BILL

WAR RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS

Following is an alphabetical list of the New York headquarters of war relief institutions:

American Ambulance Hospital Fund, J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall street.

American Armenian Relief Fund, Brown Brothers, No. 59 Wall street.

American Commission for Relief of Babies in Belgium, No. 542 Fifth avenue.

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American Committee for Syrian and Armenian Relief, Charles R. Crane, treasurer, No. 70 Fifth avenue.
American Committee for Training Maimed French Soldiers, room B, Plaza Hotel.
American Fund for French Wounded, headquarters, No. 38 West Thirty-ninth street.
American Girls' Aid for Destitute French Civilians, Miss Gladys Hollingsworth, No. 330 Fifth avenue.
American Jewish Relief Committee, Felix M. Warburg, treasurer, No. 52 William street.
American Polish Relief Commission, Miss Ada Sterling, secretary, No. 14 East Forty-sixth street.
American Red Cross, Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer, No. 130 East Twenty-second street.
Appui Aux Artistes de Paris, Vicomtess de Rancougne, No. 21 Gramercy Park.
Armenian Fund, Charles R. Crane, treasurer, No. 70 Fifth avenue.
Belgian Relief Fund, headquarters, No. 10 Bridge street.
Belgian Soldiers' Tobacco Fund, headquarters, Flatiron Building, or J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall street, or the *New York Herald*.
British-American War Relief Fund, Henry J. Whitehouse, treasurer, No. 681 Fifth avenue.
British War Relief Association, Henry Clews, treasurer, No. 542 Fifth avenue.
Cardinal Mercier Fund, headquarters, No. 10 Bridge street; or J. P. Morgan & Co.
Central Jewish Relief Committee, Harry Fischel, treasurer, No. 63 Park row.
Citizens' Committee for Food Shipments to Germany, headquarters, Woolworth building.
Commission for Relief in Belgium, No. 120 Broadway.
Committee for Men Blinded in Battle, headquarters No. 17 East Thirty-eighth street.
Committe of Mercy, August Belmont, treasurer, No. 200 Fifth avenue.
Dardanelles War Relief Fund, A. H. Benjamin chairman, No. 435 Fifth avenue.
East Prussian Relief Fund, Victor F. Ridder treasurer; Dr. Hugo Schweitzer director, No. 117 Hudson street.
Farnese Relief Fund, George C. Lee, No. 44 State street, Boston.
Franco-American Committee for Protection of children of the Frontier, Frederic R. Coudert treasurer, No. 2 Rector street.
French and Belgian Artists Fund, headquarters No. 15 West Thirty-eighth street.
French Flotilla Comittee, headquarters No. 38 West Thirty-ninth street.
General Italian Relief Committee, Long Acre Building, West Forty-second street.
German Red Cross Society, headquarters No. 45 Broadway.
Lafayette Fund, room 122, Vanderbilt Hotel.
Lithuanian-American Relief Committee, headquarters No. 37 East Twenty-eighth street.
McAll Mission, St. Nicholas Church, Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street.
Montenegrin Relief Association, James S. Cushman, treasurer, No. 105 West Fortieth street.
National Allied Relief Committee, Lee Higginson & Co., treasurers, No. 200 Fifth avenue.
National War Relief Committee, No. 42 Broadway.
Orphelinat des Armées, Miss L. A. Leland, chairman; J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall street.
People's Relief Committee, headquarters No. 171 East Broadway.
Permanent Blind War Relief Fund, headquarters No. 590 Fifth avenue.
Persian War Relief Fund, Edward M. Bulkeley treasurer, No. 25 Broad street.
Polish Victims' Relief Fund, headquarters Aeolian Building, West Forty-second street.
Prince of Wales Relief Fund, R. M. Stuart Wortley treasurer, No. 25 Broad street.
Secours National Fund. Mrs. Whitney Warren treasurer, No. 16 East Forty-seventh street.
Serbian Relief Committee, headquarters No. 70 Fifth avenue or J. P. Morgan & Co. No. 23 Wall street.
Sicilian Relief Fund, Mrs. Frederick Crowninshield treasurer, Stockbridge, Mass.
Surgical Dressing Committee, Mr. George Hays Del Grella chairman, No. 209 Fifth avenue.
United States Guild for Soldiers' Comforts (British) Mrs. Arnold Schramm, No. 150 West Ninety-fifth street.
Vacation War Relief Committee, Miss Anne Morgan chairman, No. 38 West Thirty-ninth street.
War Children's Relief Fund, Miss Eva McDonald Valesh chairman, No. 35 West Thirty-ninth street.
War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies, headquarters No. 15 Broad street.

WELLAND CANAL CASE

The trial of Frederick Schleindl, a former clerk of the National City Bank, charged with accepting a $25 bribe for furnishing banking information regarding shipments to the Allies to Paul Koenig, chief of the German Secret Service in America, began in New York City, Feb 1, before Justices Herrman, Russell and Freschi in Special Sessions. Schleindl is technically charged with violating the "anti-tipping" law.

WELLINGTON, James Lloyd

Dr. James Lloyd Wellington, Harvard's oldest graduate (class of 1838), died Feb 11, aged 98 years.

WILSON, Sir Charles Rivers

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, formerly president of the Grand Trunk Railway, died in London, Feb 9, in his eighty-sixth year.

WILSON, Woodrow

President Wilson's speeches on preparedness were the most widely discussed of any of his utterances since the beginning of his term. In his tour of the Middle West, ending Feb 4, he frequently spoke of the possibility of this country's being drawn into the world war. At Pittsburgh he announced that "new circumstances have arisen which make it necessary for America to defend itself." At Cleveland he uttered this ominous note of warning: "We have interests that are being slowly drawn into the maelstrom of this tremendous upheaval." In Milwaukee he declared that "there may, at any moment, come a time when I cannot preserve both the honor and the peace of the United States." He told his Chicago hearers that "no man can competently say whether the United States will be drawn into the struggle or not." The people of Topeka, Kansas, heard him say that America "is not going to abide the habitual and continued neglect of the rights of her citizens, even though it might be necessary to use force to vindicate them." And in Kansas City he said that for the first time in the history of the nation the railroads were being called in council to make effective for military purposes the arteries of the country, and business men were being consulted upon the use to be made in the event of war of the nation's resources. In Des Moines he took issue both with the men who are "preaching war" and with the extreme pacifists. The pacifists, he said, were making a fundamental mistake, "not about the sentiment of America, but about the circumstances of the world." All of America's dangers "come from the contacts with the rest of the world; and those contacts are going to be largely determined by other nations and not by ourselves." His St. Louis audience was told that this country should have the greatest navy in the world.

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Great crowds greeted the President everywhere, and press reports agreed that there was much enthusiasm, even in St. Louis and Milwaukee, where the large pro-German elements were believed to be strongly against increased military preparations. In Topeka the enthusiasm was less than elsewhere, although the crowds were large. One result of the tour was to stir up political interest, despite the fact that politics was not mentioned. A few days after the tour ended the President gave formal permission for the use of his name on the Ohio ballot, which was tantamount to a declaration that he was in the race for re-election.

The Kansas City address was printed at great length in many cities and fairly represents the tenor of his remarks elsewhere. Sixteen thousand people packed Convention Hall to hear him, and several times as many more thronged the streets nearby, unable to gain admittance. After telling how the railroads were being consulted, Mr. Wilson said:

"We are taking counsel with regard to that now, but, mark you, the munitions of war are made in this country, almost exclusively near the borders of the country, and for the most part upon the Atlantic seaboard, and any initial disaster to the force of the United States might put the greater part of them, if not all of them, in the possession of an enemy. So that you see the circle of my argument leads right back to the necessity for a force of men who can prevent an initial disaster, so that there will be no first invasion—a first disaster.

"Did you ever hear more momentous things spoken of than these? Did it ever before occur to you that you must put more than the authority of words in the mouths of the men who speak to you? I have been wringing my heart and straining every energy of mind and heart that I have to preserve the honor and integrity and peace of the United States but think of what must lie back of my thoughts.

"I know what you want me to do. I would be ashamed if I did not use the utmost powers that are in me to do it. But suppose that some morning I should have to turn to you and say, 'Fellow citizens, I have done as much as I can. Now I must ask you to back me up with the force of the nation.' And suppose that I should know before I said it that I had not told you what that meant, as I am telling you to-night. Suppose that I had not warned you of what was involved. Suppose that I had not challenged you in a moment of peace to make ready?

"Do not suppose, however, that I am afraid that it is not going to be done. I would not do the injustice that that implication would involve to the gallant men upon the hill yonder in Washington who make the laws of the nation. They are going to do a good deal of debating, but they are going to deliver the goods, Do not misunderstand me. I do not mean that I can oblige them to deliver the goods; they are going to deliver the goods because you want them delivered.

"A navy impregnable to navies of the world is the first need of this country. If the flame from a world on fire creeps in on us it may creep in from both coasts. And here we are without enough ships to patrol them.

"Do you know the sweep of the coast from the Canal to Alaska? It is nearly one-fourth the circumference of the earth. And the coast from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf? Do you think a navy that ranks fourth is sufficient.

"I haven't had enough men to prevent Mexican bandits from raiding across the border of the United States. It has been a very mortifying situation, indeed. In fact, I have been tempted to ask Congress to help Texas build up its little band of Rangers."

At St. Louis, the following day, the President again emphasized the need of a great navy, saying that the American fleet should be the most powerful in the world. Fifteen thousand people at the Coliseum cheered his speech. He said that submarine commanders abroad have instructions which for the most part conform with international law, but that the act of one commander might set the world afire, including America.

"Upon the ocean there are hundreds of cargoes of American goods," he added; "cotton, grain, and all the bountiful supplies America is sending out to the world—and any one of those cargoes, any one of those ships, may be the point of contact that will bring America into the war.

"Where there is a blockade, we recognize the right to blockade; where there are the ordinary restraints created by a state of war, we ought to recognize those restraints; but the world needs the wheat of the Kansas fields and of the other great flowering acres of the United States, and we have a right to supply the rest of the world with the products of those fields. We have a right to send food to peaceful populations whenever and wherever the conditions of war make it possible to do so under the ordinary rules of international law. We have a right to supply them with our cotton to clothe them. We have a right to supply them with our manufactured products.

"Do you want the situation to be such that all that the President can do is to write messages, to utter words of protest? If these breaches of international law which are in daily danger of occurring should touch the very vital interests and honor of the United States, do you wish to do nothing about it? Do you wish to have all the world say that the flag of the United States which we love can be stained with impunity?"

Mrs. Wilson accompanied the President. She rode to meetings with him and was applauded by the crowds. In St. Louis city, employes were given a half holiday, and schools were dismissed for the day. As soon as the President returned to Washington his political lieutenants began to discuss other speech-making tours for him.

President Wilson told members of the Gridiron Club and its guests at the annual dinner of the organization, Feb 27, that violation of the essential traditions of America would be the only justification for the United States entering the European war. "America ought to keep out of this war," said the President. "She ought to keep out of this war at the sacrifice of everything except this single thing upon which her character and history are founded, her sense of humanity and justice."

See also
ARMED MERCHANTMEN CONTROVERSY
HOUSE, COL. EDWARD M.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

United States

Nationwide woman suffrage was killed, Feb 15, by the House Judiciary Committee, so far as action in that session was concerned. By 9 to 7, the committee voted to defer consideration of the proposed constitutional amendment until Dec 14. An effort was made to postpone the proposed prohibition amendment until the same date, but the vote was 7 to 7.

Committee members blamed the suffragists who have been most active in the capital for the action taken. Two rival organizations clashed, one urging an immediate vote and the other insisting that it be postponed temporar-

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ily. Representative Nelson, Wisconsin, when a sub-committee reported the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment, moved that consideration be postponed temporarily.

Representative Carlin, Virginia, an opponent, then submitted a motion that consideration of the proposed amendment be postponed until the next session. Some of the pro-suffrage members of the committee voted with antis, and the Carlin motion prevailed.

Illinois

Women of Illinois were denied the right to vote for delegates and alternates to national nominating conventions, state, central and precinct committeemen in a decision of the State Supreme Court, Feb 16. The decision held that while the legislature had the right to give women this kind of suffrage, it had not yet done so, and it was not within the province of the court to write the privilege into the law.

Maryland

A bill to submit to the voters a constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women passed the Senate, Feb 22, by a vote of 17 to 10.

Oklahoma

A joint resolution, authorizing the submission of a female suffrage amendment to the state constitution was adopted, Feb 12, by the Oklahoma House of Representatives, the vote was 62 to 15. Should the resolution be adopted by the Senate the amendment would be submitted to the electorate in Aug.

WOOL

—Production

United States

The production of wool in the United States in 1915 was estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates as 288,777,000 pounds, as compared with 290,192,000 in 1914 and $296,175,000 in 1913.

Average price to producers for unwashed wool averaged about 23.4c. per pound, as compared with 18.4c. in 1914 and 15.7c. in 1913.

Detailed estimates of production by States are shown below:

States:	Wool production 1914. Lbs.	1915. Lbs.
Maine	906,000	932,000
New Hampshire	201,000	195,000
Vermont	571,000	589,000
Massachusetts	131,000	128,000
Rhode Island	30,000	25,000
Connecticut	82,000	82,000
New York	3,464,000	3,478,000
New Jersey	97,000	95,000
Pennsylvania	3,959,000	4,030,000
Delaware	26,000	28,000
Maryland	755,000	749,000
West Virginia	3,406,000	3,405,000
Kentucky	3,643,000	3,552,000
Ohio	13,844,000	14,356,000
Michigan	8,098,000	8,073,000
Indiana	4,961,000	4,920,000
Illinois	3,852,000	3,975,000
Wisconsin	4,031,000	3,960,000
Minnesota	3,124,000	2,940,000
Iowa	5,319,000	5,400,000
Missouri	7,179,000	7,035,000
	67,680,000	67,941,000
Virginia	1,978,000	2,063,000
North Carolina	550,000	566,000
South Carolina	109,000	116,000
Georgia	580,000	520,000
Florida	325,000	332,000
Alabama	411,000	403,000
Mississippi	533,000	527,000
Louisiana	560,000	536,000
Arkansas	406,000	406,000
Tennessee	1,953,000	1,914,000
	7,405,000	7,383,000
Kansas	1,403,000	1,456,000
Nebraska	1,789,000	1,770,000
South Dakota	3,547,000	3,500,000
North Dakota	1,677,000	1,620,000
Montana	30,177,000	28,682,000
Wyoming	28,476,000	29,040,000
Idaho	14,792,000	15,286,000
Washington	3,638,000	3,818,000
Oregon	15,763,000	15,600,000
California	11,480,000	11,590,000
Nevada	5,502,000	5,890,000
Utah	13,100,000	13,320,000
Colorado	7,111,000	7,500,000
Arizona	5,521,000	5,985,000
New Mexico	19,077,000	18,620,000
Texas	8,643,000	9,280,000
Oklahoma	411,000	490,000
	172,107,000	173,453,000
United States	247,192,000	248,777,000
Pulled wool	43,000,000	40,000,000
Total product	290,192,000	288,777,000

WYNDHAM, Sir Hugh

Sir Hugh Wyndham, formerly minister to Brazil, died in London, Feb 12. He was born in 1836.

"YASAKA MARU," Destruction of the

The fact that Japan, through the United States government, had made a strong protest to Germany and Austria over the sinking of the Japanese steamship *Yasaka Maru* was disclosed, Feb 24, by Baron Ishii, the Foreign Minister, speaking before a committee of the House of Peers. At the same time the Foreign Minister declared that if nations hostile to Japan continued the "unlawful and inhumane" destruction of Japanese ships the Japanese government could not pledge the maintenance of what it believed was the generous treatment given to the German prisoners, whether combatants or non-combatants.

YUSSUF IZZEDIN, Prince

Prince Yussuf Izzedin, heir apparent to the Turkish throne, was reported, Feb 3, to have committed suicide in the royal palace by cutting the arteries of his throat. Ill health was given as the cause.

It was known that the prince had been in disfavor with the Sultan because of his opposition to the Turkish alliance with Germany, and it was reported that he was aiming to make peace with the Entente.

Later reports declared that he was either murdered or compelled to commit suicide by Enver Pasha, Minister of War.

Prince Yussuf Izzedin was 58 years old, a son of Sultan Abdul Aziz. The next heir in line for the throne was Wahied-ed Din Effendi, brother of the present Sultan.

ZOLLARS, Ely Vaughan

Ely Vaughan Zollars, for many years president of Hiram College, at Hiram, O., died at Warren, O., Feb 11. He was born in 1847.

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NEW SERIES
Vol. 2 No. 3 COVERING MARCH, 1916 April, 1916

INFORMATION

A DIGEST OF CURRENT EVENTS INCLUDING INDEX TO DATES

ISSUED MONTHLY—ALSO IN QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL CUMULATION

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In using INFORMATION as a daily newspaper index, it should be remembered that the dates given in articles are those upon which the events cited occurred, and that, generally speaking, further information should be sought in the daily papers of the day following the date given.

Main entries are indicated by **BLACKFACE CAPS;** subheads by **lower case blackface;** geographical subdivisions by *italic* center heads.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

—Pennsylvania Railroad

In 1915, the third successive year in which no passenger was killed in a train accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, 4,364,519 tests and observations were made to determine how well the train operating rules and signals were being obeyed. These tests covered the work of both officers and employees. The results, published Mar 29, showed that only one error occurred in every 1110 trials, giving a record of 99.9 per cent. of absolute perfection. In four classes of tests, including obedience to various "stop" signals, not a single failure on the part of any employee occurred throughout the year. In the shifting of trains 68,041 observations were made and 17 errors recorded. There were 342,991 tests for obedience to the safety rules for track workmen, and in only 73 cases were these rules disregarded in any way. That meant one error in every 4699 trials. In 1915 accidents to employees were reduced 11 per cent. Only eight failures to follow strictly the rules governing watchmen stationed at grade crossings occurred in the 62,934 instances which were observed in 1915.

ACCIDENTS

See
AERONAUTICS—ACCIDENTS
RAILROADS—ACCIDENTS

ADVERTISING

See
ASSOCIATED BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

AERONAUTICS

—Accidents

W. C. Robinson, an aviator, was killed at Grinnell, Ia., Mar 11, when a biplane in which he was trying for an altitude record fell from a height of 13,000 feet.

—Records

Lieut. Richard C. Saufley, U. S. N., Mar 29, at Pensacola, Fla., made an altitude of 16,072 feet, a new record for hydroaeroplanes.

AGRICULTURE

See
RURAL CREDITS

"ALCANTARA" ENGAGEMENT

See
"GREIF"-"ALACANTARA" ENGAGEMENT

AMBASSADORS

See
FRANCIS, DAVID R.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION

See
SHACKLETON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

ANTI-TIPPING LEGISLATION

Iowa

By ruling of Judge Gore Jepson, rendered in the District Court, at Sioux City, Ia., Mar 1, the anti-tipping law of the state was declared unconstitutional. The adjudication was based on the case of a barber arrested for accepting a tip.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

See also
ASSOCIATED BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
STRIKES—STEEL STRIKE, YOUNGSTOWN, O.
UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION—ANTI-TRUST LITIGATION

New Jersey

Foreign corporations are not prohibited from holding stock in New Jersey companies

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under President Wilson's corporation legislation of 1913, according to a decision handed down by the Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton, N. J., Mar 8, reversing the Supreme Court and placing a new construction on the Wilson legislation known as the "Seven Sisters."

The act of 1913 under review was made applicable only to corporations chartered under the general corporation law of 1896, and hence did not include railroads, trolley companies, water companies, telephone and telegraph companies and many other classes of corporations chartered under general acts or operating under special charters.

The Supreme Court, however, undertook to extend the scope of the "Seven Sisters" by construing them with the ninety-sixth section of the corporation act, which provides that foreign corporations doing business in the State shall be governed, so far as possible, by the general corporation act.

Chief Justice Gummere in his opinion for the Court of Errors said it was evident that the Legislature was fully cognizant of the fact that it was not extending the prohibition to include companies other than those organized under the general corporation act, and hence it must have been equally cognizant that the language of the act was not applicable to foreign corporations.

"APPAM" CASE

The German government's reply to the libel action instituted in the Federal Court at Norfolk, Va., by the British owners of the *Appam* to recover possession of the ship was filed in the court, Mar 3, by Lieut. Hans Berg, commander of the German prize crew which brought the *Appam* into Hampton Roads, and L. K. von Schilling, German vice-consul at Norfolk. It denied the court's jurisdiction, on the ground that the vessel was the lawful property of the German government as a prize of war, entitled under the Prussian-American treaty to remain indefinitely in American waters "exempt from any legal process of arrest, search or otherwise."

Capt. Harrison, British master of the steamship *Appam*, filed a libel against the *Appam's* cargo at Norfolk, Va., Mar 14. A libel for possession of the steamer had already been filed.

Federal Judge Waddill, Mar 20, set Apr 18 as the date for the libel proceedings against the *Appam*. Lieut. Berg, in his answer to the amended libel, declared that the *Appam* was in an unseaworthy condition when she put into Hampton Roads, and cited a treaty between the United States and Prussia, made in 1828, to sustain the contention that the vessel had a right to seek refuge in an American port. Counsel for the libellants asked an immediate trial, but counsel for the respondents requested the court to delay proceedings until a decision was obtained from a prize court in Germany, which then was considering the case.

See also
"MOEWE," (RAIDER)

ARCTIC EXPLORATION

—Rasmussen expedition

Another trip to the far north is planned by Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer. The expedition was to start early in the spring from Thuli, in North Greenland. He proposed to explore the region between Peary Land and Greenland, debouching to Independence Fiord on the east, and Nordenskjold's Inlet on the west. This would bring him to the desolate region to the north of Etah where the McMillan expedition is believed to be icebound. It was said, Mar 2, that if conditions should be favorable, Rasmussen would endeavor to establish communication with Dr. E. O. Hovey of New York who was in charge of the Crocker Land Relief Expedition, which at last accounts was 125 miles south from MacMillan.

ARGENTINA

The national convention of the Argentine radical party declined by a unanimous vote to accept the refusal of Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen of the nomination for President of the Republic, tendered him Mar 22. Dr. Irigoyen thereupon withdrew his declination and consented to run.

See also
PARCEL POST—ARGENTINA

ARMED MERCHANTMEN CONTROVERSY

Differences of opinion existing between the President and Congress over the foreign situation were given a quietus in Mar by overwhelming votes in favor of Mr. Wilson.

The President, being determined to force the issue presented by his letter to the Rules Committee of the House, Feb 24, stood firm against any compromise, insisting upon a decisive vote on the resolution warning Americans off armed passenger ships.

Realizing that any resolution hampering President Wilson in his foreign policies was doomed to certain failure, Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, a Democratic follower of William Jennings Bryan, whose resolution of warning as to travel on armed belligerent ships had been the center of discussion for the past week, sought to embarrass the President's supporters, Mar 3, at the last minute by reversing his resolution so that it became a hypothetical declaration of war.

In this form, with Senators of all sides trying vainly to find out what it meant, the resolution was tabled by the overwhelming vote of 68 to 14, Mr. Gore himself voting against his amended proposal. Before a tabling motion could be directed against another resolution of the same sort, fathered by Mr. Jones, of Washington, a Republican, Mr. Jones withdrew it and a bitter debate continued for hours in the Senate without any measure pending.

The upshot of this cross-fire of parliamentary moves was that the Senate failed, if it did not actually refuse, to adopt the resolutions hostile to the administration's foreign policy.

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THE GORE RESOLUTION

The resolution tabled by the Senate, Mar 3, was as follows:

Whereas a number of leading powers of the world are now engaged in a war of unexampled proportions; and

Whereas the United States is happily at peace with all of the belligerent nations; and

Whereas it is equally the desire and the interest of the American people to remain at peace with all nations; and

Whereas the President has recently offered fresh and signal proofs of the superiority of diplomacy to butchery as a method of settling international disputes; and

Whereas the right of American citizens to travel on unarmed belligerent vessels has recently received renewed guarantees of respect and inviobility; and

Whereas the right of American citizens to travel on armed belligerent vessels rather than upon unarmed vessels is essential neither to their life, liberty, or safety; nor to the independence, dignity, or security of the United States; and

Whereas Congress alone has been vested with the power to declare war, which involves the obligations to prevent war by all proper means consistent with the honor and vital interest of the nation; therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that the sinking by a submarine without notice or warning of an armed merchant vessel of her public enemy, resulting in the death of a citizen of the United States, would constitute a just and sufficient cause of war between the United States and the German Empire.

The original resolution had the same preamble, with this resolving clause:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress, vested as it is with the sole power to declare war, that all persons owing allegiance to the United States should, in behalf of their own safety and the vital interest of the United States, forbear to exercise the right of travel as passengers upon any armed vessel of any belligerent power, whether such vessel be armed for offensive or defensive purposes; and it is the turtner sense of the Congress that no passport should be issued or renewed by the Secretary of State, or by any one acting under him, to be used by any person owing allegiance to the United States for purpose of travel upon any such armed vessel of a belligerent power.

While the vote on the Gore proposition was taken upon a technicality, a motion to lay on the table, it nevertheless indicated that there was a larger majority than had previously been anticipated which had faith and confidence in the President and would abide by the position taken by the State Department. The little handful of Senators who voted against the motion to table declared that they objected to Executive interference with the Senate, that they believed the Senate should be given full opportunity to discuss the real proposition in the open.

President Wilson was also vindicated Mar 3 on his stand on the German submarine question by the House Committee on Foreign Relations by a vote of 17 to 2. By this vote the committee decided to report to the House the McLemore resolution, warning Americans not to embark on armed merchantmen, with the recommendation that it be tabled. The text of the McLemore resolution will be found in *Information* Mar 1916.

William Jennings Bryan arrived in Washington Mar 4 and this was taken to mean that he would not overlook the opportunity to marshal his following in the House against the wishes of the President. Several Democratic Congressmen called on him.

By a vote of 276 to 143 the House of Representatives, Mar 7, killed the McLemore resolution.

The vote followed nearly six hours of stirring and turbulent debate.

The majority of 133 in favor of the President excelled the most sanguine hopes of the Administration. It was unexpected that Republicans should give such generous support. The ninety members of the minority who voted to table the resolution far outweighed the thirty-four Democrats who voted against it.

On the first vote, which was a parliamentary proposition to prevent opening the McLemore resolution to amendment and unlimited debate, the Administration forces carried the day, 256 to 160. On that 192 Democrats, 63 Republicans and one Progressive voted to support the Administration. Twenty-one Democrats, 132 Republicans, five Progressives, one independent and Representative London, the lone Socialist of the House, voted against it.

This was the crucial vote of the fight, the one point on which Administration leaders were uncertain. With victory in hand they moved on to the next proposition, the adoption of a special rule for four hours' discussion of the McLemore resolution.

Again they carried the day, this time 271 to 138, and then pushed their victory to a conclusion by tabling the McLemore resolution, 276 to 142.

The British Admiralty Mar 2 officially made public the Admiralty orders to armed merchantmen given Oct 20, 1915. The orders said that the armament of such vessels must be used solely for resisting an attack by an armed vessel and for no other purpose. As British submarines and aircraft were ordered not to approach merchantment, the orders said, the approach to a British merchantman of a submarine was to be regarded as done with a hostile intention.

The German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, left a memorandum on the submarine situation with Sec. Lansing Mar 8. It was merely an explanatory announcement of the new submarine orders and a defense for the Germans.

The memorandum, after reviewing the events leading up to Germany's recent decision to treat armed merchant ships as auxiliary cruisers, conceded that existing international law did not regulate the use of submarines, indicated a willingness to conduct undersea warfare in accordance with the law prevailing at the outbreak of the war, providing Great Britain and her Allies regard the same laws, and expressed the hope that the people of the United States remembering the long-existing friendly relations between the two nations, would appreciate the German position.

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The recent German memorandum concerning the purpose to attack armed merchant ships, with appendices containing the British "secret orders," was made public by the State Department Mar 17.

The memorandum received from Berlin was radically different from the summary submitted by Ambassador von Bernstorff Feb 10. The ambassador stated that before merchantmen were attacked the presence of armament would have to be "proved." The Foreign Office version made mention of this.

In the memorandum Germany cited 19 cases in which submarines had been fired on by merchantment. The details of the attack were meagre, and in 13 out of 19 cases the merchantmen were anonymous. In no case did Germany's own account of the circumstances show that the merchantman acted offensively.

Of the six ships accused by name, the *Admiral Hametin* was French, and since French merchant ships are not armed this was probably in the naval service. The *Woodfield*, from which was taken a copy of the British admiralty instructions cited in the German memorandum, was a transport, and therefore liable to attack without warning, but also privileged to take the offensive, which it did not do. This leaves four specified ships which in default of evidence to the contrary may be taken for armed British merchantmen. Of these the *Demerara* "turned off and returned the fire." The tank ship *Lumina*, "ran away and returned the fire with a poop gun." *The City of Marseilles* "turned away and returned the fire with two guns of about 10 centimeters (3.9 inches)." The *Melania* stopped after summons, but when the submarine dived and approached under water the ship opened fire when the periscope came to the surface 1000 meters away. In this last case the ship did not wait to be attacked, but probably the captain expected the motive of the submarine in approaching to torpedo range.

See also
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—INTERNATIONAL LAW GOVERNING.

ASQUITH, Mrs. Herbert

The libel action of Mrs. Herbert Asquith, wife of the Premier, against the *Globe* was settled in London Mar 21. The action was brought on account of publication by the *Globe* of statements that Mrs. Asquith had visited German prisoners of war confined at Donnington Hall and had sent presents to them. When the case was called announcement was made that the *Globe* had consented to judgment for £1000 ($5000) and costs. The defendants made an unreserved public apology for the statements in the *Globe*. Mrs. Asquith went into the witness box and formally denied all the allegations.

ASSOCIATED BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

The Associated Billposters of the United States and Canada were ordered to dissolve by ruling of Federal Judge Landis, rendered in Chicago, Mar 14, the court adjudging the association in restraint of trade. The court granted a stay of dissolution for a period of 60 days to allow for an appeal to the Supreme Court. The complaint charged that since its organization in 1891 the association had sought to crush competition; that membership in the association was limited to one member in each town; that members were barred from accepting work from advertisers doing business with non-members; that competitors were bought off; and that in 1910 the association attempted to force out of business any lithographer who sought work with an independent billposter or advertiser. It was further charged that in 1911 the association allied itself with 12 national advertising agencies, and thereafter no advertiser could have his lithographs displayed other than through one of these agencies.

The officers of the association at the time the complaint was filed who were named among the defendants were Peter J. McAlney, president, St. Louis; L. T. Bennett, vice-president, Port Huron, Mich.; John E. Shoemaker, treasurer, Washington, and John H. Logeman, secretary, Chicago.

ASTRONOMY

See
COMETS

AUGE

A trough for animals to eat from; applied by French soldiers in the European war to the platter on which their rations were served.

AUTOMOBILES

See
JITNEY BUSSES—NEW JERSEY

BAKER, Newton Diehl

On Mar 7th President Wilson sent to the Senate the nomination of Newton D. Baker to be Sec. of War, and on the following day the nomination was unanimously confirmed. Up to the time of his appointment Mr. Baker had not been publicly considered as available for a Cabinet position, but following his nomination it was declared that, when forming his Cabinet, just prior to his inauguration, the president offered Mr. Baker the post of Sec. of the Interior, which Mr. Baker declined.

The new Sec. of War is in his 45th year, and is the youngest member of the Cabinet as at present constituted. He is a lawyer by profession, but in his earliest years, following the footsteps of his father, he took a course in medicine at Johns Hopkins University, intending to be a doctor. But a trivial accident which occurred while he was assisting his father in conducting a surgical operation, decided him against a medical career. So he took to law, and, almost at the same time, to politics. He studied law at Washington and Lee University and soon after his graudation became private secretary to Postmaster General Wilson, during the closing days of the administration of President Cleveland. Mr. Baker comes from Cleveland, Ohio, of which city he was Mayor for two terms, first taking the office in 1911, but he was born, Dec 3, 1871, at Martinsburg, W. Va. He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. N. D. Baker. He is married, his wife having been before marriage Miss Elizabeth Leopold, of Pottstown, Pa., and has three children.

For a young man Mr. Baker's life has been filled with activity, but the most epochal days of his life were during the regime of Tom L.

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Johnson, many times Mayor of Cleveland, who selected Mr. Baker as his most trusted lieutenant during the days of Johnson's famous fight for 3-cent fares and other municipal innovations in Cleveland. Under Johnson's sponsorship Mr. Baker became city solicitor of Cleveland and served in this office during the years 1905 to 1909. In 1903 he had been appointed head of the City Law Department, before the office became elective as the city solicitorship in 1905, and in that place signalized himself in the fight against the financial powers controlling the city's railway system and other valuable properties including the lake front of the city.

Mr. Baker is a member of the Ohio State Democratic Committee.

BALLET, Gilbert

Gilbert Ballet, French neurologist and ex-president of the French Congress of Alienists, died in Paris Mar 17. He was born in 1853.

BANKRUPTCY

See
HAMMERSTEIN, OSCAR
SIEGEL, HENRY, & Co.

BANKS AND BANKING

See
RURAL CREDITS

"BARALONG" CASE

The British reply to the German note sent through the American Embassy at Berlin in the middle of Jan, rejecting the British Government's offer for an investigation of the *Baralong* case by a court composed of American naval officers and announcing German's intention to adopt measures of reprisal, was issued Mar 7.

In it the British Government disclaimed any intention to further discuss its general charges of the inhumanity of Germany's sea warfare, which it held had been amply proven. Commenting on Germany's statement that her officers had been acquitted of all blame after a thorough examination into the three cases which Great Britain asked Germany to refer with the *Baralong* case to an American naval board—the sinking of the White Star liner *Arabic*, the destruction of a stranded British submarine by a German destroyer, and the German submarine attack on the British steamship *Ruel*— the note said the German version of the sinking of the *Arabic* not only was inherently improbable but directly contrary to all the evidence the British Government possessed from a large number of independent and trustworthy witnesses.

The note also refuted the German charge that the British Government, in dealing with submarines, intended no longer to respect the rule that an enemy put out of action should be spared.

BILL POSTERS

See
ASSOCIATION BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

BOCHE

An epithet applied to a German, especially a German soldier, by the French. It had existed for half a century in colloquial language, as the writings of Delvan, Bouting, Courteline and Bruant show, but became popular only in 1914.

It is said to be an abbreviation of "Caboche," which is "argot" or slang for "tête," the French word for head, and caboche in French (not argot) is the name of a short nail with a large head, hence the analogy. As abbreviated into "Boche" it signifies in "argot" or slang "a German" and further "tête de Boche," an obstinate, pig-headed person, hence its application to the Germans. Another theory is that the word Alboche is derived from a combination of Allemand (German) and Boche.

BOXING

Jess Willard, the world's heavyweight champion, defeated Frank Moran of Pittsburg on points, in a 10-round bout in New York City, Mar 25. Willard's superior reach and his advantage of 58 pounds in weight could not be denied. Moran made a plucky effort to win by a knockout and made rally after rally to accomplish that result. Willard's right hand was broken in the second round. The receipts amounted to $150,000, and of this Willard got $52,600, including $5100 for his share of the motion pictures. Moran got $23,500 for his share.

BOYAU

A ditch leading to trenches made by soldiers; formerly a slang term in this sense, but later adopted into the French language; original meaning, intestine, gut.

BRANDEIS, Louis Dembitz

The Senate judiciary sub-committee considering the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court at Washington, completed its public hearings Mar 8 and adjourned until the 24th.

The brief of counsel in opposition to the appointment was made public Mar 28. It was signed by Austen G. Fox and Kenneth M. Spence, of New York, representing a committee largely composed of Boston lawyers, and summarized the evidence given to the Senate's sub-committee as follows:

"1. The nominee has violated well established canons of professional ethics.

"2. In the course of the performance of his professional duties the nominee has made false and misleading statements and has been guilty of duplicity.

"3. The nominee has represented interests opposed to the public welfare and been guilty of sharp practice.

BREITUNG, Max

See
FAY, ROBERT CASE

BRIER HILL STEEL CO.

See
STRIKES—STEEL STRIKE, YOUNGSTOWN, O.

BROCKHORST, Englebert

See
FAY, ROBERT CASE

BROOKE, Rev. Stopford Augustus

Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, author and honorary chaplain to Queen Victoria, died at

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Ewhurst, Surrey, England, Mar 18. He was born in 1832.

BROWN, William G.

William G. Brown, Representative in Congress from West Virginia, died Mar 9, aged 60 years.

BULGARIA

A Bucharest (Rumania) dispatch to the Fournier agency at Paris Mar 21, said that the attack on Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria was made by a post office employee named Ivanoff, who fired two shots at the premier while he was returning to his home in Sofia in an open carriage. One of the bullets wounded the coachman in the arm and the other lodged in the carriage. Ivanoff was disarmed by a student.

BURTON, Theodore Elijah

Ex-Senator Theodore Burton of Ohio, asked that his name be withdrawn as a candidate for the nomination for President at the Nebraska primary. His request was granted.

BUSINESS

See
CORPORATIONS
TRADING STAMPS

CAIRD, Sir James Key

Sir James Key Caird, chief backer of the Shackleton Antarctic expedition, died at Dundee, Scotland, Mar 11, aged 79.

CALIFORNIA

See
CORPORATIONS—CALIFORNIA

CANADA

See also
PROHIBITION—CANADA

—Army

Latest recruiting figures, announced Mar 21, showed that about 280,000 men had enlisted in Canada. Nearly 118,000 were from the Province of Canada. Nearly 118,000 were from the Province of Ontario; 55,000 from the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan combined; 30,000 from the Province of Quebec, and 25,000 each from British Columbia, Alberta and the Maritime Provinces.

—Farms for disbanded soldiers

Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, stated Mar 16, that 1000 farms for disbanded soldiers would be prepared in western Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railway so as to be ready for occupancy in the spring of 1917. These farms would be grouped in colonies with appropriate military names, with a central instruction farm under a competent agriculturist so that advice and instruction might be available for the colonists.

The general principle of preparation would be similar to Lord Shaughnessy's previous scheme of ready-made farms adopted in Australia and New Zealand, and recommended by Elwood Mead for settlement of areas reclaimed by irrigation in western United States.

—Finance

Changes in the new Canadian war taxation measure, making the first accounting period Jan 1, 1915, instead of Aug 4, 1914, when the war began, and specifying the manner of dealing with watered stocks and reserves, were announced by Finance Minister White, Mar 2. The change in the accounting period enabled a separation of the payment dates. The first of these would be in 1916 and the others in 1917 and 1918.

The Finance Minister said that he would regard as capital only the actual, unimpaired reserves of a company. The difficulty regarding watered stocks would be dealt with by taking the cash value of the stocks of the companies on Jan 1, 1915, and deducting from this the liabilities of the company, thus arriving at the basis of taxation. Payment of war taxes to Great Britain or allied countries, would be deducted from the payment any firm was required to make to the Canadian Government.

A new provision regarding non-Canadian companies said:

"The capital employed in the business of a non-Canadian company shall be such portion of the amount paid up on its capital stock as shall bear the same proportion to the amount paid up on its entire capital stock as the value of its assets in Canada bears to its total assets."

Announcement was made Mar 16 that arrangements had been completed for a loan by New York bankers to the Dominion of Canada of approximately $75,000,000. It was expected that the loan would bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. and would run for five, ten and fifteen years.

—Immigration

A report issued in Mar by a commission appointed by the Ontario Government to consider unemployment in the province and to recommend the following permanent measures of reform:

1. That an Imperial Migration Board be organized in London, representing the British Government the Governments of the Dominions and such Provinces and States in the Dominions as desire to be represented on the Board—the cost to be borne jointly by all Governments concerned.
2. That the Board be responsible for the distribution of complete, impartial and up-to-date information regarding opportunities in the Dominons, the demand for labor in the different pursuits, occupations and industries, and the facilities and cost of transport.
3. That the co-operation of the Labor Exchanges in the United Kingdom, and of the Public Employment Bureaus and immigration authorities in the Dominions be secured with this in view.
4. That the Imperial Migration Board be given power to require returns and such other information as it thinks necessary from agencies and individuals in the United Kingdom and the Dominions dealing with immigrants.
5. That the Imperial Migration Board consider the whole question of inspection, and report the best system to be adopted in the interests of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and the immigrants themselves.

The report declares that the present system of subsidizing booking and shipping agencies requires complete revision, as does the regulation requiring immigrants upon landing to possess a minimum sum of money. It urges that more adequate provision should be made for inspection of immigrants and that ap-

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pointments to positions in the Department of Immigration should be determined wholly by professional or practical qualifications. It also suggests that immigrants upon arrival should be provided with printed statements in their own language, explaining conditions in Canada, the advantages of learning English, their relations to banks, private and public employment agencies, the terms of land settlement in Canada, openings for agricultural labor, possible abuses to which they may be subjected and where they should go for advice.

It is suggested that settlement on the land of time-expired soldiers will be much assisted by the pensions of which there is a prospect.

—Manitoba graft case

True bills were returned by the Grand Jury in the Assizes Court at Winnipeg, Man., against Sir Rodman Roblin, former premier of that province; George R. Coldwell, and James H. Howden, members of the Roblin Cabinet, and Thomas Kelly, contractor, then being held in Chicago and fighting extradition, in connection with the erection of the Manitoba Parliament Building.

The Grand Jury recommended that the trials be held in June.

True bills were found against Sir Rodman and Coldwell and Howden on charges of conspiracy to defraud and of attempting to corrupt and of corrupting witnesses. A true bill also was found against Sir Rodman on a charge of attempting to destroy and of destroying public documents. Kelly was charged with theft, receiving and obtaining money under false pretenses, and perjury.

—Pro-German activities

Charles Respa was convicted of dynamiting Canadian buildings by a jury at Sandwich, Ont., Mar 7 and was sentenced to life imprisonment. The jury was out 15 minutes.

Respa was convicted on three charges, dynamiting the Peabody Overall Factory at Walkerville, June 21, 1915, conspiracy with Albert Kaltschmidt of Detroit, to blow up the Windsor Armory and placing a bomb under the Windsor Armory.

Judge Falconbridge, in passing sentence, said he knew of no reason why clemency should be granted. He stated that 200 persons would probably have been killed in the armory had the bomb exploded.

—War fraud inquiry

Announcement was made in the Canadian House of Commons by the Prime Minister Mar 30 that the government would create a royal commission to investigate the charges made by G. W. Kyte, a member of Parliament, that middlemen's profits aggregating $1,500,000 were gained through the awarding of contracts by the Canadian Shell Committee.

Sir William Meredith, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, and Justice Duff of the Supreme Court of Canada, were to be two of the commissioners. A third commissioner was yet to be named by the government, and a fourth by Sir Wilfred Laurier. The scope of the commission would be restricted to the fuse contracts entered into between the Shell Committee, the International Fuse Company, and the American Ammunition Company. Those were the concerns Mr. Kyte said Colonel Wesley Allison, associated with B. F. Yoakum, an American railroad financier, and Eugene Lignanti were connected with, and through which the profits were obtained.

Sir Robert Borden also announced that, at his request, Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, was coming back to Canada from England to tell the commission what he knew about the fuse contracts. In a cabled reply to Premier Borden, Gen. Hughes said:

"Please state to Parliament on my behalf that I have no improper connection with contracts referred to or any other contracts. If any suggestion to the contrary is made I respectfully demand full investigation. I shall sail on first available boat."

CANCER

See

HALLORAN, MRS. MARY A.

CARNEGIE STEEL CO.

See

STRIKES—STEEL STRIKE, YOUNGSTOWN, O.

CARTER, James M.

See

PRISONS—NEW YORK STATE

CHAMBERLAIN, Hiram S.

Capt. Hiram S. Chamberlain, a prominent Tennessee business man, died in Chattanooga, Mar 15, aged 81 years.

CHEMICALS

See

DYES

CHINA

The Chinese rebellion had gained considerable headway leading to bloody conflicts between the rebels and government troops at Po Yai, Suichow; Mayang and other strategic points when announcement was made Mar 21 that Yuan Shi Kai, who had assumed imperial powers, had decided to relinquish the throne and would return to the simpler and less majestic rôle of President; a republican form of government to be reaffirmed and reinstituted in China.

Hsu Shih Chang, who left the Cabinet because of the monarchical movement, reentered the Cabinet as Sec. of State.

In his mandate resigning the throne, Yuan said he consented to proposals for a monarchy after "irrisistible" insistence by a convention of popular representatives, but feeling that acceptance of the throne would violate his oath as president, never took any steps to put the monarchial programme actually into effect. For his failure to oppose the monarchical movement more vigorously, however, he took upon himself the blame for "all the faults of the country," and called upon all Chinese to unite in saving a nation which, through internal dissension, "is racing to perdition."

All monarchical legislation was rescinded and all the laws of the republic effected by

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the monarchical movement were restored at a special meeting, Mar 27, of the State Council. This action was done as public evidence of the mistake made by Parliament in urging a monarchy on the President.

In spite of Yuan Shi-kai's abdication, the revolutionary fighting in the south continued. The rebels captured Pengshui, Mar 29, in the province of Sze-chuen, and Chaochow-fu and Swatow Mar 31. Pakhoi, Yanchow and Limchow-fu, all in southern Kwang-tung, joined the uprising, giving the rebels an outlet to the sea.

See also
RAILROADS—CHINA

CHOLERA

Serbia

Asiatic cholera was declared to be raging in Belgrade, Serbia, Mar 16. Fifty cases and 30 deaths had been reported as occurring daily. The disease was said to be accelerated by a shortage of food and bad sanitary conditions.

CHOUVAIEFF, Gen.

General Chonvaieff, the new Russian Minister of war, was born in 1854, and has devoted 25 years of his life to military instruction in various colleges. He was chief clerk of the Kiev Military Circuit for three years and in command of the Second Caucasian Army Corps for a like term. He made a record for honesty and efficiency in the reorganization of the Quartermaster's department.

CHOVEAU, Charles F. X. Alexander

Charles F. X. Alexander Choveau, the distinguished Canadian banker and jurist, died in New York City Mar 7, aged 69 years.

COAL MINERS

The soft coal operators of the East and their employees, represented by a committee of the United Mine Workers of America, came to an agreement Mar 7, on a scale for two years.

The bituminous men tried in vain to get a four-year contract. They also failed to get an eight-hour day that applies "from bank to bank"—that is from the time the miner enters the shaft until he emerges at the close of his shift. The men wanted a weekly pay-day, but agreed to accept their wages twice a month. They obtained an increase of pay amounting to 5.39 cents a ton in western Pennsylvania; 3½ cents a ton in Indiana, and 3 cents a ton in Ohio and Illinois. Counting non-union and union miners, the advanced scale affected more than 500,000 men, and added about $17,000,000 to the annual payroll. An advance of 5 per cent. was granted to the men who work by the day, including dead work, yardage and broom turning. All local disputes were to be settled by the district conventions, but no such settlement was to raise wages or the cost of coal production.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE, Colo.

See
STRIKES—COAL MINERS' STRIKE, COLO.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

See
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

The marked devolpment of Columbia University was shown in the report of the annual meeting of the university trustees which took place Mar 6. At that meeting the trustees voted a budget of $3,148,247.10 to cover the cost of running the university during the year beginning July 16, 1916, this being an increase of $158,305.32 over the 1915 appropriation and representing the largest budget ever voted in the history of the university. Additional amounts set aside by the Teachers' College ($773,315); Barnard College ($119,521), and the School of Pharmacy, ($46,618), swelled the amount of prospective expenditure to a grand total of $4,087,701.10.

The trustees voted a new departure in the admission of women to the medical school, an innovation long opposed. They also provided for many changes in the curriculum, including a complete revision of the work in French Spanish and Italian, both graduate and undergraduate. Equipment for research in botany and physics were to be strengthened and provision made in the graduate schools for English legal and constitutional history .

It was decided by vote that after July 1, 1918, the minimum entrance requirements for the medical school be made the successful completion of college work in all departments, and the trustees approved a recommendation that if suitable hospital arrangements could be made, and a new medical college building erected (the last being projected), the term of study in the medical department be extended from four to five years.

COMETS

A split in Taylor's comet was reported Mar 6 by Director E. B. Frost, of Yerkes' Observatory. The report declared that after the observed split one of the parts of the comet appeared from 2 to 2½ magnitudes fainter than the main comet.

The Yerkes' Observatory reported sighting Neujmin's comet, discovered in Feb, 1916, at Pulkova, Russia. The Yerkes' observer found the comet to be of 10.5 magnitude.

COMMERCE

See subhead COMMERCE *under names of countries.*

COMMODITY PRICES

See subhead FOOD AND COMMODITY PRICES AND SUPPLY *under names of countries.*

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

See
GREAT BRITAIN — COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

CONSCRIPTION

See
GREAT BRITAIN — COMPULSORY MILITARY SEVICE

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CONSTITUTION

—Personal rights under the

See

THEATER—RIGHT OF EXCLUSION FROM THEATER

COOK, Walter

Walter Cook, the noted architect, died in New York City, Mar 25, aged 69 years.

"COQUETTE," Destruction of the

The British torpedo-boat destroyer *Coquette* was sunk by striking a mine off the east coast of England, Mar 10. The *Coquette*, Lieut. Vere Seymour in command, lost one officer and twenty-one men. She was built in 1897. She was 210 feet long and 19½ beam. She displaced 355 tons. Her armament consisted of one twelve-pound gun, five six-pound guns and two torpedo tubes.

"CORMORANT," Internment of the

The cruiser *Brooklyn* was sent to Guam, Mar 22, to make a report to the Navy Department, for the use of the State Department, on requests that had been made for the transfer of the German cruiser *Cormorant* from Guam to San Francisco.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

In the Federal Court, New York City, Mar 21,in the Sherman law dissolution suit against the Corn Products Refining Company, Special Assistant Attorney-General Jesse D. Adkins urged that the defendant had used unfair competing methods.

Mr. Adkins recited the alleged relations of the Corn Products Company, the American Maize Products Company, and the Royal Baking Powder Company. In 1906, D. B. & H. M. Scully started a glucose and starch factory at Roby, Ind., and the Corn Products Company, to get possession, threatened to make the business unprofitable. In the end, the Royal Baking Powder Company got the Roby plant, and the Corn Products Company threatened to go into the baking powder business, and was only restrained by the Royal Baking Powder Company agreeing not to manufacture mixed syrups and to sell a large part of its glucose and starch to the Corn Products Company.

The Corn Products Company was charged, Mar 22, with attempts to crush the Chicago candy manufacturers, notably in the case of the National Candy Co.

In 1906, according to the testimony, the National Candy Company, with offices in St. Louis, became dissatisfied with the Corn Products concern and decided to make its own glucose. For this purpose it secretly organized the Clinton Sugar Refining Company. As soon as the trust learned of the new company, said Mr. Adkins, efforts were made to kill its business.

Counsel for the defense, Mar 23, upheld the acts of the refining company as legitimate business operations, and said that all the acts and conduct criticised by the government had no relation to any trade practices of the company at the present time or for several years past. Precedent cases were frequently mentioned in the arguments.

Asserting that the Corn Products Refining Company was not a monoply, that it could not control prices and crush competition, and that it should not be attacked because it was a big enterprise, counsel for the company entered upon their final arguments Mar 24.

The prosecution endeavored to demonstrate that, although the corporation had forsaken for some years its illegal practices, it would be to the advantage of the country to dissolve it.

The Corn Products Refining Company was formed Feb 28, 1906, through the merger of several starch and glucose concerns. In its first year of existence it ground 33,000,000 bushels of corn, while it competitors ground only 3,000,000 bushels. In 1916, it had four plants and sent its products to 192 foreign markets, of which it opened up 111 by its own efforts, and in 1915 it ground 34,000,000 bushels to its competitors' 18,000,000. Its capital is $80,000,000, divided into $30,000,000 of preferred and $50,000,000 of common stock, and its property is valued at $41,000,000. It has 6000 shareholders and pays 5 per cent. on its preferred and nothing on its common stock.

Judge Hand reserved decision. It was thought that the case would not be called until fall.

CORPORATIONS

United States

During Feb, American railroad and industrial corporations, making provision for their immense volume of general business, present and prospective, borrowed more money than at any previous time since the beginning of the European war. From a table compiled by the *Journal of Commerce* (Mar 1), classifying the actual issues of the month's financing, compared with 1915, the applications made in Feb indicated a sum of $303,554,300, the heaviest total in years. It showed an increase of $39,308,200 over the same month in 1915. This was entirely due to extensive financing by industrial companies. The output of railroad bonds showed a perceptible decrease. Sums to pay off or refund maturing obligations called for less than 20 per cent. of the total. In Mar the maturities would aggregate $53,935,000, against $36,826,400 in Feb.

California

Governor Hiram W. Johnson issued a proclamation, Mar 27, excluding from intrastate business in California about fifty-five hundred corporations, including the Ford Automobile Company, for failure to pay the state franchise tax of 1915.

The tax in the case of the Ford company amounted to $24,000. The company refused to pay the tax on the ground that it was excessive.

DAECHE, Paul

See

FAY, ROBERT, CASE

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"DANBY, Frank," pseud.
See
FRANKAU, MRS. JULIA ["FRANK DANBY," PSEUD.]

DAVIS, Henry Gassaway
Henry Gassaway Davis, ex-United States Senator of West Virginia and Vice-Presidential candidate on the Parker Democratic ticket in 1904, died in Washington, D. C., Mar 11, aged 93 years.

DAWSON, William Mercer Owens
Former Governor William O. Dawson, of West Virginia, died at Charleston, W. Va., Mar 12, aged 63 years.

DAY, Brig.-Gen. Nicholas Wyckoff
Brig.-Gen. Nicholas Wyckoff Day, a Civil War veteran, died in East Orange, N. J., on Mar 6, in his seventy-eighth year.

DEFECTIVES
See
HAISELDEN, HARRY J., M.D.

"DESCARTES" Case
The Brazilian consul at San Juan reported, Mar 29, that the Lloyd Braileiro steamer *Rio Janeiro* was stopped by the French cruiser *Descartes* 100 miles off Porto Rico, and that a passenger giving the name of A. Gibson, bound from Para to San Juan, was removed after refusing to surrender his papers to a French officer of the cruiser.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS
See
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
See
SANTO DOMINGO

DORSEY, Stephen W.
Former United States Senator Stephen W. Dorsey died in Los Angeles, Cal., Mar 20, aged 74 years.

DRAMA
See
THEATER

DUBAIL, Gen. Augustin Yevon Edmond
See
FRANCE—ARMY

DYES
United States

Out of an appropriation of $1,153,801 to the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry, occuring in the general appropriation to the Department of Agriculture, reported favorably in the House of Representatives at Washington, Mar 5, $50,000 was set aside for investigations relating to dyes and dyestuffs and distinctively for testing raw dye materials grown or produced in the U. S.

Efforts of the trade interests involved in the present scarcity of dyestuffs to arrive at some solution of the difficulties arising from that scarcity were centered in the hands of a committee authorized at the conference between representatives of the textile trades, chemical trades and dye manufacturers, held in New York, Mar 24. The committee was to be subdivided into three parts for the following purposes:

(1) To confer on the necessity of an additional tariff on dyestuffs.

(2) To confer on the necessity of legislation to prevent unfair competition on an international scale.

(3) To confer on further co-operation between the consumers and manufacturers of dyestuffs.

The committee included the following members:

Chairman, David Kirchbaum; Henry Wigglesworth, vice-president of the Benzol Products Company, representing manufacturers of heavy chemicals or crude materials; J. F. Schoelkopf, president, Schoelkopf-Hartford-Hanna Co.; W. Beckers, president of the W. Beckers Aniline & Chemical Works, Inc., representing manufacturers of coal-tar dye colors in the United States; Arthur H. Weed, sec., Chemical Manufacturers' Association of the United States; Franklin W. Hobbs, president of the Arlington Mills, Boston, Mass.; Hiram J. Potter, of the American Woolen Company, representing manufacturers of cloth who purchase their dye direct; D. F. Waters, president of the Master Dyers' Association of Philadelphia; Albert Blum, of the United Piece Dye Works, representing the handlers of dyes as dyers of fabrics of all kinds; Mr. Kirschbaum, representing the distributors of the finished products; William R. Corwine, sec. of the National Association of Clothiers, was secretary of the committee.

DYNAMITING CONSPIRACIES
See
CANADA—PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES

"EAGLE POINT" CASE
British steamer *Eagle Point* was torpedoed, Mar 29, without warning, one hundred miles from land All on board, including one American, were saved

This made the fourth case within a few days where American lives had been placed in jeopardy or sacrificed by alleged attacks of German submarines.

"EASTLAND" DISASTER
By order of Sec. of Commerce Redfield, concurring in a decision of Justice Sessions of the District Court of the U. S. for the Western District of Michigan, Robert Ried and Charles G. Eckliff, steamboat inspectors, were relieved from all responsibility in the disaster that caused the loss of the *Eastland* and the consequent deaths of 800 persons. The Sec.'s order restored the inspectors to duty, rank and pay. In the decision handed down by Judge Sessions, the officers of the company owning the *Eastland*, together with the captain and engineer of the steamboat, were also exonerated.

EATON, Seymour
Seymour Eaton, writer and founder of the Booklovers and Tabard Inn Libraries, died in Philadelphia, Mar 13, aged 56 years.

EDUCATION
See
MILITARY TRAINING—NEW JERSEY

EFFICIENCY
By a unanimous vote, the Labor Committee of the House, Mar 23, agreed to report favor-

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ably the Tavenner bill prohibiting the inauguration of so-called scientific management in all government works. The measure provides as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful for any officer, manager, superintendent, foreman, or other person having charge of the work of any employee of the United States government to make or cause to be made with a stop watch or other time-measuring device a time study of any job of any such employee between the starting and completion thereof, or of the movements of any such employee while engaged upon such work. No premiums or bonus or cash reward shall be paid to any employee in addition to his regular wages, except for suggestions resulting in improvement or economy in operation of any government plant.

"Sec. 2. That any violations of the provisions of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500 or by imprisonment of not more than six months, at the discretion of the court."

EIGHT HOUR DAY

See
RAILROADS—EIGHT HOUR DAY

EL PASO JAIL

See
EXPLOSIONS

"ELEKTRA," Destruction of the

The Austro-Hungarian hospital ship *Elektra* was torpedoed on Mar 18 in the Adriatic Sea by an Entente allied submarine, according to German reports. The steamer stranded. One sailor was drowned and two Red Cross nurses were badly injured.

The Austro-Hungarian Red Cross protested through the International Red Cross.

ELIZABETH, Queen of Rumania

See
"SYLVA, CARMEN," PSEUD.

EMBARGO

See subhead EMBARGO *under names of countries.*

EMMA WILLARD SCHOOL

The gift of a quarter of a million dollars by Mrs. Russell Sage to the Emma Willard School in Troy was announced in Mar. The money was to found a department of domestic and industrial art to be known as the Russell Sage School of Practical Art. The new department will occupy the buildings vacated by the school on the completion of new buildings made possible by a gift of $1,000,000 from Mrs. Sage in 1907.

EMMOTT, George Henry

Prof. George Henry Emmott, dean of the law faculty of the University of Liverpool, died in Liverpool, Mar 11, aged 60 years.

"ENGLISHMAN" Case

The British steamer *Englishman* was sunk Mar 24, with the loss of 10 lives. There were several Americans on board, of whom 1 was reported lost. Ambassador Gerard was instructed on Mar 28 to ascertain if a German submarine was responsible.

EUROPEAN WAR

The conference of the Entente Allies—the most important since the outbreak of the war—began Mar 27 in the great salon of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Paris. The members were:

Leon Bourgeois, Minister without portfolio; Premier Briand (presiding); Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine, and General Joffre, all representing France; General Sir William Robertson, chief of the British Headquarters Staff; Premier Salandra, of Italy; Tomasso Tittoni, Italian Ambassador at Paris; Baron Sonnino, Italian Foreign Minister, and General Count Cadorna, chief of the Italian General Staff; General Castelnau; General Rachitch; L. Youvanovitch; Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, Serbian Minister of Finance; Premier Pachitch of Serbia; General Gilinsky, aid-de-camp to Emperor Nicholas; M. Iswolsky, Russian Ambassador to France; J. Chagas, former Portuguese Premier; K. Matsui, Japanese Ambassador to France; General Dallolio; Albert Thomas, French Secretary of State for Munitions; Jules Cambon, General Secretary to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Charles de Broqueville, Belgian Premier and Minister of War; Baron Beyens, Belgian Foreign Minister; General Wielemans. The British representatives were Premier Asquith; Sir Francis Bertie, British Ambassador to France; Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister; David Lloyd George, British Minister of Munitions, and Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, British Sec. of State for War.

The conference adopted resolutions affirming unity of military, economic, and diplomatic action looking to the accomplishment of their unshaken purpose to achieve victory for the common cause. Among the means decided upon to accomplish this end was the establishment of two permanent committees, one to "prevent the revictualing of the enemy," the other to check the rise of prices in their own territory by the equitable apportionment of marine freight charges.

See also
ARMED MERCHANTMEN CONTROVERSY
AUGE
BOCHE
BOYAU
HOUSE, COL. EDWARD M.
MARMITE
MENGES, GEN. VON
MINES (AT SEA)
NA POOH
PARCEL POST—SUSPENSION OF INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
POILU
SCANDINAVIA
TACOT

Also under names of belligerent countries

—Losses

Great Britain

The number of noncombatants killed by Great Britain's enemies since the beginning of the war aggregated 3153. Premier Asquith stated, Mar 10. Forty-nine men, 39 women, and 39 children were killed in coast bombardments. One hundred and twenty-seven men, 92 women, and 57 children were killed in air raids. Approximately 2750 noncombatants lost their lives on board British merchant and fishing vessels between Aug 4, 1914, and Mar 8, 1916, but the detailed figures were not available.

Up to Mar 23 41,500 widows of British soldiers killed during the present war had reported to the Army Council, according to an announcement in the House of Commons by

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William H. Fisher, parliamentary secretary of the Local Government Board. In addition to these there were 8000 widows of sailors. This makes a total of 49,500 widows officially known.

British casualties in Mar as compiled from the published lists, amounted to 1107 officers and 19,317 men.

Russia

Losses in the Russian army, killed, wounded and missing for one year, Jan 1 to Dec 31, 1915, were 2,542,630, according to a Jewish newspaper correspondent, who arrived at New York, Mar 29.

—Prisoners

It was announced, Mar 20, that Turkey had established a Prisoners of War Information Bureau under the Red Crescent as the result of urgent representations by the American Consulate in London, which had received several thousand requests from relatives of British prisoners held by the Turks. Unable to get action through the usual diplomatic channels, the Consulate appealed to the Red Crescent, with the result that the names of British prisoners known to the Turks were supplied and mail and gifts delivered to them.

No names of prisoners taken in Mesopotamia were as yet available.

Turkey was the last nation to establish such a bureau, which was provided for by The Hague Convention.

AFRICA

The attack on German East Africa, Germany's one remaining colony, was continued in Mar. While the main invasion was directed from British East Africa, the northern boundary of the German possessions, where General Jan Christian Smuts was in personal command, fighting also went on along the southern boundary from Nyasaland, where a few hundred Germans with a large force of natives had been active.

The German forces, dislodged from their strong defensive positions on the Lomi River and the Kitovo Hills by operations commenced Mar 7 and concluded Mar 12, effected their retreat through Kahe to a further series of defensive positions constructed in the thick forest belt which lies along the Ruwu River. Direct pursuit was rendered difficult by a heavy rainfall and numerous swollen streams over which the bridges had been destroyed.

On Mar 18 the forces were pushed south to occupy Kilevo and Unterer Himo, in close contact with the enemy on the Ruwu River.

On Mar 20 a mounted force occupied Arusha, dislodging an enemy detachment. The night of Mar 20-21, strong bodies of infantry bivouacked in the Ruwu forest, in close contact with the German entrenchments. The enemy attempted a strong attack, but was driven off with severe losses.

Meantime a strong force of South African mounted troops marched by night from Moshi, and, traversing the thick bush country, reached a point on the Pangani five miles south of the Kahe Railway station by daybreak. The railway station was seized and many stores captured. The railway bridge over the Pangani River had been partially destroyed

The mounted troops then established themselves on the hills southeast of Kahe, in contact with the enemy. This threat against their line of retreat decided the enemy to hold on throughout the whole day of the 21st with a view to effecting a further retirement under cover of darkness.

The night of Mar 21-22 the entire Ruwu line was evacuated, and the Germans retired south along the Tanga Railway, leaving a 4.1-inch gun, a portion of the armament of the *Koenigsberg*, in Gen. Smuts' hands.

AIR OPERATIONS

The bombardment of open towns in France and England by aircraft was sharply criticised, Mar 2, in the Parliament of the Duchy of Baden by the Progressive Deputy, Herr Hummel. A violent scene followed the deputy's remarks. Herr Hummel declared that attacks on such towns, on the pretext of reprisals were only useless butchery of peaceful citizens.

A German seaplane, Mar 1, made a raid on points along the southeast coast of England. A nine-months-old child was killed. No military damage was done, though the raider dropped several bombs. When returning from England it was picked up, Mar 2, three miles north of Middelkerke bank, off the Belgian coast. One of the observers of the machine was drowned and one was made prisoner. The seaplane had dropped on Mar 1.

A Zeppelin raid took place, Mar 5, when two hostile airships crossed over the northeast coast of England. The total number of deaths was thirteen. Ninety bombs were dropped. There was no military damage of any description.

Nine persons were killed and 31 wounded in a raid of four German seaplanes over the east coast of Kent, Mar 19. A British airman brought down one raider, the observer of which was killed.

The total casualties were: Killed—3 men, 1 woman and 5 children; injured, 17 men, 5 women, 9 children.

Forty-eight bombs were dropped, one of which fell on the Canadian hospital at Ramsgate, causing damage, but no casualties. Material damage done: Several houses, the homes of artisans, and cottages were wrecked.

Sixty-five allied aeroplanes raided the Belgian coast, Mar 20, and bombarded Zeebrugge and Houttave. All returned, but one Belgian officer was badly wounded.

Zeebrugge is on the Belgian coast 12 miles northeast of Ostend. Since the German occu-

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pation this port had been used as a German submarine base.

So far as available records go, this fleet of sixty-five aircraft was the largest number that had taken part in a single expedition during the war.

A squadron of British seaplanes, Mar 26, attacked German airship sheds in the northern part of Schleswig-Holstein. In the engagement which ensued three of the British machines were brought down by German anti-aircraft guns and their occupants were taken prisoners, while one of the convoying destroyers and two German patrol boats were said to have been sunk.

A squadron of seven German aeroplanes attempted to make a raid on Salonica, Mar 27. Their purpose was to reach the warships anchored in the harbor, but they were obliged to give this up by the fire of the French artillery.

Pursued by French aviators, two of the German aeroplanes were destroyed.

Bombs thrown down by the German aviators caused the deaths of 20 persons and brought wounds to 30 or 40 others.

Greece protested to the Central Powers against the raid. The Mayor of Salonica telegraphed King Constantine asking that the population of the city be protected against future raids. The funerals of the victims of the aerial attack were marked by shouts of "Down with barbarians and criminals!"

Five Zeppelin airships raided the eastern counties of England, Mar 31, and dropped about 90 bombs.

So far as the records show, since the first air raid made on England on Christmas Day, 1914, when an aeroplane dropped bombs on Dover without causing any loss of life or personal injury, there had been, inclusive, 31 raids, principally by Zeppelins, which had caused in all 272 deaths and injured 627 persons.

The Italian War Office announced, Mar 31, that 29 Austrian aeroplanes participated in the recent raid on Verona and other cities of northern Italy. Five persons were killed in Verona, where 18 bombs were dropped. Fifty bombs were dropped on Pordenone, in the province of Venice. The raiders attempted to blow up a bridge over the Tagliamento. One squadron of aircraft dropped bombs over bridges in the Mestro Valley. Of the 29 in the raid, four aeroplanes were brought down and the occupants captured.

Twenty-five Zeppelins had been lost since the war began, according to lists published in Mar in semi-official French and English newspapers, which give the following dates:

Aug 19, 1914—Three wrecked in Belgium.
Aug 30—The *Z-8* wrecked near Badonviller.
Sept. 5—One captured by the Russians near Seradz.
Dec 30—One destroyed by the British at Cuxhaven.
Jan 27, 1915—The *Z-19* lost near Libau.
Feb. 9—One lost in a storm in the North Sea.
Feb 17—The *L-4* burned near Nordby, Denmark.
Feb 18—The *L-3*, which took part in the raid on Norfolk, England, lost in a snowstorm in Denmark.
Mar 2—One wrecked in a storm at Cologne.
Mar 8—The *L-8* broken in two near Tirlemont, and one lost in a fog off Calais on the same day.
Mar 14—One brought to earth by Ally aeroplanes in Belgium.
Apr 14—One wrecked near Thielt.
June 7—One destroyed by Lieutenant Warneford.
June 12—One destroyed by bombardment at Evere, near Brussels.
July 8—One exploded in a hangar at Brussels.
Sept 9—One wrecked by explosion near Stockel.
Oct 13—One wrecked by explosion at Poix-St. Hubert.
Nov 15—One burned at Grodno.
Jan 30, 1916—The Zeppelin, which flew over Paris, damaged by anti-aircraft guns and compelled to fly low, on returning was wrecked by collision with houses near Ath, Belgium.
Jan 31—The *L-19* lost in the North Sea.

ASIA MINOR

After the capture of Erzerum on Feb 16 the Russians pushed steadily forward in three main divisions. The first, along the Black Sea coast, supported by war ships, moved toward Trebizond, capturing Ishpir on Feb 24 and Rizeh on Mar 7, and Trebizond Mar 7. The second column, from the Lake Van region, captured Mush on Feb 18 and Bitlis on Mar 2. The third, fighting in Persia, captured Kermanshah on Feb 25 and reached Kirind, 130 miles from Bagdad.

The success of the Russian Black Sea coast maneuvers, in which the Russians landed forces to the east of Trebizond, attracted great attention early in Mar.

This was not due solely to the Russian strategy which was gradually expelling the Turks from the coast towns on the way to Trebizond, but because upon the favorable conclusion of these operations rested the possibility of the continued advance of the second Russian army toward Sivas. The capture by the Russians of Trebizond would enable the second army to resume its westward march.

The Russian progress along the Anatolian coast was the result of a series of strategic surprises, made possible by the skilful cooperations between the fleet and coast troops. The fleet, being used as a mobile right wing for the troops operating along the shore, advanced well ahead of the land forces and struck at the Turkish forces on the flank and rear and forced them to retire. Landing parties then joined the land forces in occupying the abandoned coast towns. In this way the villages of Atina and Mapavra were taken and the Russians made steady progress along the road to Rizeh, thirty miles east of Trebizond.

Since the country along the shore, with its mountain ridges rising from 6000 to 10,000 feet, offers an insurmountable barrier to a frontal attack, the Russian Staff apparently decided to depend solely upon a continuance of the coast maneuvers to drive the Turks from this region.

The losses of the Turkish third army were said to have been very severe.

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Troops landed at Atina, 65 miles east of Trebizond, captured Rizeh, on the Black Sea coast, Mar 7, an advance of 30 miles. At the same time a large force of the army of the Grand Duke was marching on Trebizond from the southward, the two divisions being expected to make a junction at Trebizond, with the object of cutting off all avenues of retreat of the Turkish defenders of the city.

Trebizond is the most important city on the Turkish shore of the Black Sea. Strategically Trezibond is in an unfortunate position. Owing to the Pontine Mountains, which run parallel to the sea coast a short distance inland, all supplies for the army must be brought up along the shore roads. These roads are open to the assaults of the Russian ships. The position of the Pontine Mountains had served to safeguard the villayet, which extends along the sea coasts. For that reason little attention had been paid to defending the city itself from a land attack.

After three weeks of suspended activity the main Russian forces beyond Erzerum, which had been waiting for the development of operations on the Black Sea and in the Lake Van region to make their position secure against possible flank attacks by the Turks, again resumed their westward march toward Sivas.

Locking the door of approach from Mosul at Bitlis on his left, and thrusting forward his right flank from the coast and supporting it from the sea, Gen. Judenich clipped the wings of the already beaten Third Turkish army and isolated it in the highlands, and proceeded to push back its center.

His immediate goal was Erzingan, a place of much military importance, the headquarters of the Ninth Turkish Army Corps and presumably a secondary base.

The Russians occupied the town of Mamahatan, Mar 16, capturing five guns, machine guns and a transport train, and took prisoners the convoy of the train of 94 officers and 770 Askaris. Mamahatan is an important place of 23,000 inhabitants about half way between Erzerum and Erzingan.

The battle was more than a rear-guard action. The Turks realizing the importance of Mamahatan as the key to Erzingan, rallied their forces and made a desperate stand on the heights, but again they were broken and in retreating down the valley were compelled to allow the Russians the next day to occupy the village of Kotur at the junction of the Tuzlu and Euphrates, 44 miles each of Erzingan.

The second Russian column, on Mar 2, captured Bitlis, Turkish Armenia, about 110 miles southeast of Erzerum, near the southwestern extremity of Lake Van. The city was taken by assault. Six cannon were taken and among the Turkish prisoners were 17 officers, including a colonel. Bitlis is a city of some 35,000 inhabitants and the capital of the villayet of the same name. It stands at an altitude of 4700 feet above sea level.

For the second time in a trifle more than a fortnight, the Russians, in taking Bitlis, following the capture of Erzerum, broke through the Turkish front. The victory increased the security of the Russian left flank in the Caucasian operations and also further opened the way to Bagdad, the goal of this southern movement, and to a junction with the British forces near that point.

From Bitlis to Bagdad, a distance of slightly more than 400 miles, there are two routes, one through Diarbekr, 125 miles southwest of Bitlis, and the other through Sart, which is almost due south of Bitlis and about fifty miles distant.

Over these roads, the Turks were rushing reinforcements from Mesopotamia, not only for the defense of Bitlis but to aid the Turkish troops retreating from Erzerum. These troops would now be forced to take a roundabout route to reach the defeated Turkish third army, if they were not definitely checked by the Russian success in the Lake Van region.

Bitlis also served the Turks as a point of communication between the troops operating in the Mush district and those about Lake Urumiah, over the border in Persia. With the command of the whole Lake Van territory in their hands, the Russians effectually separated these forces.

Bitlis is not a fortress, but its location in the narrow valley of the Bitlis-Chai River, with the country on both sides extremely difficult to negotiate, gave it a strong defensive advantage. In addition, it had been fortified by the Turks on the approach of the Russians, with whom, during the last three days, they had fought numerous rear-guard actions, preliminary to a desperate stand at Bitlis.

Russian observers estimated the strength of the Turks opposing them in the Bitlis district as two divisions of infantry and artillery, with a strong admixture of German troops.

The Turks were defeated, Mar 31, at the fortress of Kara Malachkan, between the cities of Mush and Mosul.

The Russian third division on the Persian front occupied the town of Bijar, about 50 miles northwest of Hamidan after an engagement, Mar 4, and advanced southwest toward Kermanshah, in the direction of the Turkish frontier.

The occupation of the city of Kirind, 50 miles due west from Kermanshah and situated on the road from Hamadan to Bagdad, was announced Mar 12. Kirind lies about 50 miles east of the Mesopotamian frontier and its capture placed the Russians within about 150 miles of Bagdad.

The success of the Russians in working their way through the passes of the formidable range which acts as a natural boundary between Persia and Turkey, placed them in a position to become a menace to the Turks in Mesopotamia.

The Turkish reinforcements which were sent from Bagdad and Mosul, by way of Suleumanieh and Sehna, to threaten the

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ank of the Russian forces at Karmamshah nd make a further Russian advance danger-us, had been compelled to withdraw on ccount of British pressure from the south nd Russian activity in the north, which esulted in the capture of Bitlis. The Rus-ians therefore were now opposed only by rontal resistance, against which they had dvanced through all but one of the difficult asses of the mountains separating them from Mesopotamia.

The road from Kermanshah westward, ometimes narrowing to a mere mountain ath, winds between the crests of the high idges of the Persian mountain province of uristan. Along this the Russians had, by he middle of Mar proceeded 50 miles in the ace of great odds. A like distance along the ame road, which, turning southward, runs etween two mountain tributaries of the Dijala River to the Turkish border, stands etween them and the last difficult pass near Khanikin. Should Khanikin be attained, the Russians would have free access to the rear of the Turkish Bagdad army, and to the British pressure from the southeast upon Bagdad would be added Russian pressure rom the north. The occupation of the Van egion had already facilitated Russian pro-ress in this direction. Russia's part would e to strike north of Bagdad and cut the ailway, severing the only important line of ommunication by which the Turkish army was receiving its supplies.

Russian forces on Mar 19 entered Ispahan, he old capital of Persia and an important in-dustrial center with a population of about 100,000. It lies 210 miles south of Teheran, the government sea. The official announce-ment said the Czar's forces were enthusiasti-cally received by the population.

The army at Ispahan apparently then struck southward from the main Russian forces, in the direction of the Persian Gulf.

The Russians found only 16 Armenians alive in Erzerum out of the usual Armenian population of 40,000, according to information received in Petrograd and forwarded by Reuter's correspondent in the Russian capital, Mar 8.

"The Turkish inhabitants of Erzerum," the correspondent added, "stated that a few days before the capture of the fortress by the Russians all the Armenians in the town were driven out by the police in a westerly direc-tion, where the Kurds, who had been fore-warned, massacred all of them."

Renewed efforts were made during Mar to relieve Gen. Townshend, who was surrounded at Kut-el-Amara.

General Aylmer, in command of the reliev-ing forces, advanced on Mar 6, and, moving by the right bank of the Tigris, reached Essinn, about seven miles east of Kut-el-Amara. This position was attacked, Mar 8, but Gen. Aylmer was unable to dislodge the enemy. A surprise attack by British forces on Mar 15 resulted in the capture of a small Turkish post on the west bank of the Tigris.

An official announcement, Mar 31, said the following message was sent Mar 14 by King George to General Townshend, in command of the British troops at Kut-el-Amara:

"I, together with all your fellow country-men, continue to follow with admiration the gallant fighting of the troops under your command against great odds. Every possible effort is being made to support your splendid resistance."

BALKANS

In Greece affairs remained practically at a standstill. The Germans were forced to retire over the frontier, Mar 28, from all points occupied by them on Greek territory. North-ern Albania and Montenegro were calm, only in southern Albania around Avlona, the only foothold remaining to the Allies, was there any skirmishing. Here the Austrians were said to have reached the Italian lines Mar 20.

EGYPTIAN OPERATIONS

In Mar the British met with considerable success in northwestern Egypt, where the in-vasion of hostile tribes was first initiated and where the rebels at one time presented a real menace to British prestige in the Nile Valley. The most important success of the rebels had been the occupation of Marsa Matruh.

The quelling of the Bedouin sedition was apparently due to the hostility between the eastern and western tribes, who were hereditary enemies. Both groups joined in the fighting against the British about the beginning of the year. The eastern tribesmen began early in Feb to seek refuge with the British in preference to fighting in their weakened state with the western Bedouins.

Further information indicated that the Turkish casualties of Feb 26 were heavy. Among the prisoners were Gasfar Pasha, the second in command, and Nehad Bey. The report of Nuri Bey's death was found to be untrue.

Sidi Barani, a town in western Egypt, was re-occupied by the British, Mar 2, after being for three months in the hands of tribesmen commanded by Turkish officers.

The force under Maj. Gen. Peyton, Mar 14, re-occupied Sollum, the Egyptian frontier port on the Mediterranean near the Tripoli frontier, which was evacuated by the British, Dec, 1915. The enemy was pursued and driven from their camp, some twenty-five miles west of Sollum, by an armored motor car squad-ron under the Duke of Westminster. A number of prisoners and guns were captured and about 50 tribesmen killed. The British casualties were one officer wounded. Ninety-one prisoners, a part of some shipwrecked crews seized by the Senuissi were rescued.

The motor car squadron was presented by the Duke of Westminster to the Government early in the war and distinguished itself at Neuve Chapelle. The Duke received the decoration of the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of the armored car raid at Sollum.

Gen. Sir Archibald J. Murray succeeded

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Gen. Sir John G. Maxwell, Mar 24, as British commander in Egypt.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

By Apr 1 the battle of Verdun had lasted over a month. It began Feb 21 and has continued since then with only brief pauses. The flags had been hoisted in Berlin following various claims and rumors of victory. But there had been no German victory of sufficient consequence to deserve a celebration. Various minor local successes were won at a cost far exceeding their value.

What happened in the fighting about Verdun was this: The French yielded outlying positions all along the original semicircular line of intrenchments defending the city from the northwest to the southeast—from Malancourt and Bethincourt all the way around to Fresnes. The Germans pushed forward in the sectors from three to four miles. The French fell back to their main line of defence.

The German attacks were fiercest at three points. The first great onslaught was from the north. It lasted from Feb 21 to Feb 26 and culminated in the occupation of the dismantled Douaumont fort. From Feb 26 to Mar 4 the main pressure was exerted from the east and southeast. This attack was not obstinately resisted and yielded a larger area of territory than the original attack from the north. From Mar 4 to Mar 11 assaults were made all along the French line. East of the Meuse the gains were slight, the movement from the direction of Metz being halted at Vaux and Eix. After Mar 11 the focus of the fighting shifted to the west side of the Meuse. There the Germans drove forward repeatedly. But at the end of the month their line was still further from Verdun at Chattancourt-Malancourt than it was on the east side of the river at Douaumont, or in front of Vaux and Eix.

The attack on the west side of the Meuse was made over a narrow front of not more than a mile and a half between Vauquois and Malancourt. The result was the same as in other parts of the front. The French were driven out of their advanced positions and thrown back about a mile and a half. After clearing the woods at Malancourt and Avocourt by a preliminary bombardment, the Germans attacked at two points, one on either side of the woods. The western limit of the attack was between the woods of Cheppy and the woods of Malancourt toward the town of Avocourt. The eastern limit was the town of Malancourt, the drive being parallel to the Malancourt-Esnes road. The result has been the formation in the French line of a double salient, one of which has its apex at Avacourt, the other at Le Mort Homme.

The Germans, Mar 29, succeeded in gaining a foothold in advanced works to the north of Malancourt and in two houses of the village itself.

Having captured the village of Malancourt, Mar 31, the Germans shifted their offensive eastward to the sector around the famous Le Mort Homme. With heavy forces the Teutons attacked the French line between Hill 295 and Le Mort Homme and succeeded in entering French first line trenches. A vigorous counter attack by the French, however, almost immediately expelled the invaders.

Taken as a whole, the German offensive at Verdun yielded nothing at all comparable with the effort made.

Farther to the west on the Belgian border, at St. Eloi, 600 yards of German trenches were won by British troops, Mar 27. The position had been for more than a year an awkward angle where the battle line turned southward after circling the ruined town of Ypres. The position at the angle had been strongly held by the Germans, who after losing some ground in that region when the British first won Hill 60 to the eastward, were able to recover part of it.

To relieve French troops for the defense of Verdun, the British extended their front until at the end of the month they held about 80 miles, or, roughly, a quarter of the western front.

ITALIAN FRONT

Unfavorable weather prevented serious military undertakings in Mar. Heights northwest of Gorizia were taken by the Austrians, Mar 26, but recaptured on the 28th after a desperate forty-hour battle.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

The British *Torpedo Boat No. 11* was sunk by striking a mine off the East Coast, it was officially announced, Mar 10. The casualties were three officers and twenty men.

Torpedo Boat No. 11 was built in 1906. She was 172 ft. long, displaced 253 tons, and was armed with two 3-inch guns and three torpedo tubes.

An engagement was fought, Mar 20, off the Belgian coast between four British and three German destroyers. Two of the German vessels were hit. Four men on the British boats were wounded.

Official announcement was made in London, Mar 28, that in the recent engagement off the German coast, a British light cruiser rammed and sank a German destroyer.

See also
"APPAM" CASE
"BARALONG" CASE
"COQUETTE," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"CORMORANT," INTERNMENT OF THE
"ELEKTRA," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"FAUVETTE," DESTRUCTION OF THE
GREAT BRITAIN—PRIZE COURTS
"GREIF"-"ALCANTARA" ENGAGEMENT
"LA PROVENCE," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"LEITERAN PUSHTCHIN," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"MATAPPO" CASE
"MINNEAPOLIS," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"MOEWE" (RAIDER)
"PORTUGAL," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"RENAUDIN," DESTRUCTION OF THE

——Merchantmen attacked

See
"PATRIA" CASE

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——Merchantmen destroyed

A British official communication, issued Mar 2, concerning marine losses, said:

"British wrecks reported to the Board of Trade in Feb aggregated 69, involving a loss of 420 lives. Included in the wrecks were 42 steamships of a total tonnage of 56,856. Ten of these steamers were sunk by enemy warships, with a loss of 36 lives; five by mines, with a loss of 176 lives; one by a mine or submarine with a loss of eight lives, and one by bombs from a Zeppelin, with a loss of 13 lives. Of 27 sailing ships lost, six were sunk by enemy warships."

In a dispatch to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Mar 20, Albertus H. Baldwin, United States Commercial Attaché at London, shows the losses of the merchant marine of the belligerent countries in the European war. The entire tonnage captured or destroyed was 3,774,219, or 2193 vessels. Great Britain lost 485 ships, with a total tonnage of 1,506,415. France, Italy and Russia lost 167 ships with a tonnage of 282,178.

Germany lost by capture or sinking 601 ships, with a tonnage of 1,276,500. Austria, 80 with a tonnage of 267,664. Turkey lost 124 ships, but no adequate estimate of the tonnage had been secured. 736 neutral ships with a tonnage of 441,472 were lost.

There were 80 British ships detained in German ports, and 9 in Turkish ports. Submarines, according to British advices, sank 225 British merchant vessels, while 27 were damaged by submarines, and 53 sank by mines or other explosives. Aircraft damaged 4 British merchantmen. There were 79 German vessels detained in ports of the United Kingdom, and 90 in overseas ports of Great Britain. Twenty-three were seized on entering British ports, 28 captured in German colonial ports, 18 captured in Egyptian ports, and 9 captured and sunk by the British.

Seventy-four German merchantmen were captured at sea by the British, and 89 detained in Belgian ports. In French and Russian ports 95 German ships were detained. Allied submarines sank 20 German ships, and 31 were captured by the French and Russians at sea.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota submitted to the Senate, Mar 30, a memorandum containing a list of all the ships of the neutral North Sea countries that had been sunk "by German submarines, mines or warships between Aug 1, 1914, and Mar 25, 1916." The names of the ships, their nationality, tonnage, date of destruction and manner in which they were destroyed were given. In all 203 ships were sent to the bottom. They were of the following nationalities: Norwegian, 97; Swedish, 50; Danish, 28; Dutch, 28.

Sunk by submarines, 136; sunk by mines, 66; sunk by warships, 1.

The tonnage of the ships was as follows: Norwegian, 75,911; Swedish, 19,261; Dutch, 37,720; Danish, 7731; total, 140,623.

The Board of Trade's summary of casualties to British shipping, reported in Mar, showed that nineteen steamers, aggregating 44,609 tons, and eight sailing vessels of 1865 tons, were sunk by warships. Ten steamers, of 13,927 tons, were sunk by mines. One steamer, of 2131 tons, was sunk, either by a warship or a mine.

Forty-three lives were lost in the case of the steamers sunk by warships, and eighty-one in steamers sunk by mines.

See also
ARMED MERCHANTMEN CONTROVERSY
"EAGLE POINT" CASE
"ENGLISHMAN" CASE
"MANCHESTER ENGINEER" CASE
"PALEMBANG," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"PERSIA" CASE
"SILIUS," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"SUSSEX" CASE
"TUBANTIA," DESTRUCTION OF THE

RUSSIAN FRONT

A new offensive was begun by the Russians in Mar, in an attempt to relieve the pressure on Verdun. A series of attacks were delivered in the Riga-Dwinsk and Dwinsk-Wilna sectors. The attacks began, Mar 19, near Postavy between Dwinsk and Wilna.

Austrian forces, operating northwest of Uscieczko, on the Dniester River, near the Bukowina border, were forced by the pressure of the Russians to evacuate the bridgehead fortifications and to abandon their transports, Mar 19. Under cover of night they succeeded in reaching the Austrian advance posts northwest of Zale Szczyky, north of Czernowitz.

The annihilation of an Austro-German detachment west of Czartorysk, in Volhynia, was reported in a statement issued, Mar 31, by the Russian War Office.

UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH

See also
"APPAM" CASE
"EAGLE POINT" CASE
"ENGLISHMAN" CASE
FORD PEACE EXPEDITION
"MANCHESTER ENGINEER" CASE
"PERSIA" CASE
"SILIUS," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"SUSSEX" CASE

—Neutrality

President Wilson, Mar 14, signed a proclamation giving notice of the neutrality of the United States in the state of war between Germany and Portugal.

—Pro-German activities

See
FAY, ROBERT CASE
WELLAND CANAL CASE—TAUSCHER CONSPIRACY

—Relations with Germany

See
ARMED MERCHANTMEN CONTROVERSY

—Relations with Great Britain

Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade,

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said in London, Mar 3, that the government had adopted the suggestion of Consul-General Skinner in the formulation of a plan whereby American shippers could be assured that bona fide shipments to neutral countries would safely pass the blockade. The exact machinery had not yet been decided upon, and it would be left to the British embassy at Washington to devise the modus operandi.

It had been pointed out that whereas the British shipper had been able to obtain information beforehand as to whether his shipment would be allowed to pass, the American shipper had lacked this advantage.

An order-in-council, effective immediately, was issued in London, Mar 30, whereby "neither a vessel nor her cargo shall be immune from capture for a breach of blockade upon the sole ground that she at the moment is on her way to a non-blockaded port."

——Mail seizures

Great Britain's reply to an inquiry by the United States regarding the removal of $12,000,000 in securities from Dutch steamers en route from Rotterdam to New York and touching at English ports, was transmitted to the State Department, Mar 28, by Ambassador Page. In substance it said that such securities as were of German ownership and were being sent to America to establish a credit here, were held on the ground that they were as much contraband as would be a shipment of an equivalent amount of specie. The British Government explained, however, that careful examination had been made of the seized securities; that only such of them as were clearly of German ownership had been detained and that the remainder already had been forwarded to the consignees in this country. The German-owned stock had been placed before the prize court for disposition.

EXPLOSIONS

Eighteen Mexican prisoners, ten of whom were burned to death, perished as the result of an explosion, followed by fire, that occurred, Mar 6, in the city jail at El Paso, Tex. In order to avert the spread of disease, the Mexicans were being bathed, in a disinfection bathroom, in a mixture of gasolene, kerosene and vinegar. It is believed that one of the prisoners threw a lighted match into the bathroom which ignited the inflammable vapors. During the fire a Mexican outside the jail, incited by a false rumor that two hundred Mexicans had been thrown in jail and deliberately burned to death, boarded a street car near the Juarez race-track and shot to death Charles Phelps, the motorman.

See also
CANADA—PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES

FARMS

See
RURAL CREDITS

"FAUVETTE," Destruction of the

It was officially announced at the British Admiralty, Mar 12, that the mercantile fleet auxiliary *Fauvette*, of 2644 tons gross, had been sunk as the result of striking a mine off the east coast of England. Fourteen of the crew were lost. She was formerly in the service of the General Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., of London. She was built at Middlesborough in 1912, and was 315 feet long and 43 feet beam and 18 feet deep.

FAY, Robert, case

Having lost his fight against removal from New Jersey to the Federal courts here, Paul Daeche, one of Robert Fay's alleged agents, was brought before Judge Augustus N. Hand in the United States District Court, New York City, Mar 13, on a charge of conspiring to commit murder and assault on the high seas and to blow up ships bearing munitions to the Allies. He entered a temporary plea of not guilty, and was released on $25,000 bond.

Max Breitung and Dr. Herbert Kienzle, also indicted on the same charge, asked for separate trials, Mar 22. Judge Julius M. Mayer, Mar 29, ruled that Brockhorst, Kienzle and Breitung should be tried separately from Fay and Scholz.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BUREAU

See
RURAL CREDITS

FINANCE

See also subhead FINANCE *under names of countries*

—Foreign exchange

Another break in the price of exchange on Germany carried marks to a new low record figure in New York City, Mar 13. The break was brought about by a heavy selling by houses with German affiliations, which immediately turned their proceeds into guilders. Marks closed at the low of the day and at the very lowest figure at which they had ever sold. Sight drafts on Berlin were quoted at 72, with cables at 72⅛. This compares with a previous low of 72¼ for the former and 72⅜ for the latter. The previous close was 72⅜ for sight drafts and 72 7/16 for cables.

FINNEY, Frederick Norton

Frederick N. Finney, of Milwaukee, former president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, died Mar 18, aged 85 years.

FIRES

See also
EXPLOSIONS

United States and Canada

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of Feb, as compiled from the records of *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, aggregated $24,770,770, as compared with $13,081,250 in Feb, 1915, and $21,744,200 charged against the same month of 1914. The losses for the first two months of 1916 were $47,194,120, as against $33,141,850 for the same two months in 1915.

There were during Feb some 280 fires which

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in each instance caused an estimated property damage of $10,000 or over.

The large fires of Mar included the following: The Bonaventure station of the Grand Trunk Railroad at Montreal, Que., destroyed Mar 1, estimated loss $300,000; the engineering building of the Michigan Agricultural College at East Lansing, Mich., Mar 5, loss $200,000; the plant of the Niagara Electric Chemical Co., at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Mar 7, at a loss of $200,000; the plant of Varyan Rosin and Turpentine Co., at Brunswick, Ga., Mar 8, at a loss of $750,000; the fertilizer plant of the International Agricultural Corporation, at Buffalo, N. Y., Mar 12, at an estimated loss of $550,000; the British steamer *Matatua* in the port of St. John, N. B., Mar 12, estimated damage to cargo, $600,000; the Tri-Mountain stamp mill of Copper Range Consolidated Mining Co., at Calumet, Mich., Mar 13, at a loss of $200,000; large quantities of Red Cross supplies and pier at Halifax, N. S., Mar 14, loss estimated at $200,000; the plant of the St. Louis Plate Glass Co. at Valley Park, St. Louis, Mo., Mar 15, at an estimated loss of $500,000; the Terminal and Riverview Hotels at Cape Girardeau, Mo., Mar 15, at a $200,000 loss; the Durham Duplex Razor Co., at Jersey City, N. J., Mar 19, at a loss of $300,000; the Interstate Compress Co.'s plant and 7000 bales of cotton at Hobart, Okla., destroyed Mar 21, at a loss of $461,000; two-thirds of the city of Paris, Tex., was burned Mar 21. The property loss was estimated at from $10,000,000 to $14,000,000, and eight thousand persons were left homeless; damage estimated at more than $1,000,000 was done in the oil fields near Drumright, Okla., Mar 21, when a fire, starting in a pile of refuse, spread to the wells, twelve of which took fire; about 35 blocks in the residence section of Nashville, Tenn., were burned, Mar 22, with a $1,500,000 loss. The East Nashville sub-post office, several churches and the Warner public school were among the buildings destroyed; flames destroyed the Dyer Bank building at Augusta, Ga., Mar 22, and swept Broad street, where the city's principal business houses were located. Ten blocks were destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000; fire destroyed a storehouse and several adjacent buildings and five cars of the New Haven road at New Haven, Ct., Mar 26, causing a loss estimated at $224,000; six persons were burned to death in the destruction by fire of the San Antonio Country Club, at San Antonio, Tex., Mar 26; cotton valued at over $500,000 was burned, Mar 26, in the yards of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, at Houston, Tex., when shops, sheds and freight cars were destroyed; part of the cargo of the British steamer *City of Naples*, at her wharf in Boston, was damaged, Mar 27, by fire which broke out in the hold from an undetermined cause. The loss was estimated at $200,000.

FOOD AND COMMODITY PRICES AND SUPPLY

See subhead FOOD AND COMMODITY PRICES AND SUPPLY *under names of countries*

FOOD INSPECTION

In the general appropriation for the current year to the Department of Agriculture, $4280 was set apart out of a subsidiary appropriation to the Bureau of Chemistry for investigating the character of the chemical and physical tests which are applied to American food in foreign countries, and for inspecting the same before shipment—when desired by the shippers or owners of these products when intended for shipment to countries where chemical and physical tests are required before the said products are allowed to be sold.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Sec. of Agriculture Houston, Mar 31, issued an order removing all quarantines and restrictions against the shipment and movement of live stock on account of foot and mouth disease, it being considered extinguished.

FORD, Henry

Henry Ford asked, Mar 2, that his name be withdrawn from the Michigan Republican primary ballot. The request could not be granted, as the lists had closed two days before.

FORD PEACE EXPEDITION

Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, Mar 10, decided to retire from the Ford Permanent Peace Board, but would remain in Stockholm.

Mme. Schwimmer had been credited with being the originator of the Ford peace ship, and also with causing much of the dissension in the party by her arbitrary methods of directing affairs. It was she who was said to have assurances of support from European governments that promised success for the Ford expedition, but which never materialized.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

See
FINANCE—FOREIGN EXCHANGE

FRANCE

—Army

General Joseph Simeon Gallieni, Minister of War, resigned Mar 16 because of ill health, and General Charles Roque was appointed to succeed him.

Gen. Augustus Y. von Edmond Dubail was appointed Military Governor of Paris, Mar 30, in the place of Gen. Michael Maunoury, whose ill health caused him to retire.

Gen. Dubail, who is 65 years old and saw service in the Franco-Prussian war, was in charge of the Vosges district during the first part of the war and succeeded in stopping the advance of Gen. von Heeringen during the progress of the German armies toward Paris.

Gen. Maunoury was in command of the

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French garrison force which left Paris and attacked and crumpled up the right wing of Gen. von Kluck's army at the "high tide" marking in the German invasion. He was hailed as the savior of Paris. While on a tour of inspection of the German position from the first line of French trenches in Mar, 1915, Gen. Maunoury was struck by a bullet which destroyed his left eye and broke his jaw.

—Embargo

The French government by presidential decree issued, Mar 2, prohibited the importation into France after Mar 3 of raw, refined or powdered sugar of foreign origin. The prohibition did not apply to sugar imported by the government or that purchased prior to Feb 1.

—Finance

The credits required for the second quarter of 1916 amount to 7,800,000,000 francs ($1,560,000,000), according to the statement prepared by Raoul Peret, reporter of the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, and presented Mar 13 in the Chamber. This is equivalent to a daily expenditure of 87,000,000 francs ($17,400,000). The figures show that the cost of carrying on the war is steadily increasing, as the total expenditure for 1915 amounted to 22,000,000,000 francs, whereas that of the first six months of 1916 amounted to 15,500,000,000. The total national expenditure from the beginning of Aug, 1914, to the end of June, 1916, will be nearly 47,000,000,000 francs, of which 37,000,000,000 is for purely military purposes.

The Chamber of Deputies Mar 17 authorized a credit of $1,560,000,000 for the second quarter, with only one dissenting vote. The credit was equivalent to a daily expenditure of $17,400,000. In explaining the needs of the government, M. Ribot, the Minister of Finance, said that in spite of the expenditures in the past year, the financial situation was satisfactory, thanks to the French internal loan, which was being maintained above the rate of issue. Although France would soon be spending $18,000,000 a day, England, he said, would be spending $22,000,000 a day. The Finance Minister recommended an increase in the tax on liquor and alcohol. He did not believe that any increase in the income tax was possible at the present time.

—War Inventions Committee

The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies was informed Mar 17 of the work of the committee by Prof. Paul Painleve, Minister of Public Instruction and Inventions Concerning National Defense. The committee examined from Aug, 1914, to Nov, 1915, exactly 9663 inventions and accepted 317. Of the 317 accepted 132 were adaptations of devices already in use or were incomplete. The remaining 185 were described as very valuable for purposes of national defence. In all 255 inventions were adopted. These cover not only actual fighting uses, but also the fields of surgery and hygiene. The question of defense against air attacks received much attention from inventors.

FRANCIS, David R.

On Mar 6 President Wilson's nomination of David R. Francis, to be Ambassador to Russia, was confirmed by the Senate a few hours after it had been received from the White House. Additional responsibilities thrust upon the Russian ambassadorship at this time, owing to the war, including the care of the interests of the Central Powers, made the appointment of Ambassador Francis conspicuously important, while the President's choice was looked upon as a happy one owing to the wide public experience of the appointee, who was Sec. of the Interior under President Cleveland and had filled other important posts. Mr. Francis was Director-General of the St. Louis World's Fair and it was generally acknowledged that the success of that great undertaking was due to his broad and astute administration of its affairs.

FRANKAU, Mrs. Julia ["Frank Danby," pseud.]

"Frank Danby," the author, died Mar 17 in London. She was born in 1864.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE

Abuse of the Congressional franking privilege was denounced Mar 23 in a report of the House Printing Committee, which included a provision of the pending revision of the printing laws designed to stop the practice. The report charged that members of Congress furnish franked envelopes to individuals, committees and organizations interested in promoting a particular propaganda.

FRICK, Henry C.

See
GAINSBOROUGH, THOMAS

FRITZEN, Alfred A.

See
WELLAND CANAL CASE — TAUSCHER CONSPIRACY

GADSKI, Mme. Johanna

See
WELLAND CANAL CASE—TAUSCHER CONSPIRACY

GAINSBOROUGH, Thomas

It became known Mar 15 that Henry C. Frick had purchased Gainsborough's "The Mall," at between $250,000 and $300,000.

GALLIENI, Gen. Joseph Simeon

See
FRANCE—ARMY

GAMES, SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS

See
AERONAUTICS—RECORDS
TENNIS

GARY, Elbert H.

See
STRIKES—STEEL STRIKE, YOUNGSTOWN, O

GASOLENE

An investigation by the Attorney General to determine whether a criminal conspiracy

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was back of the rise in the price of gasolene was directed in a resolution introduced by Senator Martine and adopted Mar 30 by the U. S. Senate.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which represented most of the automobile manufacturers of the country, announced Mar 31 that these manufacturers had decided to form a company for the making of gasolene on a large scale.

See also
PETROLEUM

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

The first installment of the report of the General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, for the fiscal year 1914-15, made public Mar 20, showed that since its organization, and up to June 30, 1915, the board had appropriated directly $16,862,147, of which $10,848,084 had been paid out and $6,014,063 was awaiting requisition. The organization was formed in New York Feb 27, 1902, and was incorporated by Congress Jan 12, 1903. Up to the close of the fiscal year the board had appropriated all but $198,922 of its entire accumulated income. The appropriations were as follows:

Endowments for universities and colleges for white persons	$11,672,460
Medical schools	2,670,874
Colleges and schools for negroes	811,781
Farmers' co-operative demonstration work in the South	716,077
Salaries and expenses, professors of secondary education	275,580
Colleges and schools for white persons, for current expenses	159,991
Girls' canning and poultry clubs in the South	113,751
Southern Education Board	97,126
Salaries and expenses, supervisors of rural schools for negroes	84,320
Salaries and expenses, rural school agents	70,645
Farmers' co-operative demonstration work in Maine	45,173
Rural organization work	36,646
Educational surveys	32,500
Farmers' co-operatinve demostration work in New Hampshire	24,593
Conferences	18,420
Home makers' club agents in Southern states (for colored persons)	15,000
Girls' and boys' clubs in Maine	11,205
Rural education	6,000
	$16,862,147

Mr. Rockefeller had given the board since its foundation $33,958,848, of which $30,918,063 was a general endowment and $3,040,784 was a reserve fund. The gross income from these funds for 1915 amounted to $2,230,425. From the Anna T. Jeanes fund administered by the board, the income was $7910.

The second installment report, issued Mar 21, gave a list of appropriations made during 1915, to colleges, as follows:

Vanderbilt University Nashville, Tenn., $300,000 toward a total fund of $1,000,000.

Goucher College, Baltimore, Md., $250,000 toward a total fund of $1,000,000.

Vassar College of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., $200,000 toward a total fund of $1,000,000.

Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, $150,000 toward a total fund of $600,000.

Denison University, Granville, Ohio, $125,000 toward a total fund of $500,000.

Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col., $125,000 toward a total fund of $500,000.

Pomona College, Claremont, Cal., $100,000 toward a total fund of $500,000.

Davidson College, Davidson, N. C., $25,000 toward a total fund of $100,000.

"The eight institutions named have undertaken to increase their funds to the extent of $5,200,000, the General Education Board assists by subscribing $1,275,000," says the report.

"Including the foregoing, the General Education Board had, since its organization and up to June 30, 1915, appropriated to colleges $11,672,460.16 toward total funds to be raised amounting to $54,475,525."

GERMANY

Eighteen of the 100 Socialist Deputies in the Reichstag bolted Mar 24 and founded a new party. They composed the minority, the ultra-radical wing, of the Socialist party.

This action, followed the expulsion of Deputy Haase by a Socialist caucus for breach of discipline. Haase interrupted the Reichstag President when the latter made a speech adjourning the session. The punishment meted out to him by the party was the same inflicted not long before on the ultra-radical leader, Dr. Liebknecht. The immediate cause of the split was the minority's attitude toward the government's moves aimed at a prevention of an open debate on the U-boat campaign which was demanded in two resolutions still before the House.

See also
JOACHIM FRANZ HUMBERT, PRINCE
NICARAGUA
POTASH—GERMANY

—Commerce

The total value of the exports from Germany to the United States, as declared at 23 American consulates and 14 consular agencies during 1915, amounted to $39,967,183, as compared with $156,406,714 in 1914 and $186,035,254 in 1913. The exports in 1914 were the smallest in value since 1906, when the total was $153,142,909. In reporting these statistics, Consul-General Julius G. Lay, of Berlin, said:

"There was a decrease from every German consular district. The largest decreases were naturally in those articles required for home consumption and whose export was forbidden. A larger number of articles needed for military purposes were placed under the embargo in 1915 than in 1914. As no general statistics can be compiled according to articles because of differences in the classification of the various consular export returns, it is impossible to itemize the articles of greatest decline except by districts."

The total value of the exports declared for shipment to the United States for the whole of 1914 and 1915, by consular districts, follows:

Districts—	1914.	1915.
Aix-la-Chapelle	$6,563,593	$2,304,324
Barmen	11,396,800	3,650,986
Berlin	16,250,291	4,357,843
Sorau	1,036,152	225,355
Bremen	1,702,126	143,165
Brake	757,290	8,306
Bremerhaven	98,134	16,284
Emden	68,575	155

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Breslau	855,908	246,020
Brunswick	5,314,388	898,109
Chemnitz	11,175,170	4,034,171
Coburg	2,819,228	757,077
Sonneberg	4,136,709	2,956,921
Cologne	4,318,799	794,023
Dresden	4,373,001	1,198,932
Erfurt	987,695	401,058
Frankfort-on-the-Main	12,182,629	2,760,040
Cassel	300,309	59,048
Wiesbaden	1,327,561	225,104
Hamburg	17,528,835	1,200,047
Kiel	13,394	1,091
Lubeck	287,522	8,724
Hanover	1,174,612	218,990
Kehl	4,594,483	979,280
Leipzig	6,316,673	2,241,795
Gera	2,053,577	391,712
Magdeburg	9,958,009	2,263,480
Mannheim	8,216,291	1,887,304
Neustadt	216,717	23,527
Munich	1,697,125	419,596
Nuremberg	7,056,586	2,275,764
Plauen	4,748,051	1,503,998
Markneukirchem	642,475	289,035
Stettin	150,854	2,512
Danzig	21,279	4,457
Konigsberg	2,022,047	211,304
Stuttgart	4,043,226	1,607,581
	$156,406,714	39,967,183

Of the total exports to the Philippine Islands in 1915, valued at $140,871, articles to the value of $76,704 were invoiced at the consulate general at Hamburg and $29,266 worth at Berlin. Of the total exports to Porto Rico, valued at $16,841, Hamburg sent $7,514 worth, and of the exports to Hawaii, amounting to $89,159. Bremen shipped $88,511 worth.

—Finance

Dr. Karl Helfferich, Sec. of the Imperial Treasury, introduced in the Reichstag, Mar 16, the new budget proposals and bill for new taxes, which were expected to bring in 10,000,000 marks ($2,500,000) each week by carrying on the war.

The Reichstag, Mar 25, passed an emergency budget for three months.

The Krupp firm led the subscriptions to the fourth German war loan by taking up 40,000,000 marks ($10,000,000) worth of bonds, was stated Mar 3.

Other early subscriptions to the loan were 30,000,000 marks ($7,500,000) by the Central Agricultural Loan Bank and 20,000,000 marks ($5,000,000), by the Nassauische Savings Bank The subscription period expired Mar 23.

Dr. Karl Helfferich announced, Mar 24, that subscriptions had reached more than 10,600,000,000 marks, ($2,650,000,000), not including subscriptions abroad and at the front.

See also
FINANCE—FOREIGN EXCHANGE

—Navy

It was announced, Mar 16, that Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, German Minister of the Navy, had retired Mar 13, and that Admiral von Capelle, Director of the Administration Department of the Admiralty, had been appointed his successor.

It was officially stated that this change did not signify any modification in the submarine policy of the German Government. Admiral von Tirpitz, credited by his enemies with being the author of the frightfullness campaign, was said to have initiated the submarine warfare through which so many non-combatants, women and children met their death at sea.

The Star of the Grand Commander, with Swords and Royal Order of the House of Hohenzollern, were conferred upon the retiring admiral and his name was ordered to remain on the naval list.

See also
VON CAPELLE, VICE-ADM. EDUARD

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

See
EMMA WILLARD SCHOOL
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
HALLORAN, MRS. MARY A.
LEASK, MRS. MARY
RHODES, ROBERT R.

GOTTI, Jerome Mary, Cardinal

Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of the Propaganda, died in Rome, Mar 19, in his eighty-second year.

GOWER, Lord Roland Sutherland

Lord Gower, sculptor and author, died in Tunbridge Wells, Eng., Mar 9, in his eighty-second year.

GREAT BRITAIN

Foreign Sec. Sir Edward Grey invited Lord Newton, Mar 2, to take charge of certain departments of the Foreign Office hitherto under Lord Robert Cecil, who had just been appointed Minister of Blockade.

Winston Spencer Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty and subsequently in the British army, sprang back into the Parliamentary arena, Mar 7, in a daring speech, answering First Lord of the Admiralty Balfour, who had just presented the naval estimates, and declaring that the Admiralty lacked driving force and must be revitalized before it was too late by bringing back Lord Fisher, the former First Sea Lord, to head the Admiralty adminstration.

Balfour replied with bitterness, Mar 8, and charged that Churchill had depleted the shipyards of their labor supply to aid recruiting.

In two by-elections, in Harborough, Leicestershire, Mar 23, and Hyde, Cheshire, the government was upheld. The Leicestershire contest was fought on compulsion for married men.

See also
ASQUITH, MRS. HERBERT
PRINCE OF WALES
"STANDARD," THE (NEWSPAPER)
STRIKES—GREAT BRITAIN
WOMEN EMPLOYMENT—GREAT BRITAIN

—Army

Harold J. Tennant, Under Sec. for War, introduced the army estimates bill in the House of Commons, Mar 14. The measure called for an army of 4,000,000 men, at an expense, including munitions, of £3,000,000 ($15,000,000) daily.

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—Compulsory military service

Premier Asquith and the Earl of Derby were criticised severely at a large meeting in London, Mar 16, of married men who had attested for service in the army. Speakers declared there were still 2,000,000 men available and that the married men would refuse to serve until Premier Asquith redeemed his pledge to bring out the single men before the others were called to the colors.

Nine groups of married men who attested for service under the Derby plan were to join the colors on May 5, it was announced Mar 31. The groups concerned were Nos. 33 to 41, consisting of men from 27 to 35 years of age.

It was the calling out of these men before all eligible single men had joined the army that caused much agitation throughout the country. In consequence of this feeling an earlier summons issued to these men was canceled.

See also
GREAT BRITAIN—DERBY RECRUITING CAMPAIGN

—Derby recruiting campaign

Mar 1, the last day for the voluntary enlistment in the British Army of single men, showed a steady flow of recruits, but no rush to enroll at the last moment such as had been expected.

Keen disappointment as to the results was expressed in the House of Lords, Mar 2, by the Earl of Derby, former chief of the recruiting service. He laid the chief blame for the failure to achieve the full results he had aimed at to the easy exemptions of single men, belonging especially to the so-called starred trades—men required for work on necessities required by the government—and agriculturists.

See also
GREAT BRITAIN—COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

—Economy campaign

A great meeting was held in the Guildhall at London, Mar 1, to inaugurate a national savings campaign. The Lord Mayor presided and the speakers included Earl Kitchener, Sec. of State for War; A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty; Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Lord Kitchener said:

"We want just as many men as we can get as soldiers. We are bound to take all the men that can possibly be spared from industry, agriculture and commerce. We cannot produce all our ordinary peace time requirements. Either the population must go short of many things or the army must go short of munitions and other indispensable things.

"Are civilians prepared to let their brothers in the trenches endure hardships while they are not ready to make small sacrifices of harder work, increased effort and increased economy?"

—Embargo

"According to a proclamation of Mar 16, the exportation of certain sugars, formerly under embargo to all destinations but British possessions and protectorates, was prohibited to all destinations. The new item, slightly changed, reads as follows:

Additional articles under the same prohibition are the following: Acetic acid, cinematograph films, ferromolybdenum, ferrosilicon, ferrotungsten, gramophone and other sound producing records, photographic sensitive film plates and printing paper (whether exposed or not) platinum, salts of radium and tungsten.

"The exportation of manufactured fuel was prohibited to all non-British destinations after Mar 27. Clinical thermometers, ramie stockings, and ramie fabrics for the manufacture of gas mantles, surgical instruments, and ray apparatus may be exported only to British destinations.

"The following articles were added to the list of goods, of which the exportation was prohibited to countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal; Absinthe; certain chemicals, viz., barium sulphate, calcium sulphate, iron sulphates, sodium sulphate and bisulphate (including niter cake) and strontium sulphate; glucose and malt sugar; salt, rock and white, except table salt."

—Finance

At the close of the fiscal year, Mar 31, the government issued a report showing that the total revenue of the United Kingdom for the year amounted to £336,766,824, being an increase of £110,072,744 over 1915. The largest increase was in property and income tax, including the supertax, which was £58,921,000.

The principal items of revenue during the year 1915 were as follows: Customs, £59,606,000; excise, £61,210,000; inheritance tax, £31,035,000; stamp tax, £6,764,000; land tax, £2,650,000; income tax, £128,320,000; post office, £33,900,000; excess profits tax, £140,000. Crown lands, £550,000; Suez Canal stock, £2,432,000; land value duties, £363,000; miscellaneous, £9,797,000; total, £336,767,000. This total is about £31,000,000 above the estimates made by Chancellor McKenna, Sept, 1915.

In addition the second installment of the income tax and a large part of the excess profits tax were still to be collected and added to the receipts for 1915. The small amount thus far collected from the excess profits tax was one of the surprising features of the statement, indicating the difficulties of adjusting this tax.

As the full benefit of recent taxation would not be felt for some months, there was a probability that the revenues for the new fiscal years commencing Apr 1, would yield £450,000,000, or more than double the yield prior to the war.

Regarding expenditures the statement showed that £1,559,000,000 had been spent or £31,000,000 less than the estimates. This, added to the gain of £31,000,000 in revenue, showed the year ending £62,000,000 to the good as compared with the estimates. The Treasury receipts recently were swelled considerably by sales of Treasury bills and Exchequer bonds. The continued purchase of these securities was expected largely to finance the war. For some time certain sections

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of the financial community had been inclined to the belief that a war loan would be postponed for the present.

—Prize courts

Sir Samuel Evans, president of the Prize Court, Mar 27 awarded to the officers and crew of the British auxiliary cruiser *Carmania* $10,575 as prize bounty for the sinking of the German auxiliary cruiser *Cap Trafalgar*, destroyed by the *Carmania* in South American waters in Sep 1914. The bounty was estimated on the basis of 423 persons on board the *Cap Trafalgar* when she sank.

This was the first application ever heard in the Prize Court for prize bounty.

The bounty was awarded under the order in council of Mar, 1915, in which King George declared his intention to grant a bounty to the officers and crews of such of his ships of war as actually were present at the taking or destroying of an armed hostile ship, the bounty to be calculated at the rate of $25 for each person on board the hostile ship, at the commencement of the engagement.

The sanction of the court was necessary before the bounty could be collected.

See also
EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN—MAIL SEIZURES

"GREIF"-"ALCANTARA" ENGAGEMENT

The following British official statement was issued Mar 25:

An engagement occurred on Feb 29 in the North Sea between the armed German raider *Greif*, disguised as a Norwegian merchant vessel and the British armed merchant cruiser *Alcantara*, Capt. T. E. Wardle. It resulted in the loss of both vessels, the German raider being sunk by gunfire and the *Alcantara* apparently by a torpedo.

Five German officers and 115 men were picked up and taken prisoner out of the total complement, believed to have been over 300. The British losses amounted to five officers and 69 men.

During the whole engagement the enemy fired over the Norwegian colors, painted on the side of the ship.

Three German steamships are listed under the name of *Greif*. The largest, a vessel of 1165 tons gross, is 235 feet long, was built in 1912 and owned in Bremen.

After the British armed merchantman *Alcantara* had engaged the *Greif* and been rendered helpless by a shell which shattered her rudder, one of her consorts, the *Andes*, appeared and made it impossible for the *Greif* to escape. A third British vessel of the light cruiser type, attracted by the sound of firing, appeared on the scene. The *Andes* had the *Greif* afire fore and aft, and the raider blew up with a terrific explosion. The theory was that she carried a cargo of mines, which ignited when the fire reached them.

HAIRE, Robert W.

Rev. Robert W. Haire, of South Dakota, a pioneer advocate of the initiative and referendum died Mar 4, aged 70 years.

HAISELDEN, Harry J., M.D.

Because of alleged unethical conduct in connection with his refusal to operate on a child named Bollinger, whose physical defects he declared were irreparable (chiefly in publishing a newspaper story of the case, and posing for moving pictures), Dr. Harry J. Haiselden was expelled from the Chicago Medical Society on charges preferred by the ethical committee of the society, the expulsion occurring at a general meeting held Mar 14.

HALLORAN, Mrs. Mary A.

A bequest of more than $300,000 to the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, for the establishing of a branch of St. Vincent's Hospital at Stanford, Dutchess County, for the treatment of sufferers from cancer, was provided in the will of Mrs. Mary A. Halloran, made public Mar 18.

HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar

Oscar Hammerstein filed, Mar 25, in New York City, his schedules in bankruptcy. They showed that his known liabilities amounted to $281,420, of which $90,150 were secured and $188,899 unsecured, and $1200 were duties due the United States government. His assets nominally amounted to $564,382, of which $500,000 was calculated on 19 patents, $31,032 was a judgment against A. Constantine, of Los Angeles, and $33,350 was represented by claims, of which $25,000 was against the National Bridge Works in a suit for damages, $8000 was against Maria Borrentos for money advanced, and $350 was against R. E. Johnston. Mr. Hammerstein also had an equity in 4995 shares of the Hammerstein Opera Company, subject to the rights of the Mutual Bank and Mrs Oscar Hammerstein.

HARDINGE, Henry Charles Hardinge, Viscount

See
INDIA

HILLIS, Dr. Newell Dwight

Papers in a libel suit for $50,000 brought by Harry M. Hillis against his uncle, the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, were filed Mar 14 in the office of the Kings County Clerk. Harry M. Hillis was a brother of Percy D. Hillis, whose suit for $50,000 against Dr. Hillis had been pending in the Kings County Supreme Court since the fall of 1915.

It was announced Mar 29 that an agreement had been reached between Dr. Hillis and his nephews. How much was involved in the settlement was not stated.

HOLLAND

—Finance

The Second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament adopted Mar 14 without division a war loan bill for 125,000,000 gulden ($50,000,000).

HOME RULE QUESTION

See
IRELAND

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HOSPITAL SHIPS

See

"Elektra," Destruction of the

"Portugal," Destruction of the

HOURS OF LABOR

See

Silkworkers

HOUSE, Col. Edward M.

Colonel E. M. House, who sailed for Europe on Dec 28 on a confidential mission for President Wilson, arrived in New York City Mar 5.

HUGHES, Sir Sam

See

Canada—War fraud inquiry

IMMIGRATION

—Burnett Immigration bill

In spite of President Wilson's opposition to the literacy test of the immigration bill, the President having stated in 1915 that this provision was the cause of his veto, the House, Mar 27, showed its approval of the test by a vote of 225 to 82, or considerably more than the two-thirds needed to override the President's veto. The vote came on a motion by Representative Sabath, of Illinois, to strike out the literacy test provision.

The literacy test bars, with a few exceptions, all aliens over sixteen years old physically capable of reading who cannot read the English language or some other language or dialect.

After Representative Sabath of Illinois had made an ineffectual effort to strike from the measure the literacy test clause the House Mar 30 passed the Burnett immigration bill by a vote of 308 to 87. Representative Sabath's motion to recommit the bill and eliminate the literacy clause was defeated by 284 to 107, cast along non-partisan lines.

INCOME TAX

It was announced by the Treasury Department Mar 25, that fixed penalties would be accepted in compromises with corporations, persons, and withholding agents who had failed to make returns under the income tax law within the prescribed periods, as follows:

For the year 1914—$10 from corporations, $5 from individuals or withholding agents.

For the year 1915—$20 from corporations, $20 from individuals or withholding agents.

For the years 1916 and 1915: $30 from corporations, $25 from individuals or withholding agents.

The minimum amounts stated above apply only to those cases where there was no intention to evade the law or escape taxation. Form 656 must be used in transmitting all income tax offers in compromise to this office. Particular attention is called to the necessity for the proper filling in of all information called for on Form 656. Offers in compromise cannot receive favorable consideration in cases where returns for the year in question have not been filed, in such cases the recommendation that the offer be accepted should be made "subject to the filing of the return." Each offer in compromise should be accompanied by an affidavit in which the proponent should state briefly the cause of the delinquency. Where affidavits allege facts showing that no delinquency was incurred or recite circumstances which warrant relief from specific penalty the offer should be returned unless there are facts in the possession of the collector at variance with the contentions made by the proponent, in which event a statement of facts should be noted.

INDIA

Is was announced, Mar 23, that Lord Hardinge would be appointed a Knight of the Garter on his retirement as Viceroy of India.

INDIANS

—Appropriation bill

The Senate, Mar 28, passed the Indian bill carrying $12,000,000.

INDUSTRIAL PREPARDEDNESS

The committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board, which aimed to co-ordinate for defense the nation's industrial resources, opened permanent offices in New York City, Mar 14. The committee was composed of H. E. Coffin, W. L. Saunders, W. Le Roy Emmet, B. G. Lamme, Thomas Robins, B. B. Thayer and Lawrence Addicks, who represented mining, electrical, mechanical and chemical science. The chief immediate work of the preparedness committee was the forming of State boards, of five men each, in every State. The personnel of these boards, the members of the committee said, would be nominated by the State membership of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the American Chemical Society. These scientific bodies had about 30,000 members, who, through the agencies of the proposed State boards, would undertake to make an inventory of the industrial and transit resources of each state.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.

See

Thompson committee investigation

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Senator Newlands, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, introduced in the Senate, Mar 12, a bill to increase the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The bill would also radically revise the method of procedure for the commission by permitting it to divide to consider business coming before it. The measure, however, is in conformity with the recommendation made by the Commission in its annual report to Congress.

INVENTIONS BOARD

See

France—War inventions committee

IOWA

See

Tipping legislation—Iowa

IRELAND

The operation of Ireland's Home Rule Act, passed shortly before the outbreak of the war, and already twice postponed, was postponed, Mar 1, by an order-in-council for six months, unless the war should be ended before that time.

The situation in Ireland was said by the London *Morning Post*, Mar 16, to be serious

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on account of the activity of the Sinn Fein society. It asserted a vigorous campaign against recruiting was being carried out without serious hindrance in the west and south and that several persons had been indicted and tried but had been acquitted.

A. Monahan of Galway, organizer of Sinn Fein volunteers, had been served by the military authorities with an expulsion order, according to despatches from Dublin, Mar 27. He was commanded to leave Ireland within six days. E. Blythe and William Rellowes were served with similar notices.

IRIGOYEN, Hipolito

See
ARGENTINA

JANE, Fred T.

Fred T. Jane, author and journalist, died at Southsea, England, Mar 8, aged 45 years.

JAPAN

—Army

Lieutenant General Ichinosuke Oka, Minister of War, resigned, Mar 30, owing to ill health, and was succeeded by Lieutenant General Ken-Ichi Oshima, who had held the post of Vice Minister of War.

JITNEY BUSSES

New Jersey

Majority and minority leaders of the House united, Mar 8, in support of the committee substitute for the Kates bill to regulate jitney busses and passed the measure by a vote of 39 to 9.

JOACHIM Frank Humbert, Prince

The marriage of Prince Joachim, the fifth son of Emperor William, and Princess Marie Augustine, daughter of Prince Edward of Anhalt, was celebrated, Mar 11, in the royal castle of Bellevue in the presence of the German Empress, the Duke and Duchess of Anhalt, and other relatives. Emperor William was not present.

Prince Joachim was 25 years old on Dec 15, and is a captain in the Fourteenth Regiment of Hussars. He was the only unmarried child of the Emperor. Princess Marie Augustine is the eldest of the four children of Prince Edward of Anhalt, and was born June 10, 1898. She is a niece of the reigning Duke, Frederick II, of Anhalt.

KARL, Tom

Tom Karl, retired opera singer, died in Rochester, N. Y., Mar 19.

KIENZLE, Herbert

See
FAY, ROBERT CASE

KNIGHT, William Angus

Professor William Angus Knight, teacher of moral philosophy and English literature, died in England, Mar 4, aged 80 years.

"LA PROVENCE," Destruction of

It was announced at the French Ministry of Marine, Mar 3, that there were nearly 4000 men on board the French auxiliary cruiser *La Provence* when she was sunk in the Mediterranean on Feb 26. As the Ministry of Marine on Feb 29 announced that the number of survivors was estimated at 870, it is indicated that upwards of 3130 lives were lost. It was stated that on board the *La Provence* were the staff of the Third Colonial Infantry Regiment, the Third Battalion, the Second Company of the First Battalion, the Second Machine Gun Company and one extra company, in all nearly 4000 men.

The loss of more than three thousand lives is the greatest ocean disaster of modern times. Up to the present the largest number of lives ever lost in one wreck was in the case of the *Titanic* (1595 lost, 743 saved).

LABBE, Léon

Dr. Léon Labbé, surgeon, member of the Institute of France and Senator for the Department of the Orne, died in Paris, Mar 21. He was born in 1832.

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES

See
COAL MINERS
STRIKES

LADD, Edwin Fremont

See
NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

LAND BANKS

See
RURAL CREDITS

LEASK, Mrs. May

About $240,000 was left to religious, educational and charitable institutions in the will of Mrs. May Leask, filed Mar 23 in New York City in the Surrogates' court. Mrs. Leask, who was the wife of George Leask, a banker, died on March 16.

"LEITERAN PUSHTCHING," Destruction of the

The following official announcement was made by the War Office on Mar 12:

On Mar 9 two Russian destroyers, reconnoitering near Varna, Bulgaria, were attacked by submarines, which sank the destroyer *Leiteran Pushtching*. Part of her crew was rescued by the other destroyer.

The *Leiteran Pushtching* was 210 feet in length and displaced 326 tons. Her complement in peace times was sixty-seven men.

LIBEL

See
ASQUITH, MRS. HERBERT
HILLIS, DR. NEWELL DWIGHT

LOANS

See
RURAL CREDITS

McCURDY, Richard Aldrich

Richard A. McCurdy, formerly president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, died Mar 6 at his home in Morristown, N. J., aged 81 years.

MADDOX, Samuel T.

Samuel T. Maddox, justice of the Supreme Court of New York, died Mar 12, aged 63.

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"MANCHESTER ENGINEER" case

The British vessel *Manchester Engineer* was torpedoed Mar 27. All on board, including two Americans, were saved. Both American citizens made affidavits that the *Manchester Engineer* was torpedoed without warning.

MANCHURIA

See
RAILROADS—CHINA

MARMITE

Literally a pot. A term applied by French soldiers to a large shell; first appeared in a *"Dictionnaire Militaire"* in 1758.

"MATOPPO" CASE

Ernest Schiller, a lone German stowaway, held up the captain and fifty-six members of the crew of the British steamer *Matoppo*, Mar 29, compelling them, at the point of a revolver, to change the course of the vessel and land him at the Delaware Breakwater, after he had rifled the ship's safe and taken their valuables.

He held his piratical sway for nineteen hours unhampered, but in trying to escape ashore he was cornered by a pilot boat and a coast patrol launch and surrendered without firing a shot.

As the act of piracy was committed outside the three-mile limit, it was thought that the United States government might claim no jurisdiction in the matter and hand the German over to the British authorities.

Captain Bergner explained that it was not only fear of Schiller's supposed mines and bombs that kept him and his crew under subjection, but that he figured the man surely would have to sleep in a dav or two when he could be placed in irons without bloodshed.

Fearing attempts at rescue, the police, Mar 31, removed Schiller from the town jail at Lewes, Delaware, and took him to New York.

MAXWELL, Gen. Sir John G.

See
EUROPEAN WAR—EGYPTIAN OPERATIONS

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

See
CHOLERA
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
HAISELNDEN, HARRY J., M.D.
SYPHILIS

MENGES, Gen. von

The death was announced at Breslau, Mar 14, of Gen. von Menges, of Wuerttemberg. He was 70 years old. In 1905 Gen. von Menges came into prominence through the activities of the German Fleet Society.

MEXICO

Border troubles culminated in Mar, in an unprovoked attack on a U. S. border town by Gen. Villa and a band of desperados. With the consent of Gen. Carranza, an expedition into Mexico was undertaken by the United States to capture the raiders.

At 4.30 o'clock on the morning of Mar 9, a band of 1500 Mexicans under Gen. Villa, crossed the border and attacked the town of Columbus, New Mexico, and the camp where the Thirteenth U. S. Cavalry was stationed. The Mexican raiders crept past the camp without being discovered and had looted the post office and several stores, set fire to several houses and shot a number of civilians before our troops got into action. After two hours looting, the raiders withdrew across the Mexican border leaving 11 civilians and 8 U. S. soldiers dead as well as 27 of their own men.

The U. S. troops pursued Villa across the border where more fighting took place in which some forty Villistas were killed.

On the following day President Wilson and his cabinet decided to send a punitive expedition into Mexico.

A note from Gen. Carranza was presented to the State Department, Mar 11, "requesting the necessary permission for Mexican forces to cross into American territory in pursuit of those bandits, acknowledging due reciprocity in regard to forces of the United States crossing into Mexican territory if the raid effected at Columbus should unfortunately be repeated at any other points of the border." Carranza also issued a manifesto, Mar 12, to the effect that he would forbid the pursuit of Villa on Mexican soil unless the reciprocal right should be granted to Mexico. President Wilson, Mar 12, agreed to Carranza's terms.

The punitive expedition, reported to number about 6000, entered Mexico, Mar 15, in two columns. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing with about 4000 men crossed the border south of Columbus, while Col. George A. Dodd, heading a smaller column, crossed some distance west of Columbus, near Hachita.

Col. Dodd's column, reached Casas Grandes, Mar 17, having penetrated 60 miles into Mexico in two days.

Major Gen. Funston, Mar 17, asked Washington to secure Carranza's permission to ship in supplies to the punitive expedition over Mexican railroads.

Aeroplanes were sent out to scout for Villa.

The detachment that headed south from Casas Grandes on the road along which Villa was reported to be advancing was one of three subdivisions operating south of Casas Grandes. One column was sent toward Lake Babricora, seventy miles south of Casas Grandes and somewhat to the west. The two other detachments moved as one to Galena, south and east of Casas Grandes, and there separated, one continuing in a more easterly direction toward Carmen, sixty-five miles from Casas Grandes, and the other south toward Cruces, fifty miles from Casas Grandes, which now became the advanced base of the expeditionary forces.

Gen. Funston, Mar 21, at Gen. Pershing's suggestion appealed to the War Department for more troops, and the 5th Cavalry was ordered to Mexico to protect the one hundred mile line of communications. On Mar 24 two columns of Gen. Pershing's force were reported 120 miles southeast of Casas Grandes.

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President Wilson appealed to the country Mar 25, for aid in thwarting a conspiracy which he declared had been organized to plunge the United States into war with Mexico. In a formal statement issued at the White House the President charged that a campaign of falsehood was being carried on through the newspapers of the country "for the purpose of bringing about intervention in the interest of certain American owners of Mexican property."

President Wilson expressed the hope that the people of the United States would be on their guard against crediting any story coming from the border and he entreated the editors of newspapers that they "make it a matter of patriotism and conscience to test the source and authenticity of every report they receive from that quarter."

Villa was checked near Namiquipa by Mexican troops but escaped Mar 26.

The bandit and his men headed into the Madera Valley, which runs south from the Namiquipa country toward Guerrero. The Americans were 250 miles below the border and as far south as Chihuahua city.

Col. Dodd's column was shifted, Mar 28, from the eastern slope of the Sierra Madre to the Pacific slope and began to operate out of Madera as a base in Santa Catherina cañon, the "Seven Hills" district, and Babricora.

Mar 29, Gen. Carranza granted the renewed request of the State Department for permission to use the Mexican Northwestern Railroad in carrying out the pursuit. Gen. Carranza received the new request that morning. His answer was in Washington before dark.

He agreed to permit the use of Mexican railroads for the transportation of supplies, but refused to allow guards on the trains and provided that the supplies must be shipped from one American to another, neither of whom should be directly connected with the army.

With a single dissenting vote in the House and none in the Senate, Congress, Mar 28, passed and sent to the White House for the President's signature the urgent deficiency bill, appropriating $8,611,502 for expenses in connection with the army's punitive expedition into Mexico and the recruiting of the additional 20,000 men to bring the regulars up to maximum strength.

Three hundred and seventy-five Democrats and Republicans in the House voted for the bill, and Representative Meyer London, Socialist of New York, voted against it, when Representative Mann, the minority leader, asked for a roll call to demonstrate that there was no difference of opinion on the question of national defense or the protection of the troops.

Villa attacked the town of Guerrero, Mar 27, put to death 172 men in the garrison and held others under guard intending to kill them. During the engagement Villa was shot through the leg but escaped. Two days later he was surprised at Guerrero, in an attack by a flying detachment of American cavalry under Col. Dodd. He was badly defeated, and seriously wounded, and fled to the mountains with Colonel Dodd's men in hot pursuit. His chief military commander, General Eliseo Hernandez, was killed in the fight.

The attack was a surprise. The Villa troops were driven in a ten-mile running fight and retreated to mountains northwest of railroad where they separated into small bands. Large number of Carranzista prisoners who were being held for execution were liberated during the fight. In order to reach Guerrero Dodd marched fifty-five miles in seventeen hours, and carried on fight for five hours.

Gen. Felix Diaz, nephew of the former President of Mexico, was reported to have landed in Mexico, Mar 29, at the head of an expedition which was planning to start immediately a revolution against the Carranza de facto government. The expedition went ashore on the Gulf coast of Mexico, near the boundary lines between the States of Tabasco and Campeche. The party was said to be small, but composed of well-trained men with sufficient arms and ammunition.

General Carranza, Mar 1, named Juan Sanchez Azcona to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Europe with diplomatic jurisdiction over Great Britain, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Portugal. Senor Azcona was formerly private secretary to the late President Madero, and for many years was a leading Liberal and a well known editor.

See also
ROOSEVELT, THEODORE

MILITARY TRAINING

New Jersey

The Pierson bill, providing that military instruction shall be given in high schools to male pupils, while the girls shall be taught nursing and hygiene, passed the Jersey House, Mar 8, by a vote of 37 to 10, but was defeated in the Senate, Mar 16, 13 to 6.

MINES (at sea)

Floating mines, equipped with what at first appear to be periscopes, were said in Mar to be used by the Germans in the hope that the mines would be rammed. There is a $2500 reward offered by the British Admiralty for ramming a submarine.

"MINNEAPOLIS," Destruction of the

The Atlantic Transport liner *Minneapolis*, for some time in the British government service, was sunk Mar 22 by a submarine in the Mediterranean. Eleven lives were lost. The *Minneapolis* was a steamer of 13,543 tons gross. She was built in 1900 at Belfast.

"MOEWE" (Raider)

The German commerce raider *Moewe* returned to Williamshaven Mar 5. She had on board 199 prisoners and 1,000,000 marks in gold bars.

The vessel captured the following enemy steamers, the greater part of which were sunk and a small part of which were sent as prizes to neutral ports:

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The British steamers *Corbridge*, 3687 tons; *Author*, 3496 tons; *Trader*, 3608 tons; *Ariadne*, 3035 tons; *Dromonby*, 3627 tons; *Farringford*, 3146 tons; *Clan MacTavish*, 5816 tons; *Appam*, 7781 tons; *Westburn*, 3300 tons; *Horace*, 3335 tons; *Flamenco*, 4629 tons; *Saxon Prince*, 3471 tons; the British sailing vessel *Edinburgh*, 1473 tons; the French steamer *Maroni*, 3109 tons; and the Belgian steamer *Luxembourg*, 4322 tons.

At several points on enemy coast the *Moewe* also laid out mines to which, among others, the battleship *King Edward VII* fell victim.

Count von Dohna, the *Moewe's* commander, was awarded the Iron Cross of the First Class, and the members of the crew received the Iron Cross of the Second Class.

First Lord of the Admiralty Arthur H. Balfour announced in the House of Commons, Mar 7, that the *Moewe* succeeded in reaching a home port by going around Iceland.

See also
"APPAM" CASE

MORSE, Anson Daniel

Anson Daniel Morse, Winkley professor of history at Amherst College since 1892, died Mar 15. He was born in 1846.

MOUNET-SULLY, Jean

Jean Mounet-Sully, French tragedian and dean of the Comédie Français, died in Paris, Mar 3, aged 75 years.

MUHLENBERG, Brig.-Gen. John Cameron

Brig.-Gen. John Cameron Muhlenberg, retired, died in Washington, D. C., Mar 14, aged 67 years.

MULRY, Thomas M.

Thomas M. Mulry, president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, of New York, a former president of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, died Mar 10.

MURRAY, Gen. Sir Archibald J.

See
EUROPEAN WAR—EGYPTIAN OPERATIONS

NA POOH

There is nothing more, or, the end; a term that allied soldiers in France use for the French phrase, *"Il n'y a plus."* Pronounced rapidly by French soldiers, this sounded like "na pooh" to the British and Americans who soon began using it that way among themselves.

NASH, John McLean

John McLean Nash, treasurer of Columbia University for more than 30 years, died Mar 8, aged 67 years.

NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

See
GASOLINE

NECROLOGY

For the deaths of Mar, '16, *See:*
BALLET, Gilbert
BROOKE, Rev. Stofford Augustus
BROWN, William G.
CAIRD, Sir James Key
CHAMBERLAIN, Hiram S.
CHOVEAU, Charles F. X. Alexander
COOK, Walter
DANBY, Frank, pseud, *See* Frankau, Mrs. Julia.
DAVIS, Henry Gassaway
DAWSON, William Mercer Owens
DAY, Brig.-Gen. Nicholas Wyckoff
DORSEY, Stephen W.
EATON, Seymour
ELIZABETH, Queen of Rumania, *See* "pseud SYLVA, Carmen"
EMMOTT, George Henry
FINNEY, Frederick Morton
FRANKAU, Mrs. Julia
GOTTI, Jerome Mary, Cardinal
GOWER, Lord Roland Sutherland
HAIRE, Robert W.
JANE, Fred T.
KARL, Tom
KNIGHT, William Angus
LABBE, Léon
McCURDY, Richard Aldrich
MADDOX, Samuel T.
MENGES, Gen. von
MORSE, Anson Daniel
MOUNET-SULLY, Jean
MUHLENBERG, Brig.-Gen. John Cameron
MULRY, Thomas M.
NASH, John McLean
NOBLE, Brig.-Gen. Charles Henry
PALMER, George W.
RODMAN, William Louis, M.D.
SCARSDALE, Rev. Alfred Nathaniel
SHIVELY, Benjamin Franklin
SMITH, Brig.-Gen. William Sooy.
"SYLVA, Carmen," pseud
THUNDERCLOUD, Chief
THURLOW, Thomas John Howell-Thurlow-Cummings-Bruce, Baron
VOORHEES, Theodore
WALKER, Rear-Adm. Asa
WERNER, William E.
WOLF, Henry

NEGROES

An ordinance providing for segregation of the white and negro races in Oklahoma City, Okl., was passed, Mar 28, by the city commissioners and became effective immediately. It provided that if 75 per cent of the occupants of a block are of one color no member of the other race would be permitted to buy or own property in that block.

NETHERLANDS

See
HOLLAND

NEUTRALITY

See
WIRELESS TELEGRAPH—NEUTRALITY

"NEVADA" (battleship)

The superdreadnought *Nevada*, the most powerful American warship ready for action, was placed in commission at the Charleston Navy Yard, Mar 11.

NEW JERSEY

See
JITNEY BUSSES—NEW JERSEY
MILITARY TRAINING—NEW JERSEY
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—NEW JERSEY

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NEW YORK CITY
—Subway
See
THOMPSON COMMITTEE INVESTAGATION

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

Announcement was made, Mar 1, that the suit of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company against John L. Billard of Meriden, Conn., and his associates had been settled out of court by the payment of $1,250,000 cash by the defendants to the plaintiff. Settlement was taken generally to mean that Mr. Billard and his associates had been forced to admit that they were acting as agents of the New Haven company in the famous shift of Boston and Maine Railroad Company stock from the American Express Company to the New Haven to Billard and then to the Boston Railroad Holding Company in 1908 and 1909.

NEW YORK STATE
See
PRISONS—NEW YORK STATE
PROHIBITION—NEW YORK STATE
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—NEW YORK STATE

"NEW YORK TIMES"
See
THEATER—RIGHT OF EXCLUSION FROM THEATER

NEWSPAPERS
See
"STANDARD, THE" (NEWSPAPER)

NICARAGUA

That Germany, in order to secure control of the interocean canal route, had sought to foment a revolution in Nicaragua and return the ex-Dictator Zelaya to power, was revealed in an official Blue Book published in Managua, Mar 12. The German chargé and consul were even declared to have been involved in a conspiracy to assassinate President Diaz and his Cabinet as part of this program.

NIKOLAIEVSK, Siberia

A cablegram announced, Mar 21, that on June 14 the port of Nikolaievsk, at the mouth of the Amur River in Siberia, would be opened for navigation, and would provide a new channel for placing American goods on the Russian market. From this port, goods would be transported up the Amur River to Stretyinsk, where connection is made with a railroad line, linked to the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

NITROGEN

The Naval Consulting Board discussed the nitrogen situation, Mar 8, and wired a resolution to Sec. of the Navy Daniels urging him to impress upon the President the need of immediate action to secure for this country an adequate supply of nitrogen products, pronounced vital to the military and agricultural interests of the country.

NOBLE, Brig.-Gen. Charles Henry

Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Noble, U.S.A., retired, died Mar 4, aged 73 years.

NONCOMBATANTS
See
EUROPEAN WAR—LOSSES—GREAT BRITAIN

NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Dr. Edwin Fremont Ladd was elected, Mar 12, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo to succeed J. H. Worst, deposed. Dr. Ladd would remain as commissioner of the food department of the State.

OPERA
See
HAMMERSTEIN, OSCAR

OSBORNE, Thomas Mott
See
SING SING PRISON, NEW YORK STATE

PAINTINGS
See
GAINSBOROUGH, THOMAS

"PALEMBANG," Destruction of the

The steamship *Palembang*, bound from Rotterdam to Java, was torpedoed, Mar 18, near Galloper Lights, in the Thames estuary. All the crew was saved. The *Palembang* was the second Dutch steamship sunk within three days.

PALMER, George W.

George W. Palmer, former representative in Congress from New York, died Mar 2, aged 98 years.

PANAMA CANAL

Passage of the collier *Mars*, the repair ship *Prometheus* and the new fuel ship *Maumee* of the United States navy through the Panama Canal, Mar 27, marked the beginning of the restoration of traffic conditions. These vessels drew not more than 22 feet of water.

—Railroad competition

The Interstate Commerce Commission, Mar 14, granted authority to the transcontinental rail lines to establish a rate of 65 cents per 100 pounds from Pittsburgh territory to Pacific coast ports on all iron and steel articles which had been taking a rate from Chicago to said ports of 55 cents. The rate from Pittsburgh was 73.9 cents, and the rail lines desired to reduce this to 55 cents in order to meet the water competition through the canal. The reduction was protested by a number of steamship lines operating through the canal. The testimony of the Luckenbach Steamship Company showed that the water rate from New York to Pacific coast ports on a majority of the important articles in the iron and steel list was 30 cents per 100 pounds during the months of 1914 that the canal was open. In Feb, 1915, so much freight was being offered to boat lines that the three main steamship companies operating between the two coasts, the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, the Luckenbach Steamship Company and W. R. Grace & Co., began a systematic increase in many of their rates. These increases in water rates, the Commission pointed out, were said to be due in part to the

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fact that more freight was being offered to the boats than the boats in service could well carry, and in part to a conviction upon the part of the water lines that they had unnecessarily depressed the rates between the two coasts. War conditions in Europe created a demand for ships in the overseas trade, and many of the coast vessels were diverted into the more lucrative field.

More recently, it was pointed out, the conditions existing as to the rates by water between the two coasts had been abnormal. The Tehuantepec Railroad was not available as a link in a through route on account of war conditions in Mexico. The Panama Railroad was not in condition to handle the traffic which the steamboat lines could bring to it. Many of the boats that had used the canal were not equipped with fuel capacity or are not of such seagoing character as to undertake the long and rather perilous route through the Straits of Magellan. Under these circumstances the rates were again increased by the boat lines on these articles to figures varying from 45 to 50 cents per 100 pounds, which were, the Commission was advised, the rates in effect.

PANAMA, Republic of

A formal request was made of President Wilson, early in Mar, on the part of the faction of the Liberal Party, headed by First Vice President Rodolfo Chiari and the Conservatives, for the supervision of the Panaman Presidential election in July by the United States. The reason was declared to be that a fair and impartial election would be impossible owing to the possession of the election machinery and the control of the national police by followers of President Porras, who were supporting the candidacy of Dr. Ramon Valdez, formerly Vice-President. The position of the Porras adherents was generally believed to be against American supervision. Their opponents declared that the United States was obligated by treaty provisions to supervise the election.

PARCEL POST

Argentina

Postmaster Morgan of N. Y. announced, Mar 21, that admissible liquids and oils, pastes, salves and other articles easily liquefiable might be sent by international parcel post from the United States to Argentina, and from that country to the United States, provided the articles were packed in accordance with the requirements for such articles in the domestic mails. Circulars containing full information upon the subject may be obtained at any post office station.

—Suspension of international service

Postmaster Morgan, in Mar, issued a list of countries to which parcel post service was temporarily suspended or interrupted on account of the war. The service with Belgium, Germany, Austria and Hungary was suspended. No parcel post mail was being sent from this country to the Netherlands at the time, but the service was the subject of correspondence between the United States and the Netherlands Postal Administrations. Parcel post mail for the following French Departments was being declined: Aisne, Ardennes, Aube, Haute-Marne, Haute-Saonne, Marne, Meurthe et Moselle, Meuse, Nord, Oise, Pas de Calais, Seine et Marne, Somme and Vosges.

PARDO, José

See
PERU

"PATRIA" case

The French steamer *Patria* of the Fabre Line, carrying among her passengers 29 Americans, including an American consul, was attacked without warning by a submarine off the Algerian coast on Mar 1. A torpedo directed at the *Patria* missed the ship by about thirty feet, according to affidavits, made by the captain and crew.

PEACE

See
FORD PEACE EXPEDITION

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

See
ACCIDENT PREVENTION—PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

PERSIA

The Persian Premier, Firman Firma, resigned Mar 9 and was succeeded by Sipah Salar, formerly the Sipahdar, a Russophile.

Prince Firman Firma was made Premier of Persia Dec, 1915. Sipahdar is a former Premier and Minister of War. He is the leader of the Nationalists in Persia and once held the post of Governor of Teheran.

"PERSIA" case

Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, stated in the House of Commons, Mar 8, that because the services of every officer and seaman were urgently needed afloat, the board had reconsidered the question of holding a formal investigation into the loss of the steamer *Persia*, as it was thought that an investigation would not produce sufficient results to justify the further detention of the officers and crew ashore or the considerable expense which would be involved.

Sec. Lansing announced, Mar 27, that the Turkish Government had officially disclaimed any responsibility for the destruction of the *Persia*.

PERU

President José Pardo decided, Mar 15, on account of ill-health to resign in favor of Ricardo Bentin, the First Vice-President. He announced that he would go to New York in Apr on the way to Europe to recuperate.

PETROLEUM

See also
GASOLINE

—Rittman process

It was announced, Mar 21, that ten oil refining firms had been licensed by the Bureau of Mines to use the process invented by Dr. W. F. Rittman of the bureau, which greatly increases the percentage of gasolene obtainable from crude oil. The concessions were granted

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without charge, but on condition that all patentable improvements developed by the licensed firms in employment of the process be assigned to the Sec. of the Interior.

See also
RITTMAN, WALTER F.

PIRACY
See
"MATOPPO" CASE

POILU
French common soldier. According to *Le Temps*, the primordial sense of the word, which in ordinary usage means "hairy," is that of "male, masculine," and the dictionary-maker, Brissaud, was quoted to the effect that "hairs are the sign of virile force." The word came into colloquial use in the first year of the European war because the French soldiers had so little time for shaving.

PORTUGAL
A fourteenth nation was added to the belligerents in Mar when Germany and Portugal clashed over the requisitioning of German merchantmen by Portugal on Feb 23, 25. Portugal had offered to pay for the ships but Germany insisted upon their restoration. Portugal replied, Mar 4, denying the justice of the German claims, whereupon Germany declared war on Portugal at 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Mar 9, and handed his passports to the Portuguese minister.

According to German advices the declaration enumerates a long series of breaches of neutrality by the Portuguese Government, such as the permission of free passage to English troops through the colony of Mozambique; the permission given to English man-of-war to use Portuguese ports for a time exceeding that given neutrals; the permission given to the English navy to use Madeira as a naval base, actual engagements between Portuguese and German troops on the frontier of German Southwest Africa and Angola; frequent insults to the German nation by members of the Portuguese parliament, who never were reprimanded. The declaration further points out that the seizure of German ships in neutral Portuguese ports on Feb. 23 was an act against the law and the treaties concluded between Germany and Portugal.

There had been frequent reports that Portugal was about to declare war with Germany because of her treaty relations with Great Britain, which bound Portugal to place 10,000 troops at the disposal of Great Britain when required. Immediately after the war began the Portuguese Government decided that the nation would co-operate with the Entente Allies whenever the step seemed necessary.

Portugal was the fourteenth nation to enter the war (counting San Marino). Her regular army consisted of 30,000 men with 230,000 reserves. She was credited with a total available strength of about 870,000 men. Her navy was comparatively negligible, consisting principally of five second class cruisers and some gunboats and smaller craft.

The accession of Portugal to the ranks of the Allies added 838,442 square miles to the world's belligerent territory; 34,254 square miles in Europe, 792,500 square miles in Africa, 8972 square miles in Asia and 2716 square miles for the Azores, Cape Verde Islands and Funchal.

The colony of Angola is adjacent to German Southwest, and the colony of Mozambique adjoins German East Africa.

The Portuguese Cabinet resigned, Mar 10, to give place to a national defense government.

In Parliament, Mar 10, Dr. Augusto Soares, Foreign Minister of the retiring Cabinet, read the notes exchanged between Germany and Portugal and also a note from Great Britain requesting the Portuguese Government, in view of the alliance between these nations, to seize German ships in Portuguese ports.

Parliament adopted a resolution giving the government power to take all measures made necessary by the state of war existing with Germany. Leaders of all the opposition groups offered to support the government.

Speaking on behalf of Premier Asquith, who was absent on account of illness, Sir Edward Grey, Sec. for Foreign Affairs, explained in the House of Commons, Mar 14, the entry of Portugal into the war. He confirmed the statement that the British Government had urged Portugal to requisition the German ships, and said that Portugal promised eventually to imdemnify the owners.

The Secretary argued that the right in an emergency to requisition property of all individuals and convert it to public use was a right inherent in every foreign State and could not be challenged by any foreign power. Portugal, however, was not a neutral State in the narrowest sense of the term. At the outbreak of the war Portugal promised that under no circumstances would she disregard her ancient alliance with Great Britain, and she had remained faithful to the obligations of that alliance.

The action of Portugal, continued Sir Edward, would injure no third party, because she had promised compensation, but Germany saw fit to precipitate events and declare war, thus altering the whole position as regarded the payment of compensation.

"It must be observed," said the Foreign Secretary, "that Germany who has accused Portugal of a breach of neutrality, had herself, in Oct and Dec, 1914, raided the Portuguese colony of Angola and tried to stir up a rebellion in Portuguese East Africa."

In conclusion, Sir Edward said, Portugal would be welcomed by the Allies as gallant coadjutor in the great cause for which the war had been waged.

Portuguese soldiers on leave of absence were recalled, Mar 16, from Lourenco Marquez, Portuguese East Africa. The first and second contingents of trained reservists were summoned to join the colors on Mar 22.

A new Portuguese Cabinet was formed, March 15, to manage the war against Germany. Antonio Almeida was named as Premier and Minister of Colonies. The other members announced were:

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Minister of Marine, Captain Azevedo Coutinho; Minister of Finance, Dr. Affonso Costa; Minister of War, Major Norton Mattos; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Augusto Soares; Minister of Justice, Mesquita Carvalho; Minister of Public Works, Senhor Silva; Minister of Public Instruction, Pedro Martins, and Minister of the Interior, Pererira Reis.

See also
EUROPEAN WAR — UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—NEUTRALITY

"PORTUGAL," Destruction of the

The hospital ship *Portugal* was sunk in the Black Sea by a German torpedo boat or submarine with a large number of wounded aboard, according to announcement of the French Official Press Bureau, Mar 31. The *Portugal* had Red Cross signs conspicuously displayed. 115 persons were reported missing, including 15 Sisters of Charity.

The *Portugal* was owned by the Messageries Maritimes of Marseilles, and had been placed at the disposal of the Russian Government. She was 444 feet long, had a gross tonnage of 5553 tons, and was built in 1887.

POSTAL AFFAIRS

See
EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN—MAIL SEIZURES
PARCEL POST

PREPAREDNESS

A nation-wide press poll on the size of the army and navy was made by the *Literary Digest*, 500 editors being interrogated on three points: First, how large an army the United States should have; second, how large a navy; third, whether there was reason to fear the peril of militarism in increasing both branches of the country's forces. The replies were grouped by five geographical sections: the Atlantic seaboard, the Gulf region, the East Mississippi Valley, the West Mississippi Valley, and the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast States. The vote as a whole showed the average estimate for the regular army to be 285,078, and for the reserve 1,215,359. As to the navy, 40 per cent of the replies favored a fleet second only to Great Britain's, while 60 per cent were for a navy as large as any in the world.

On the Atlantic coast, 66 journals recommended, on the average, a force of 323,180, and for a reserve 34 voted for a quota of 978,823. Only 11 editors along this seaboard feared militarism, while 85 had no such fear. Thirty revealed a qualified view. As to the size of our navy, 36 editors said it should be second only to that of Great Britain, whom we could not overtake in this branch of defense, according to several, while one editor believed that if we were to make any such ambitious attempt we should sooner or later find ourselves at war with England. But 35 editors spoke for a navy as large as any in the world, if not larger, because of our vast coastline, the Panama Canal, and the wealth of the nation. Compulsory military training, differentiated variously from compulsory service, was well esteemed in this section and in all others by a host of editors who believed that we could thus lay the foundation of a reserve dependable and quickly to be mobilized. Moreover, such training was described by one authority as a sure "antidote for the hyphen," and several journals endorsed the dictum of Major-General Leonard Wood that "with manhood suffrage goes manhood service."

In the Gulf Region the average figure for the regular army was set at 315,263 and for the reserves at 1,575,000. Here eight opinions advocated a navy second only to Great Britain's and 14 a navy as large as, if not larger than, any other in the world. Asked if they saw any peril of militarism, 24 editors pronounced an emphatic negative, seven an equally positive yes, and eight held a qualified view.

Entering the East Mississippi Valley, there was met for the first time the suggestion, which became notably frequent in the rest of the country, that there would be no danger of militarism if the Government manufactured all its own ships, armament and munitions. Adverse critics, however, held that if this were done, the pork-barrel methods with river and harbor appropriations would find activity in a new and larger field, and one of them—the Chicago *Daily News*—said that if the American Goverment were to do this manufacturing and attempt to sell part of the product abroad, it would at once be embarrassed by foreign protest.

In the East Mississippi Valley region, the average estimate of the regular army was set at 319,363 and of the reserve at 1,118,750. Our navy should be second to that of Great Britain, according to 20 out of 50 editors, and 30 said it should be as great as any in the world. Only five journals expressed a fear of militarism, 18 qualified their opinion, and 60 put the probability out of court entirely.

In the stretch of States from Minnesota to Oklahoma, out of 130 journals, 27 saw militarism as an actual menace, 39 thought it might or might not supervene, according to conditions, while 64 were convinced that we were in no danger. The average regular army estimate here was 225,246, and for the reserve 790,588. A navy second only to Great Britain's was advocated by 26 editors, while 30 would have one as large as any in the world. In the Far West and on the Pacific Coast, 16 editors favored a navy second only to that of Great Britain, while 32 wanted one as great as any other nation's. The regular army estimate here was 245,365 and the reserve 1,613,636; and while nine journals pointed out the menace of militarism, 17 qualified their statement, and 50 saw no peril whatever. Among the grand total of qualified opinions many showed no fear of a navy, however large, but they pictured a large standing army as a menace to be forever avoided.

See also
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS

PRICES

See subhead FOOD AND COMMODITY PRICES AND SUPPLY *under names of countries.*

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PRINCE OF WALES

According to an official statement issued Mar 19, the Prince of Wales had arrived in Egypt on appointment as staff captain to the general officer commanding in chief the Mediterranean expeditionary force.

"PRINCIPE DE ASTURIAS," Destruction of the

The Spanish passenger steamship *Principe de Asturias*, from Barcelona, struck a rock and sank off Sebastiano Point, near Santos, Brazil, on Mar 5. The number of deaths was estimated at almost 500, including 107 of the crew. Among those saved was the new American Consul to Santos, Charles Tredek. The vessel was en route to Buenos Aires from Barcelona, and carried over 600 passengers. She struck in a thick fog, and sank in less than five minutes. It was reported that the commander committed suicide at the moment of the accident. Most of the officers were lost. The Swedish freight vessel *Veca* arrived at Santos with 143 survivors.

The gross tonnage of the *Principe de Asturias* was 8371, her length 460 feet, her beam 58 feet, and depth 29 feet. She was built at Port Glasgow in 1914 and owned by Pinillos, Izquierdo y Cia. of Cadiz, Spain.

PRISONERS OF WAR

See
EUROPEAN WAR—PRISONERS

PRISONS

See also.
EXPLOSIONS
SING SING PRISON, NEW YORK STATE

New York State

James M. Carter, of Buffalo, took office, Mar 23, as State Superintendent of Prisons, succeeding John B. Riley, removed by Gov. Whitman.

PRIZE COURTS

See
GREAT BRITAIN—PRIZE COURTS

PRIZE FIGHTING

See
BOXING

PROHIBITION

United States

Resolutions proposing constitutional amendments for woman suffrage and national prohibition were jointly defeated at a meeting of the House Judiciary Committee, Mar 28, when consideration of these amendments was "indefinitely postponed."

New York

The liquor interests won their first legislative fight of the session, Mar 13, when the temperance forces failed by five votes to obtain the passage in the Assembly of the Talmage bill, raising the minimum age of a person to whom intoxicating drink may be sold from 18 to 21 years. The final vote was 71 for to 68 against the measure. It requires seventy-six votes to pass a bill.

Bills intended to provide for State-wide local option and prohibition were defeated by the Assembly Excise Committee, Mar 23, by six to seven.

Vermont

Local option won over the prohibition in Vermont, Mar 7, by a margin of 14,366 votes. The prohibition amendment was first placed on the statute books in 1852 and was repealed in 1903 by a majority of 729. The vote Mar 7 on the question of re-enacting the amendment was yes, 17,601; no, 31,067. Every county in the state with the exception of Orleans gave a majority in favor of local option.

Canada

Despite the fact that the Dominion Government refused to enact legislation providing for absolute Federal prohibition Canada is rapidly going "dry." Mar saw Ontario join Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island in the ranks of prohibition. Only Quebec, British Columbia and New Brunswick had license, and they were partially under temperance legislation. British Columbia planned to take a prohibition plebiscite some time in Apr, which was practically certain to be carried, and an absolute prohibition measure had been promised in New Brunswick, so that by the beginning of 1917 the only province in the Dominion where liquor would be manufactured and sold would be Quebec.

RADOSLAVOFF, Premier

See
BULGARIA

RAILROADS

See also
NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

China

It became known, Mar 30, that the Chinese government had signed an agreement permitting Russia to construct a railroad in Manchuria. The railroad would give Russia control in Northern Manchuria, in compensation for the railway rights granted to Japan in Southern Manchuria. Japan concurred in this arrangement.

The new line was to run from Harbin, on the Siberian Railroad, in a northerly direction across Manchuria to Aigun, near the Russian frontier. A branch line was to be built from Mergen southward to Tsitsikhar, near the Mongolian border, where it would form a junction with the Trans-Siberian Road. The new railroad was to be 662 miles long. The route is part of that formerly negotiated for by Americans.

Russia planned to raise funds for construction of the road by floating a loan of $25,000,000.

—Accidents

Three trains, including the Twentieth Century Limited, westbound, the New York Central's palatial flyer, and two sections of No. 86, known as the Chicago-Pittsburg Limited, eastbound, came together in collision near Amherst, O., thirty-seven miles west of Cleve-

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land, Mar 29. Thirty persons were killed and forty or more injured.

—Eight hour day

It was formally announced at Chicago, Mar 9, that the vote of 400,000 engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen of 452 American railroads overwhelming favored authorizing union heads to enter negotiations with the railroads for an eight-hour day and time and one-half for overtime. The statement was signed by A. S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; A. B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railroad Conductors; W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; and A. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. The railroads, it was said, would insist upon arbitration under the Erdman act if the private negotiations failed.

The effect which the demands of the railroad trainmen would have upon the carriers, if granted, was outlined in a statement issued by the conference committee of managers in New York, Mar 15. The cost of overtime would be a heavy burden to the roads and could not be shifted to the public as in the case of other industries was the assertion.

The trainmen made two demands upon the railroads: First, ten hours' pay for eight hours' work or less in all but passenger service, thus increasing the hourly rate 25 per cent.; second, pay for "overtime" at one and one-half times the new higher hourly rate. The statement continued:

Railroad overtime is a very different thing from factory overtime, say the railroads. If the factory worker has a ten-hour day he gets overtime pay for working longer hours than ten hours. But the train man, whose pay is primarily by the mile, gets overtime after ten hours when he does not make enough mileage to equal his time on duty at ten miles an hour.

In other lines of industry an eight-hour, or a nine-hour day, or a ten-hour day, means that employees not only do not work more than eight, nine, or ten hours, but also do not work less than eight, nine, or ten hours, for a day's wage. In railway train service wages are on a dual basis—not merely for hours worked, but also, and mainly, for miles run.

The demand for an 87½ per cent. increase in wages for overtime recalls the opinion of commissions that have investigated the subject and have reported against "punitive" overtime.

When the conductors and trainmen on the Eastern railroads in 1913 demanded time and a half for overtime, the board of arbitration, headed by the Hon. Seth Low and Dr. John H. Finley, pointed out the injustice of applying this principle to train service. The Illinois State Board of Arbitration in 1910 took the same view of putting a premium on overtime for the benefit of the employee.

The Switchmen's Union of North America, with headquarters in Buffalo, served thirty days' notice on the General Managers' Association of Chicago, Mar 22, demanding an eight-hour day, the present pay for a ten-hour day for eight hours, and time and a half for overtime.

The list of roads affected in the latest wage demands included the New York Central, Michigan Central, Lehigh Valley, Nickel Plate, Pere Marquette, Rock Island, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Chicago Great Western, "Soo" Line, Elgin, Joliet & Eastern; Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio (Chicago Terminal), and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

The railroad employees' organizations gave the general managers of all the railroads in the United States official notice, Mar 30, of the demands of the men, as follows:

Article 1. (a) In all road service, 100 miles or less, eight hours or less will constitute a day, except in passenger service. Miles in excess of 100 will be paid for at the same rate per mile.

(b) On runs of 100 miles or less, overtime will begin at the expiration of eight hours.

(c) On runs of over 100 miles, overtime will begin when the time on duty exceeds the miles run divided by 12½ miles per hour.

(d) All overtime to be computed on the minute basis and paid for at time and one-half time, the pro rata rate.

(e) No one shall receive less for eight hours, or 100 miles, than they now receive for a minimum day or 100 miles for the class of engine used or for service performed.

(f) Time will be computed continuously from the time required for duty until released from duty and responsibility at end of day or run.

Article 2. (a) Eight hours or less will constitute a day in all yard and switching service. The minimum day's pay for eight-hour yards shall not be less than the present day's pay for ten-hour yards. Provided, that in yards having a minimum day of more than ten hours, the present day's pay, as in effect January 1, 1916, will be continued with the eight-hour day.

(b) Time to be computed continuously from time required for duty until released from duty and responsibility at end of day or run. All over eight hours within any twenty-four-hour period to be computed and paid for at the rate of time and one-half time.

(c) All overtime to be computed on the minute basis.

Article 3. (a) Eight hours or less at present ten hours' pay will constitute a day's work in hostling service.

(b) Time to be computed continuously from time to time required for duty until released from duty and responsibility at end of day or run. All over eight hours within any twenty-four-hour period to be computed and paid for at the rate of time and one-half time.

(c) All overtime to be computed on the minute basis.

Article 4. Any rates of pay, including excess mileage or arbitrary differentials that are higher, or any rules or conditions of employment contained in individual schedules in effect January 1, 1916, that are more favorable to the employees, shall not be modified or affected by any settlement reached in connection with these proposals. The general committee representing the employees on each railroad will determine which is preferable and advise the officers of their company.

Nothing in the settlement that may be reached in the above submitted articles is to be construed to deprive the employees on any railroad from retaining their present rules and accepting any rates that may be agreed upon or retaining their present rates and accepting any rules that may be agreed upon.

The railroad managers, in reply, declared that the proposed changes could not be considered, but agreed that "there shall be open for consideration and disposition those provisions in the schedules or practices thereunder governing compensation in the classes of service affected by your proposals or those in conflict with the following principles as they apply to such classes":

(a) No double compensation for the same time or service.

(b) The same classification for the purpose of compensation to be applied to all members of a train and engine crew.

(c) Two or more different paid classes of service performed in the same day or trip to be paid proportionate rates according to the class of service, with not less than a minimum day for the combined service.

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—Freight rates—Coal

The anthracite coal carrying railroads filed petitions with the Interstate Commerce Commission Mar 23 asking for a rehearing in connection with rates prescribed by the commission in the so-called anthracite coal case. The commission investigated the whole subject of anthracite freight rates and the rules and regulations governing transportation of this commodity. It was estimated that decreases ordered by the commission amounted to from 10 to 15 per cent. The commission ordered carriers to make the new rates effective on Oct 1, 1915, but they were postponed until Jan, and later until April 1.

—Full crew laws

New York

The Full Crew Repeal bill was killed for the session in the Assembly by an overwhelming vote Mar 22. The well-known measure, introduced by Assemblyman Nickerson, a member from New York, had been voted down in the Committee on Railroads by 10 to 2. He brought it up on the floor by a motion to discharge the committee.

—Mail pay

Representatives of leading railroads again appeared before the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, Mar 21, to protest against the Moon riders to the post office appropriation bill, fixing the compensation of the railroads for carrying mails on a space basis. Among the railway officers heard were Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central Lines; W. H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; and L. E. Johnson, president of the Norfolk and Western Railroad. They asked that the whole matter be turned over to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

—Panama Canal competition

See

PANAMA CANAL—RAILROAD COMPETITION

RASMUSSEN, Knud

See

ARCTIC EXPLORATION—RASMUSSEN EXPEDITION

"RENAUDIN," Destruction of the

The French torpedo-boat destroyer *Renaudin* was sunk in the Adriatic by a submarine Mar 18. Three officers and forty-four of the crew were lost. Two officers and thirty-four of the crew were saved.

The *Renaudin* was built in 1913. She measured 756 tons and was 256 feet in length. She was a 30-knot boat, but in her trials had developed 32 knots.

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL CO.

See

STRIKES—STEEL STRIKE, YOUNGSTOWN, O

RHODES, Robert R.

Bequests totalling $1,675,000 were made to twenty-eight charitable institutions of Cleveland, O., in the will of Robert R. Rhodes, who died Feb 26, filed for probate Mar 1. Mr. Rhodes' fortune was computed at $2,225,000. The charity bequests were left to the Citizens Savings and Trust Company as a perpetual trust fund.

RITTMAN, Walter F.

Dr. Walter F. Rittman, chemical engineer of the Bureau of Mines and inventor of the new process for obtaining a much greater yield of gasolene from crude oil and also of the process for obtaining toluol needed in the manufacture of high explosives and dyestuffs from the same source, tendered his resignation to Director Manning of the bureau, Mar 31. He had become identified with a New York corporation that was to exploit his process in foreign fields.

See also

PETROLEUM—RITTMAN PROCESS

ROBLIN, Sir Rodman

See

CANADA—MANITOBA GRAFT CASE

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

See

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

RODMAN, William Louis, M.D.

Dr. William L. Rodman, president of the American Medical Association and prominent Philadelphia surgeon, died Mar 8, aged 58 years.

ROOSEVELT, Theodore

Colonel Roosevelt, Mar 12, at a dinner at the Union Club, Port of Spain, Trinidad, said that international progress depended just as much on the refusal to submit to international wrong doing as it did on refraining from committing a wrong. He added:

"If a nation is powerless either to hold its own or to secure respect for the rights of others, or to do right within its own borders; if it falls into a condition of misrule and anarchy, then it has no right to be treated as a self-respecting and independent power in international matters. We shall have to take steps with regard to disorderly nations that do not behave themselves and are festering sores in the international body politic."

The first petition for district delegate to the National Republican Convention designating Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidency was filed at Trenton, N. J., Mar 20, with the Sec. of State by W. F. Cozart of Atlantic City, N. J., in the Second Congressional District.

Theodore Roosevelt gave out a statement, Mar 29, replying to President Wilson's charge that wealthy American owners of properties in Mexico were trying by sinister methods to bring about the intervention of the United States in the southern republic. Mr. Roosevelt reviewed the events on the border for the past three years, and charged that the loss of American lives in Mexico and by shots fired across the border was due to the shipment of arms to "first one set of bandits and then to another." "Ghastly misconduct" by officials of the government further was charged. Terrible disgrace for the country was predicted unless there should be a change

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of policy. The pursuit of Villa was characterized as the "second war in Mexico," the Vera Cruz incident being cited as the first.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt had luncheon, Mar 31, at the home of Robert Bacon, 1 Park avenue, New York, with ex-Senator Elihu Root, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, who was a leading candidate for chairman of the coming Republican National Convention, and General Leonard Wood. The luncheon started talk of a Republican nomination for Roosevelt.

ROQUE, Gen. Charles

See
FRANCE—ARMY

RURAL CREDITS

A brief digest of the rural credits bill, as reported by Senator Hollis on Feb 15, has been prepared and published in the Mar number of the American Bankers' Association *Journal* as follows:

The bill is described as intending "to provide capital for agricultural development, to create a standard form of investment based on farm mortgage, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to create Government depositories and financial agents for the United States and for other purposes."

The original bill provided for the organization of a Federal Farm Loan Board, to consist of five members appointed by the President. The amended bill provides for a Federal Farm Loan Bureau within the Treasury Department, the bureau to be under the general supervision of a Federal Farm Loan Board. This board is to be composed of five members, including the Sec. of the Treasury, *ex-officio*. Not more than two shall be appointed from one political party and the annual salary shall be $10,000 for each.

As soon as practicable, this Federal Farm Loan Board is directed to divide the United States into twelve districts and in each district to establish a Federal land bank with a capital not less than $500,000.

The twelve Federal land banks form one division of the effort that the Federal Farm Loan Board is to put forth and these banks are, as was stated, to be organized by the Farm Loan Board. Opportunity for individual enterprise is given by the provision that permits any number of natural persons not less than ten to organize what are called joint stock land banks which are to engage in the business of lending on farm mortgage security and issuing farm loan bonds. These joint stock land banks are subject to all the restrictions and conditions imposed on Federal land banks but the Government of the United States "shall not purchase or subscribe for any of the capital stock of any such bank." The capital stock of a joint stock land bank must be at least $250,000, and in States having populations above 2,000,000 the capital stock must be not less than $500,000.

The capital stock of each Federal land bank is to be divided into shares of $5 each "and may be subscribed for and held by any individual, firm or corporation, or by the Government of any State or of the United States." Stock owned by the Government of the United States shall receive no dividend. "If within ninety days after the opening of said books any part of the minimum capitalization of $500,000 herein prescribed for Federal land banks shall remain unsubscribed, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe the balance thereof on behalf of the United States." Any subscription of this kind by the Government is to be repaid by the application thereto of one-quarter of all sums subsequently subscribed to the capital stock.

Federal land banks shall be depositories of public money, except receipts from customs, when designated for that purpose by the Sec. of the Treasury.

It will be seen that there are points of resemblance between this bill and the Federal reserve act. The difference is that the Federal reserve banks were superimposed on a banking system already in existence, while in this case the Federal land banks, which correspond to the Federal reserve banks are dependent for their members on the activity of potential borrowers in establishing farm loan associations, which correspond to the member banks. The joint stock land banks, the products of individual initiative, may be compared to the State institutions, with the exception that they will necessarily be members of the system.

What are called in the bill "national farm loan associations" may be formed by persons desiring to borrow money on farm mortgage security. "Ten or more natural persons who are the owners, or are about to become the owners, of farm land qualified as security for a mortgage loan . . . . may unite to form a national farm loan association." The aggregate of the loans they desire must be not less than $20,000 and the amount desired by each person must be not more than $10,000 nor less than $200. These associations may be organized with either limited or unlimited liabilities. The capital stock shall be divided into shares of $5 each, and it is provided that "any person desiring to borrow on farm land mortgage through a farm loan association shall deposit with the secretary-treasurer thereof for the purchase of stock at par an amount equal to five per centum of the face of the desired loan."

There is provision for the deposit of the mortgages secured by the subsidiary associations with the Federal Farm Loan Board and against these the farm land banks are to issue bonds which are to be sold to any one who will purchase. The rate of interest is not to exceed the legal rate fixed by law for loans by national banks and loans are, of course, to be made only against farms whose appraised value is twice that of the amount loaned. Mortgages shall run for a period of at least five years and not exceeding thirty-six years and are to be repaid on the amortization plan. Farm loan bonds are not taxable by national, state, municipal or local authority, and it is also provided "that every Federal land bank and every national farm loan association, including the capital stock and reserve or surplus therein and the income derived therefrom, shall be exempt from Federal, state, municipal and local taxation, except taxes upon real estate. . . . First mortgages executed to Federal land banks, or to joint stock land banks, and farm loan bonds issued under the provisions of this act, shall be deemed and held to be instrumentalities of the government of the United States, and as such they and the incomes derived therefrom shall be exempt from Federal, state, municipal and local taxation."

Another interesting provision is made against the contingency that no national farm loan associations will be formed. It is, therefore, provided that when the act shall have been in effect one year and such associations have not been and are not likely to be formed in any locality the Federal Farm Loan Board may authorize Federal land banks to make loans on farm land through agents approved by said board. No other agent than a duly incorporated bank, trust company or mortgage institution, chartered by the Federal Government or by the state in which it has its principal office shall be employed as such agent.

The act to establish postal savings depositories is amended as follows: "Federal farm loan bonds may be purchased by the trustees, in lieu of United States bonds or other securities, for the purpose of investing postal savings deposits. No more than 30 per cent. of the postal savings deposits shall be invested at any one time in farm loan bonds."

RUSSELL SAGE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ART

See
EMMA WILLARD SCHOOL

RUSSIA

See also
CHOUVAIEFF, GEN.
FRANCIS, DAVID R.
RAILROADS—CHINA

—Army

Emperor Nicholas, Mar 15, approved the decision of the commission of inquiry to bring

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evidence of alleged illegal acts of former Minister of War General Soukhomlinoff before the Judicial Department of the Imperial Council with a view to his arraignment on a charge of being responsible for the shortage of munitions for the Russian Army, according to Reuter's Petrograd correspondent.

General Soukhomlinoff resigned as Minister of War on June 26, 1915, and was succeeded by General Polivanoff. In Aug it was stated that a commission of inquiry had been appointed to investigate charges that General Soukhomlinoff and others were responsible for the shortage in munitions which had seriously interfered with the operations of the Russian army.

Gen. Alexei Polivanoff, the Russian Minister of War, was relieved from his position at his own request, Mar 29. He succeeded Gen. Soukhomlinoff, June 26, 1915. Gen. Chouvaieff, director of the commissariat department of the Ministry of War, was appointed Minister of War.

—Finance

The budget presented to the Duma, Feb 29, showed an ordinary estimated revenue of 3,022,049,318 rubles, (about $1,511,024,659) an estimated ordinary expenditure of 3,232,463,698 rubles, the excess of expenditure over revenue being 210,414,280 rubles ($105,207,140). The expenses included in the budget constitute only a part of the total expenses, and the war expense, which was not included in the budget, may exceed the ordinary expenditure two or three times. The most important decrease in revenue would be found, it was estimated, in the receipts from alcoholic drinks, which were put at only 9,000,000 rubles as compared with 689,000,000 in 1914. With the addition of items classed as extraordinary expenditure the budget showed a total expenditure of 3,558,156,510 rubles, the excess of expenditure over revenue being 377,107,192.

The extraordinary expenses due to the war amounted to 8,000,000,000 rubles in 1915 and were expected to reach 11,000,000,000 in 1916, should the war last the entire year. The latter expense, together with the budget deficit, must be covered by means of credit operations.

The cost of the war at the time of writing amounted to 31,000,000 rubles ($15,500,000) daily.

SAGE, Mrs. Russell

See
EMMA WILLARD SCHOOL

SAILORS

See
SEAMEN'S ACT

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, Stanford, N. Y.

See
HALLORAN, MRS. MARY A.

SANTO DOMINGO

A revolutionary force of Dominicans from Puerto Rico, headed by General Orando, landed on the southern coast near the Haitian frontier and was captured by government troops, Mar 8. While in custody, Orando was killed by a general who was not in the service of the government.

SAYRE, Mrs. Francis Bowes [Jessie Wilson]

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre in Philadelphia, Mar 26. She was the third grandchild and second granddaughter of President Wilson and was named Eleanor Axson Sayre, for Mrs. Sayre's mother.

SCANDINAVIA

Closer co-operation between the three Scandinavian countries was the outcome of the recent conference at Copenhagen between the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of Norway, Denmark and Sweden. The official account of the conference reached Washington, Mar 24. The following is a general summary of the results of the conference:

(1) The political relations between the three countries were discussed. The conference did not cause any alteration or any change in the policies of the three governments toward the belligerents.

(2) It was decided that at the proper time steps should be taken to obtain the co-operation of other neutrals to protect the interests of neutrals generally.

(3) It was decided to continue and follow up certain retaliatory steps made necessary on account of transgressions by belligerents on neutral rights. (This was presumed to refer to the holding up of Russian mails, embargoes on wood pulp and other products needed by the Allies.)

(4) The viewpoint of each of the three countries was developed on the regulation and extension of the territorial waters of each. Sweden and Norway contended for a four mile limit, while Denmark held to the three mile limit.

(5) Steps, it was agreed, should be taken by Denmark and Sweden to mark exactly the limits of the territorial waters between these two countries, with special reference to the enforcement of neutrality regulations.

(6) Technical measures for the safe-guarding of navigation against mines were proposed. Also arrangements looking toward the stoppage of contraband traffic in the territorial waters were made.

(7) Methods of registration for vessels plying between the three countries were to be subjected to revision.

In addition, a general understanding was arrived at concerning measures to prevent the withdrawal from the Scandinavian countries of skilled labor of all sorts.

SCARSDALE, Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden Curzon, Baron

The Rev. Alfred N. H. Curzon, Baron Scarsdale, died in London, Mar 23, at the age of 84. Baron Scarsdale was the father of Earl Curzon of Kedleston, and was the nephew of the third Baron of Scarsdale.

SCHILLER, Ernest

See
"MATOPPO" CASE

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

See
EFFICIENCY

SEAMEN

See
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—UNITED STATES

SEAMEN'S ACT

The La Follette Seamen's law became fully effective as to foreign vessels, Mar 4. It included provisions prohibiting payment of

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advance wages to seamen engaged in the United States for vessels of every foreign nation; giving seamen on foreign vessels touching at American ports the right to demand half wages at each port after five days' service and prohibiting owners from contracting out of such obligations; prescribed qualifications of foreign seamen for rating as able seamen; required 40 per cent of the crew of all vessels to have able seamen's rating in the first year, 45 per cent in the second year and 65 per cent thereafter, excluding licensed officers and apprentices, and required inspection of lifeboats and life-saving equipment on all foreign vessels touching at American ports by United States inspectors, together with stated requirements as to the number of lifeboats which must be carried at given periods of the year, same to be sufficient on ocean-going steamers to accommodate all on board.

SERBIA

See
CHOLERA—SERBIA

"SEVEN SISTERS" ANTI-TRUST LAW

See
ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION—NEW JERSEY

SHACKLETON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

A wireless message from the auxiliary ship *Aurora* of the Shackleton expedition was received, Mar 24, stating that the steamer had been damaged and was proceeding to New Zealand for repairs. Ten members of the party were left at the Ross Sea base. At a meeting held in London, Mar 27, it was decided to take immediate steps for the rescue of these men.

See also
CAIRD, SIR JAMES KEY

SHIPS AND SHIPPING

See also
ARMED MERCHANTMEN CONTROVERSY
EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN
GREAT BRITAIN—PRIZE COURTS
SEAMENS' ACT

—Accidents

See
"EASTLAND" DISASTER
"PRINCIPE DE ASTURIAS"

—Administration shipping bill

Hearings on the Administration shipping bill before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries came to a close early in March.

A representative of the Navy Department testified that the small fleet which it was proposed to construct with $50,000,000 would be of efficient service to the navy as auxiliaries in time of war. Possibly the most important opposition hearing to the bill was that accorded a delegation from the Chamber of Commerce of New York. Upon this occasion it was pointed out that there was ample private capital awaiting to invest in the shipping business when it was shown that the Federal Government would not interfere.

Having reached section 3 of the Administration shipping bill, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries discovered, Mar 17, that there was considerable opposition to this section because of the multitude of powers provided for the shipping board. This section would authorize the Government through a shipping board to spend $50,000,000 in the purchase, construction and leasing of ships. In executive sessions the committee had agreed to sections 1 and 2 of the bill. The most important amendment in these sections was increasing the membership of the shipping board from three to five, with salaries at $10,000 instead of $12,000 per annum.

—International law governing

It was announced, Mar 24, that Sec. Lansing had been handed by the foreign ambassadors representing the Entente Allies copies of the responses of their governments to the United Sates proposal for a modus vivendi regarding the treatment of belligerent merchantmen during the present war. It was understood that these responses were practically the same, and that they rejected the proposal made by the United States that all armament be taken off belligerent merchant ships. One of the allied powers replied to the United States on this question some time before. In that reply it was stated that the vessels were not armed, and therefore the nation had no real interest in the matter but would abide by the decision of her allies. In view of the nature of this answer it was presumed that the nation making the reply was France, although the State Department had not made any announcement regarding the matter.

—Seizures on neutral ships

See
"DESCARTES" CASE

SHIVELY, Benjamin Franklin

Benjamin F. Shively, senior Senator from Indiana, died in Washington, D. C., Mar 4, aged 58 years.

SHOLTZ, Walter L.

See
FAY, ROBERT CASE

SIBERIA

See
NIKOLAIEVSK, SIBERIA

SIEGEL, Henry, & Co.

Henry Siegel was liberated from the Monroe County Penitentiary, New York, Mar 1. He was rearrested immediately by Sheriff George H. Root of Livingston County on a bench warrant. He was later released in $25,000 bail. The former New York merchant and banker was convicted in Geneseo, Nov 23, 1914, on a charge of obtaining credit on false statements and accepting deposits as a banker when he knew he was insolvent, and was sentenced to a term of ten months in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1000. There

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were thirteen indictments hanging over Siegel's head, but there was a question whether these ever would be tried. He and his attorney contended that there was an oral agreement with former District Attorneys Whitman and Perkins of New York City that there should be no further prosecution.

"SILIUS," Destruction of the

The Norwegian bark *Silius*, bound from New York to Havre, was "torpedoed without warning" in Havre Roads the night of Mar 9, with seven Americans on board, all of whom were rescued. A French torpedo boat rescued all the men except the captain, who was a Norwegian, and a Dane and another Norwegian, who were drowned.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, under instructions from his government, formally notified the State Department, Mar 16, that no German submarine was concerned in the sinking of the *Silius*.

SILK WORKERS

The workers in the silk mills of Paterson, N. J., demanded a nine-hour day late in Mar. The hat band weavers started the agitation. The executive committee of the Brotherhood of American Silk Workers called for a vote in all shops. The vote was unanimous. The committee then decided that the manufacturers must reply favorably or there would be a general walkout. The Brotherhood was working in harmony with the American Federation of Labor. The workers asserted that at the settlement of the great strike of 1913 they were led to believe that as soon as conditions would permit the nine-hour day would be put into effect.

The silk manufacturers of Paterson agreed, Mar 25, to grant a nine-hour day. By their decision all danger of a general strike was eliminated. Some 20,000 operatives were affected.

SILVER

The price of bar silver rose in New York City, Mar 23, to 59¼ cents an ounce, the highest since Nov 12, 1913, when it touched the same level.

The silver situation was due to the cutting off of the Mexican supply and the great demand for the metal for the payment of troops. There has been a large export demand to China, India, England and the Continent.

Almost 75,000,000 ounces had been cut off annually from the world's supply, through the closing of mines in Mexico.

SING SING PRISON, New York State

Thomas Mott Osborne was acquitted of the charge of perjury by direction of Justice Tompkins to a jury in the Westchester county supreme court at White Plains, N. Y., Mar 15. Justice Tompkins, in a long opinion, held that Dr. Rudolph Diedling, a state-prison commissioner, was without legal authority when he investigated Osborne's administration of Sing Sing, and that there was no lawful perjury committed, inasmuch as the warden had the right to keep inviolate pledges given guilty convicts who confessed to him their immorality. Ex-Congressman William Willett, who served a term in Sing Sing, for buying a nomination for a judgeship, was one of the chief witnesses against Osborne.

George Gordon Battle, Osborne's counsel, moved that the jury be kept in its seats and that the trial be begun immediately of the other indictment, charging neglect of duty and immorality. District Attorney Weeks announced that he was not ready to proceed. Justice Tompkins said this dispute was not a question for him to settle.

Osborne issued a statement in which he said the action of Justice Tompkins proved what he had contended, "that it was a persecution, not a prosecution."

The news of the acquittal was greeted at Sing Sing by one of the noisiest demonstrations in the history of the prison. *The Bulletin*, a weekly paper edited by convicts, got out an "extra" edition in red ink and 1600 of the prison inmates who assembled in the mess hall loudly applauded speeches by Warden Kirchwey and Gov. Spry of Utah. The hall was decorated with flags and bunting. The prison band played the "Tom Brown March."

Mr. Osborne's second trial was set for Apr 3.

An order was obtained on Mar 25 from Justice Platt directing District Attorney Weeks to show cause, Mar 27, before Justice Keogh why the immorality count should not be quashed.

When Mr. Weeks appeared before Justice Keogh he objected to the proceeding, as he said a similar motion had been made and denied by Justice Morschauser. Justice Keogh announced that he would not hear the motion at all because his son was connected with the office of George Gordon Battle, chief counsel for Mr. Osborne. He sent the matter before Justice Young in Part II, but Judge Young sent back word that he would not hear the motion either, because when he was District Attorney he had been closely associated with Mr. Weeks.

Finally Justice Keogh sent the motion to Part III, where it was believed Justice Tompkins was presiding. It was found that Judge Tompkins was ill and would not be able to be in White Plains until Mar 30. Whereupon Judge Keogh adjourned the motion until that date.

In an affidavit attached to the motion papers Mr. Osborne contended that the indictment was illegally found against him on the uncorroborated and hearsay testimony of convicts and by "inmates unknown to the Grand Jury."

Assistant District Attorney William J. Fallon served an order, Mar 29, granted by the Appellate Division, preventing a hearing on Mar 30.

The stay was also directed against Justice Tompkins, to whom the hearing was sent by Justice Keogh, and it directed that a hearing be held before the Appellate Division on Mar 31 as to why a writ of prohibition should not be issued preventing Justice Tompkins from entertaining the motion. Counsel for Mr.

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Osborne declared that the District Attorney was simply seeking delay.

Because of District Attorney Weeks of Westchester county applying to the Appellate Division for a writ of prohibition preventing counsel for Thomas Mott Osborne making a motion before Justice Tompkins to strike from the indictment of neglect of duty the count charging immorality, the trial of Mr. Osborne set for Apr 2 was again delayed.

Assistant District Attorney Fallon said, Mar 30, that the trial would probably have to be adjourned a week at least pending the decision.

During a futile attempt to force the Assembly to act upon his bill to provide for an investigation of the entire prison situation in the State, Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., Mar 28, sharply criticised Dr. Rudolph Diedling, a prison commissioner, who testified against Thomas Mott Osborne at his recent trial, and some of the employees of the office of the State Superintendent of Prisons. Fish said Dr. Diedling, by his testimony at the trial, had shown himself to be unfit to be a public office-holder. The employees of the superintendent's office he characterized as a "nest of vipers" that "consistently strangled every effort at prison reform." His motion to discharge the Ways and Means Committee from further consideration of the measure failed, 22 to 93.

SLANG

See
AUGE
BOCHE
BOYAU
MARMITE
NA POOH
POILU
TACOT

SLINGSBY LEGITIMACY SUIT

The Court of Appeals, in London, Mar 13, allowed the appeal from the decision rendered in Feb, 1915, which declared that Teddy Slingsby, the 5-year-old boy, was the son of Lieut. Charles R. Slingsby and his wife. Attorneys for the boy announced that they would appeal to the House of Lords.

SMITH, Brig.-Gen. William Sooy

Brig.-Gen. William Sooy Smith, Civil War veteran, died at Medford, Ore., Mar 4. He was born in 1830.

SOUKHOMLINOFF, Gen.

See
RUSSIA

SPAIN

—Food and commodity prices and supply

A Reuter dispatch from Madrid, Mar 1, said that a strike which began among the bakers in that city on account of the high price of flour, developed into a general strike and brought trade to a standstill. Riots occurred and several persons were injured in conflicts with the police. In the suburbs there was not sufficient police force to cope with the situation. The mayor of Madrid resigned as a consequence. Strikes and disturbances in most of the provinces of Spain were reported as a result of the increased cost of food, a general strike having been proclaimed in Valencia followed by serious rioting.

STAMPS

See
TRADING STAMPS

"STANDARD, The" (newspaper)

The London *Standard* suspended publication, Mar 15, due to the severe strain caused by the war.

The paper was founded in 1827 for the purpose of campaigning against Catholic emancipation. Its first editor was Stanley Lees Giffard, father of Lord Halsbury. Steps were taken to preserve the copyright.

STOCKS AND BONDS

See
EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN—MAIL SEIZURES

STRIKES

See also
COAL MINERS

—Coal miners' strike, Colo.

President Wilson's Colorado Coal Strike Commission, whose report he sent to Congress, Mar 8, found that the 400 indictments returned in the Western State—all against strikers—had left a "festering sore" on public opinion, and that in some cases "the men affected are suffering from great injustice." The need of providing a prompt remedy was urged. The report stated there was doubtless discrimination against some individuals in the matter of employment, although, broadly speaking, the operators were employing union and non-union men without regard to the strike. It was recommended that the Federal Trade Commission study the economic side of coal mining with a view toward preventing waste and putting the industry on a basis giving maximum safety and maximum steady employment.

Seth Low of New York, Charles W. Mills of Philadelphia, and Patrick Gilday of Clearfield, Penn., composed the commission. "Some of the citizens of Colorado," the report said, "believe that many illegal acts were committed on the part of the operators, and the justice which finds all the indictment on one side does not seem to them even-handed."

"Out of the recent coal strike in Colorado two things have strikingly emerged—the peculiar power granted by the State to its Industrial Commission and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's plan, put into operation about Oct 1, 1915, for regulating by contract the relations between the corporation and its employees."

The plan referred to was one proposed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., after his visits to the mines in the fall of 1915, which recognized the trade union right to organization. The report said that the company was operating the plan with entire good faith, but the real

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test on it would not come until Jan 1, 1918, when a new contract would be drawn. A general indorsement was given to wages, living conditions and educational advantages in the Colorado field.

—Silk workers' strike, Paterson, N. J.

See
HOURS OF LABOR

—Steel strike, Youngstown, O.

The Mahoning County Grand Jury, at Youngstown, O., Mar 8, ended its investigation of the disastrous strike riots of Jan 7 in East Youngstown, by returning indictments against Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, and six big steel companies. The indictments charged Gary, his corporation, one of its subsidiaries and four independent steel concerns with conspiring to fix the wages of labor and the price of iron and steel products in Mahoning County in violation of the Valentine anti-trust law. "Combining in an unlawful trust," was the condensed charge in the indictment that named the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the United States Steel Corporation, the Brier Hill Steel Company, the Youngstown Iron and Steel Company, the Carnegie Steel Company and Judge Gary. Demurers to the indictments were filed by the corporations but not by Judge Gary. In case the demurers should not be recognized by the court as sufficient to justify quashing the indictments, the cases would probably be tried in April.

Great Britain

The South Wales coal miners and operators agreed, Mar 23, to the nomination of a conciliator by Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, in connection with the points in dispute between miners and operators which threatened to develop into a strike. The miners' grievances were regarding Sunday work and bonuses.

Dr. Christopher Addison, Parliamentary Under Sec. for Munitions, stated in Parliament, Mar 28, that six leaders of a body calling itself the Clyde Workers' Committee had been attempting to foment strikes among munitions workers on the Clyde. The trouble arose on Mar 17, in one case 1000 men having been brought out, and from that time on a series of strikes had occurred under a systematic plan. Finally, the Minister of Munitions had requested the military authorities to remove the delinquents under the Defense of the Realm Act.

During a discussion of the Clyde strike in the House of Commons, Mar 30, David Lloyd George, the Munitions Minister, declared that the big guns which the army wanted had been held up through all stages of manufacture, and that the strikers were holding up most important guns needed by the army.

More of the munitions workers in Clyde factories returned to work Mar 31. Indications were that the strike was gradually collapsing. Three labor leaders in addition to those already sent away were ordered to leave the Clyde district.

Ten thousand dock workers on the Mersey went on strike, Mar 20, pending a decision of arbitrators in regard to overtime work. About 300 men went back to work, Mar 31, at the command of their unions.

SUBMARINES

See
UNITED STATES—NAVY—SUBMARINES

SUBWAYS

See
THOMPSON COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION

SUGAR

See
FRANCE—EMBARGO

—Customs duties

By a vote of 346 to 14 the House, Mar 16, shelved the free sugar provision, although it had been one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic tariff policy, as expressed by the Underwood tariff law. The only members voting no were 13 Democrats and a Socialist.

The Democrats were:

Bailey, Pennsylvania; Buchanan, Illinois; Callaway, Texas; Crosser and Gordon, Ohio; Hilliard, Colorado; Howard, Georgia; Johnson, Kentucky; McAnders, Sabath and Tavenner, Illinois; Thompson, Oklahoma; Van Dyke, Minnesota. Meyer London, of New York, was the Socialist.

The bill then went to the Senate. By retaining the duty of one per cent. per pound it was hoped to save $45,000,000 a year in revenue.

The free clause of the Underwood-Simmons tariff act was to go into effect May 1, 1917.

Unable to obtain full endorsement of its recommendation on the so-called sugar repeal bill, the Senate Finance Committee Mar 27 took the matter before a caucus of the Democratic members of the Senate and voted to substitute for the House resolution repealing the free clause of the tariff act, a resolution extending the existing duty of a cent per pound until 1920. The vote on the substitute, which was recommended by Democratic members of the Finance Committee, was 23 to 7.

Senators Broussard and Ransdall, of Louisiana, vigorously opposed the substitute, declaring that a four-year extension was no assurance to Louisiana sugar growers and producers, and that it would fail to restore activity to the sugar industry in that state.

—Price

A new high record in the sensational sugar rise of the preceding few months was reached in March, a rise of 25 points over the preceding high being quoted by some companies. The American and other refining companies quoted a rise of 15 points to 6.90. Raw sugar advanced to 5.77 a pound, 2½ to 3 cents above normal. The refiners, according to their own statements and through the consuming public, were dependent on the Cuban, Hawaiian and Porto Rican supply. The situation grew out of the European war and the removal of the beet sugar fields of Germany.

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Austria, Russia and northern France, from the productive markets of the world.

SULZBERGER & SONS CO.

It was announced, Mar 18, that the majority of the $20,000,000 outstanding common stock of Sulzberger & Sons Co., the Chicago meat packing firm, was to be purchased by the Guarantee Trust Co., Hallgarten & Co., William Salomon & Co., Thomas E. Wilson of Chicago, and others.

"SUSSEX" case

The British steamer *Sussex*, which carried 436 persons, including 25 Americans, was torpedoed in the channel off Dieppe, Mar 24, at 4:30 p. m., by an enemy submarine. The captain observed a torpedo about 100 meters from the side and immediately manoeuvred to avoid it, but the vessel was struck in the forward part, which was destroyed. The vessel, however, remained afloat. The patrol boat *Marie Thérèse*, found the distressed vessel, and brought back to Boulogne a majority of the passengers. Others were taken to England by British torpedo-boat destroyers. The *Sussex* was towed to Boulogne.

About 50 persons lost their lives and among the injured were three Americans.

Sec. Lansing sent instructions by cable to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, Mar 28, to make inquiries as to whether the *Sussex* was torpedoed by a German submarine.

The American Embassy forwarded to Washington, Mar 29, a sworn statement by the captain of the *Sussex* to the effect that he saw a torpedo boat and tried to alter his course to avoid it. The statement was supported by a piece of metal found on the deck which officials said was undoubtedly from a torpedo. Enrique Granados, the Spanish composer, was among those lost.

SWITZERLAND

—Finance

Expense of the Swiss mobilization up to the end of Feb amounted to about $90,000,000, including extraordinary expenditures, according to an announcement made Mar 14 to the National Council by M. Motta, head of the Department of Finance.

"SYLVA CARMEN," pseud. [Elizabeth, Dowager Queen of Rumania, Pauline-Elizabeth-Odile-Louise].

Queen Mother Elizabeth of Rumania, widely known by her pen name, "Carmen Sylva," died at Bucharest, Mar 2. She was born in 1843.

SYPHILIS

The final report of Lord Sydenham's Royal Commission on Social Diseases, which had been conducting an investigation for about two years, was issued in London, Mar 2. The report said that very serious conditions had been revealed and expressed the belief that action by the Government was the only solution of the great national problem.

The commission made a number of drastic recommendations, among which are the following.

Existence of a disease of this nature should incapacitate the person concerned for marriage.

Communications of physicians to parents on this subject should be privileged.

Moral conduct should be taught in connection with all branches of education.

Instruction should be given in regard to special diseases in evening schools and in workshops.

Free modern treatment should be provided in hospitals.

The report of the Sydenham Commission dwells particularly upon the effect of the war on the problem, which it expects to be intensified by war conditions. No shortsighted parsimony, it was contended, should be allowed to stand in the way of utilizing all means which science and organization can provide "to protect future generations upon which the national prosperity must depend."

TACOT

Slang for a poor automobile, among French soldiers; a word first used by the troops in the European war. It seems to have no ancestry.

TAGGART, Thomas

Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman, was appointed United States Senator, Mar 20, by Gov. Ralston, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Benjamin F. Shively.

TARIFF

See
SUGAR—CUSTOMS DUTIES

TAUSCHER, Capt. Hans

See
WELLAND CANAL CASE—TAUSCHER CONSPIRACY

TAXATION

See
CORPORATIONS—CALIFORNIA
INCOME TAX

TEMPERANCE

See
PROHIBITION

TENNIS

A list of sanctioned tennis tournaments for 1916 was announced Mar 30 by the Schedule Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. The complete list is printed in the *New York Herald* Mar 31.

THEATRE

Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree's remarkably elaborate production of Shakespeare's "Henry VIII" in which the celebrated actor-manager appeared as Cardinal Wolsey, was given at the New Amsterdam Theatre during the third week in Mar.

—Right of exclusion from theater

A bill to prevent the exclusion of a theatrical critic who has offended a theatre management because of adverse criticism, was introduced by Assemblyman Goldstein in the New York Legislature Mar 2. Under the civil rights law no person could be excluded on the ground of race, color or creed. The Goldstein bill would add the provision that no persons can be excluded on account of any orderly public utterance. It was introduced to offset a recent decision of the Court of Appeals in a suit brought by the *New York Times* to prevent the Shuberts from excluding its critic.

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THUNDERCLOUD, Chief

Chief Thundercloud, the famous Blackfoot Indian, died Mar 12, aged 59.

THURLOW, Thomas John Hovell-Thurlow-Cummings-Bruce, Baron

Baron Thurlow, for 21 years in the Diplomatic Service, died in London, Mar 12. He was born in 1838.

TIPPING LEGISLATION

See

ANTI-TIPPING LEGISLATION

TRADING STAMPS

State authorities have the legal right under the Constitution to tax the trading stamp out of existence according to three decisions handed down by the United States Supreme Court Mar 6. The court held that such trading stamps could be taxed by the states even when they appeared in the original packages with articles imported into the state, or where the stamp was to be exchanged for cash or premiums without the state.

All three decisions were handed down by Justice McKenna. The first was in the case of John W. Rast, tax collector for Duval County, Florida, against the Van Deman & Lewis Company, the Harkesheimer Company and J. S. Pinkersohn Cigar Company. In this instance the trade coupon or profit-sharing certificate bore a state license tax of $500 and a county license tax of $250 in addition to other license taxes. The defendants were both wholesalers and retailers. It was contended that the dealers had large quantities of goods on hand when the law went into effect and that they should not be prevented from disposing of them. Furthermore, the protestants claimed that there was no element of gambling in trading stamps, that it was merely a form of advertising.

The state tax was attacked because, it was alleged, it violated (1) the commerce clause of the United States Constitution; (2) the due process clause of the Fourteenth amendment, and (3) the equal protection clause of that amendment. The Supreme Court denied all of these allegations.

The second case was that of W. V. Tanner and others, acting for the State of Washington, against John T. Little, August Stahlberg, Lawrence Ryan and William T. Oathout. Washington State has a license tax of $6000 per annum imposed against all dealers who give trading stamps. The Supreme Court recognized that the license fee was prohibitive, but it nevertheless held that the legislation was to be upheld as an exercise of the police power.

The third case was that of F. S. Pitney against the State of Washington. This case involved the giving of trading coupons by the United Cigar Stores Company. It was disposed of along with the other two cases.

That the decision would have little effect on the business of the companies dealing in this form of premium but might place those houses selling through retailers at a disadvantage as compared with mail order concerns was the opinion expressed by S. W. Eckman, secretary of the National Premium Advertisers' Association.

"TUBANTIA," Destruction of the

The Holland Lloyd passenger steamer *Tubantia* sank Mar 16 off the Noord Hinder lightship, as the result of striking a mine or an attack by a submarine. The passengers, among whom were several Americans, and the members of the crew, were rescued. The steamer carried between 80 and 90 passengers and a crew of 300. She was a vessel of 15,000 tons, and was one of Holland's finest steamers. Her loss stirred the country deeply. She was valued at $1,600,000, and was insured for $1,240,000.

Members of the crew made affidavits that they saw the wake of a torpedo. Fragments of bronze, believed to be from a torpedo, were also found. She was said to have been struck six feet below the water-line on the starboard side.

TUCKERTON WIRELESS PLANT

Adhering to views expressed by Chief Justice Gummere respecting neutrality, the Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton, N. J., Mar 6, affirmed the action of Vice-Chancellor Stevens in refusing to enjoin a French corporation from enforcing its rights to possession of the wireless station at Tuckerton, owned by a German company known briefly as "Homag." Unless appeal should be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which seemed probable, the French company might proceed at law to wrest the Tuckerton plant from "Homag."

UNDERWOOD-SIMMONS TARIFF ACT

See

SUGAR—CUSTOMS DUTIES

UNEMPLOYMENT

See

CANADA—IMMIGRATION

UNITED STATES

See

DYES—UNITED STATES
NEGROES
PANAMA
PROHIBITION—UNITED STATES
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—UNITED STATES
SUGAR—PRICE
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—UNITED STATES

—Army

By a vote of 58 to 23, the Senate late Mar 21 passed the Tillman bill authorizing the government to purchase or construct a plant at a cost of $11,000,000 and to manufacture its own armor plate. This proposition had long been advocated by Sec. Daniels.

Mar 15 the Senate concurred with the House resolution providing for an immediate increase of the regular army to approximately 120,000 fighting troops. This was because of the Mexican situation. There was little debate

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and the 69 Senators in the Chamber voted unanimously.

See also
BAKER, NEWTON DIEHL
PREPAREDNESS

—Chamberlain bill

The first of the national preparedness measures to reach either house of Congress for consideration was introduced in the Senate, Mar 4, by Mr. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Committee. All of the elements of the Administration's army plan prepared by ex-Secretary Garrison were retained by the bill, although in altered form, and by additional proposals for organization of industrial reserves in peace times, the scheme went even further than the Administration had suggested.

Aside from its plan virtually to double the regular army and National Guard, the Senate bill had four striking features. They were:

1. Authorization of a purely Federal volunteer force in peace times, the object sought by Secretary Garrison in urging the Continental Army plan.
2. Authorization for a definitely enlisted reserve in peace times among men of every profession or calling whose training fits them for special duty either with troops, on lines of communication or supply, or in machine shops and munition plants.
3. Federalization of the National Guard under a pay provision designed to bring this force immediately into such relations with the Federal Government that its training, equipment, and personnel will be under supervision of the War Department.
4. Authorization for an officers' reserve and a reserve officers training corps which would take in graduates from military schools and colleges and provide for their further development to command.

For the regular army the bill provided a peace strength within five years of 178,000 men of all arms, or approximately 165,000 fighting troops. The percentage of men in each company, battery or troop, at peace strength would be increased in the interests of efficiency, and the full war strength would be 225,000. The army would consist of sixty-five infantry, twenty-five cavalry, and twenty-one field artillery regiments in addition to the staff and other special corps and the coast artillery. The mobile army in continental United States would consist of four infantry divisions and two divisions of cavalry. Corresponding increases in the number of general officers would be made and the rank and pay of Lieutenant General would be given to the chief of staff.

The appointment of Second Lieutenants other than graduates of the Military Academy was made provisional for two years before a commission is issued. Enlistment was fixed at seven years, four with the colors and three in reserve. At the end of one year of service efficient men could be discharged into the reserve on recommendation of their commanders, and at the end of two years at their own request if approved. Reservists would receive a minimum pay of $24 a year and the President would have authority to mobilize the reserve in time of actual or threatened hostilities.

As an additional inducement for recruits, provision was made that men who have completed six years' service in the army might be examined by a board of officers to determine the civil occupations for which they were qualified and they should be eligible to appointment to civil service positions of that nature without a civil service examination. The President also would have power to appoint one man from each regiment to the Military Academy.

The reserve officers' training corps would have senior and junior grades established at civil educational institutions, where military courses were provided, with an army officer detailed as instructor. The senior grade units would be placed at colleges and universities and the junior grades at high schools. Five hours a week would be required in the senior grade and three in the junior devoted to military training. Summer camps for field training of the cadets would be provided by the government.

The regulations under which graduates would be appointed to the reserve corps were left to the President. Such appointees would have to be at least 21 years of age, and would have to obligate themselves to serve for ten years. Their maximum number was fixed at 50,000.

The Federal volunteer force was provided for in general language, leaving the whole question of enlistment, training, reserve and the like to the discretion of the President.

The National Civil Service Reform League issued a protest against that part of the Senate Army bill which exempts from the provisions of the Civil Service law honorably discharged soldiers who have served a certain time with the colors.

—Hay bill

After a spirited debate the House, Mar 20, defeated the Kahn amendment to the Hay bill, proposing an army of 220,000 men, 183 to 103. A majority of the Republicans voted for the amendment, and a large majority of the Democrats against it, but party lines were not closely followed. No roll call was taken, as the bill was being considered in Committee of the Whole. The House had already defeated on a *viva voce* vote a motion by Representative Charles E Fuller of Illinois, Republican, to authorize an army of 250,000 men. Subsequently Representative Thomas S. Crago of Pennsylvania, a Republican, sought to put through a compromise plan for a larger army. He proposed that 60,000 men be enlisted for one year, with a proviso that they then go into a reserve for six years. The amendment was defeated 134 to 82.

The Hay bill was passed Mar 23 by the House by a vote of 402 to 2. Fred A. Britten, Republican, of Illinois, and Meyer London, Socialist, of New York, cast the opposing votes. Mr. Britten explained that he did not regard the bill, which provided an army of 140,000 men, as a real preparedness measure.

While the bill was still in the Committee of the Whole, the House eliminated section 82, which provided for the construction of a nitrate plant to obtain nitrate from the atmosphere. Representative Lever, of South Carolina, made numerous attempts to perfect this section of the bill, but failed. He was desirous of having it amended so that the proposed government plant would be allowed to manufacture both nitrates and potash for both munition industry and for agricultural uses. His amendments, however, were rejected, and the section itself eliminated from the bill by a vote of 154 to 128. Section 84 provided for the mobilization of industries for war.

The House bill proposed to add: Infantry, 10 regiments; field artillery, 6 regiments; coast artillery, 52 companies; engineers, 15 companies; 4 aero squadrons.

The minimum strength fixed for the national guard under the proposed federalization provisions would be 425,000 in five years.

The House bill would authorize the training camp movement, which had been in progress for two years.

There was no vital difference between this bill and the Hay bill, except in the size of the army provided.

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—Cabinet
See
BAKER, NEWTON DIEHL

—Commerce
American exports for Feb reached a total of $409,836,525, according to an announcement made Mar 31 by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. This is the highest point ever reached by the export trade in this country in any month, and exceeded the high mark for Dec, 1915, by $50,000,000.

Feb imports also set a new high record, being valued at $193,935,117, which is about $10,000,000 more than in Jan and much above the total for any earlier Feb.

—Congress
See
EFFICIENCY
GASOLENE
IMMIGRATION—BURNETT IMMIGRATION BILL
INDIANS—APPROPRIATION BILL
RURAL CREDITS
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—ADMINISTRATION SHIPPING BILL
SUGAR—CUSTOMS DUTIES
UNITED STATES—ARMY—CHAMBERLAIN BILL
UNITED STATES—ARMY—HAY BILL
WATER POWER—SHIELDS BILL

——Senate
See
TAGGART, THOMAS

—Dept. of Agriculture
The Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives reported favorably Saturday, Mar 4, a total appropriation to the Department of Agriculture, of $24,501,093 to include $688,160 for the office of the Secretary; the Weather Bureau, $1,770,760; the Bureau of Animal Industry, $2,222,776 for general expenses, and $2,965,746 including funds for meat inspection; the Bureau of Plant Industry, $1,840,840 for general expenses, and $2,511,620 for the distribution of seeds; the Forestry Service, $5,549,936; the Bureau of Chemistry, $1,153,801.

——Bureau of Chemistry
See
DYES—UNITED STATES

—Dept. of State—Diplomatic and Consular Service
See
FRANCIS, DAVID R.

—Navy
See
"NEVADA" (BATTLESHIP)
PREPAREDNESS

——Consulting Board
See
NITROGEN

———Committee on Industrial Preparedness
See
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS

——Submarines
The proposal approved by the last Congress for the construction of two great submarines with a surface speed of from twenty to twenty-five knots, was definitely abandoned, Mar 24, when Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Committee introduced a bill to reduce the required minimum speed from twenty to nineteen knots.

Efforts by the Navy Department to obtain bids for construction of the 25-knot boats failed.

—Post Office Dept.
See
FRANKING PRIVILEGE
PARCEL POST
RAILROADS—MAIL PAY

—Supreme Court
See
BRANDEIS, LOUIS DEMBITZ

—Treasury Dept.—Customs duties
See
SUGAR—CUSTOMS DUTIES

——Federal Farm Loan Bureau
See
RURAL CREDITS

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
See also
STRIKES—STEEL STRIKE, YOUNGSTOWN, O.

—Anti-trust litigation
The United States Supreme Court, Mar 20, granted permission for all testimony in the government's anti-trust suit against the United States Steel Corporation to be filed in connection with the government's appeal from the action of the lower court in dismissing the suit. The court extended to May 15 the time in which the record in the case might be filed No attempt would be made, it was understood, to have the case advanced for argument before Oct. The government opposed the motion to file the entire record, asking on the other hand, that the court allow the parties until July 15 to prepare a record in narrative form.

VERMONT
See
PROHIBITION—VERMONT

VON CAPELLE, Vice Adm. Eduard
Vice-Admiral Eduard von Capelle, the new German Minister of the Navy, was born on Dec 10, 1855, at Celle, Prussia. He was one of the administrative directors in the Ministry of Marine before the war and had served as a captain at sea.

In Nov, 1915, it was reported that Admiral von Capelle had resigned as Director of the Administration Department because of ill health and had been placed on half pay.
See also
GERMANY—NAVY

VON DER DOLTZ, Horst
See
WELLAND CANAL CASE—TAUSCHER CONSPIRACY

VON TIRPITZ, Adm. Alfred
See
GERMANY—NAVY

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VORHEES, Theodore

Theodore Voorhees, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, died in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar 12, in his seventieth year.

WAGES

See
RAILROADS—WAGES

WALKER, Rear Adm. Asa

Rear-Admiral Asa Walker, retired, died at Washington, D. C., Mar 7, aged 70 years.

WATER POWER

—Shields bill

The Senate, after four weeks of debate, Mar 8, passed the Shields bill to provide for development of water power in navigable waters by private capital. The vote was 46 to 22. Conservation champions fought hard to amend the measure, but without avail.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

See
PURE FOOD LAWS—UNITED STATES

WELLAND CANAL CASE

—Tauscher conspiracy

Horst von der Goltz, alias Bridgeman Taylor, the German propagandist who was released from the Tower of London to testify in New York in Federal cases regarding German breaches of neutrality, arrived in that city, Mar 27, in custody of two detectives from Scotland Yard.

Captain Hans Tauscher, American representative of the Krupp gun works and husband of Mme. Johanna Gadski, the grand opera singer, was arrested in New York City, Mar 30, by agents of the Department of Justice on the charge of violating Section 13 of the United States Criminal Statutes by framing an expedition on American soil to blow up the Welland Canal in Canada.

Tauscher was arraigned before United States Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton, and was released on $25,000 bail. The bond was arranged through the National Surety Company. Alfred A. Fritzen, accused in the complaint as a co-defendant with Tauscher, was believed to have escaped the Federal authorities. Assistant United States Attorney Roger B. Wood pressed the charge against the men.

The evidence upon which the arrest was based was given to Captain Wm. B. Offley, of the local Department of Justice, by "Major Baron" Horst von der Goltz, the German spy who was brought back from England to testify here.

A hearing was set for Apr 13. Conviction might result in three years' imprisonment and $3000 fine.

The conspiracy of which Tauscher was one of the alleged leading spirits was in nowise connected with the subsequent conspiracy, of which Paul Koenig, chief of the Hamburg-American Line secret service, was the alleged head, and the purpose of which, the government contends, was also the destruction of the Welland Canal. The so-called Koenig conspiracy was hatched in the summer of 1915, nearly a year subsequent to the alleged Tauscher enterprise. The affair in which Captain Tauscher was involved was concocted, according to the government officials, before the European war was two weeks old, the warrant on which Tauscher was arrested setting the approximate date as Aug 15, 1914.

Department of Justice officials announced, Mar 31, that besides Captain Hans Tauscher and Busse or Tucker, held at Ellis Island, a third man was under surveillance in New England, and that they expected to arrest a fourth in a few days. The latter was Alfred A. Fritzen, who was mentioned in the complaint against Tauscher.

WERNER, William E.

Associate Judge William E. Werner, of the New York State Court of Appeals, died at Rochester, N. Y., Mar 1, in his sixty-first year.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

Early in the year the Western Reserve University purchased twelve acres of land adjoining its present site, increasing it from 23 to 35 acres. The amount paid was not made public, but the tax valuation is $230,000. The erection of a complete new medical institution was said to be contemplated. The present downtown school and hospital sites, it was said, would eventually be abandoned. Upon the same campus would be housed the dental and possibly the pharmacy schools, and a new dental school building would be constructed.

WILSON, Woodrow

See
ARMED MERCHANTMEN CONTROVERSY
HOUSE, COL. EDWARD M.
SAYRE, MRS. FRANCIS BOWES. [JESSIE WILSON]

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

The Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, in Mar issued the 1915 edition of "Radio Stations of the United States." This list showed that there were 5073 radio stations in the United States, an increase of 1139 since 1914. They were classified as follows: Government and commercial land stations, 224; government and commercial ship stations, 895; special land stations, 118; general and restricted amateur stations, 3836.

See also
TUCKERTON WIRELESS PLANT

—Neutrality

On Dec 24 the Treasury Department issued to collectors and other officers of the customs the following instructions for enforcing the President's neutrality proclamation regarding radio:

All merchant vessels flying the flag of a belligerent country shall, upon entering United States ports, comply with the following rules:

(1) Lower antenna of radio installation to deck and disconnect it from the radio station of the ship.

(2) The receiving and transmitting apparatus shall be sealed by an officer of the United States.

(3) The antenna shall remain lowered and disconnected and the apparatus remain sealed during the time the vessel remains within the limits of the port, unless repairs to such apparatus are necessary, the necessity and extent of such repairs being made

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known to the naval official immediately charged with the inspection, so far as relates to neutrality requirements, of the vessel's radio apparatus.

(4) Permission to hoist and connect the antenna and to break the seals necessary to have the radio installation in operating condition on clearing the limits of the port must be obtained from the collector of the port.

In accordance with a request of the Sec. of the Navy, collectors must deliver a copy of these instructions to the master of each incoming belligerent vessel, and shall immediately notify the local naval commandant or designated naval officer of the arrival of each such vessel.

The supervisor of the naval district in which the port is located will inform the collector of the name and address of the naval officer to whom the notification of the arrival of a belligerent merchant vessel shall be sent.

The naval districts are as follows:

No.	Headquarters.	Limits.
First	Eastport, Me., to include Chatham, Mass	Boston.
Second	Chatham to include New London, Conn.	Naval station, Narragansett Bay.
Third	New London to include Barnegat, N. J.	New York.
Fourth	Barnegat to include Assateague, Va.	Philadelphia.
Fifth	Assateague to include New River Inlet, N. C.	Norfolk.
Sixth	New River Inlet to include St. Johns River, Fla.	Charleston.
Seventh	St. Johns River to include Tampa, Fla.	Key West.
Eighth	Tampa to include Rio Grande	New Orleans.
Twelfth	Southern boundary to latitude 42° north	San Francisco.
Thirteenth	Latitude 42° north to northern boundary	Port Townsend.

WOLF, Henry

Henry Wolf, the noted wood engraver, died in New York City, Mar 18. He was born in 1852.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

United States

Linking together the proposed constitutional amendment for woman suffrage and the proposed amendment for national prohibition, the House Judiciary Committee pigeonholed both Mar 28, by a single vote, postponing action on them indefinitely. Suffrage advocates and prohibition champions protested vigorously, and the session of the committee was spirited, but the opponents of one or the other of the amendments in combination carried their point.

New Jersey

The presidential suffrage bill was reported unfavorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee, Mar 6, three votes were cast for it.

New York

On Mar 14 the Assembly passed the Whitney-Brereton resolution providing for the submission of the woman suffrage question again in 1917. The vote was 109 to 30. Mrs. Whitman, wife of the Governor, was among the women present. The Senate Judiciary Committee, by a vote of 10 to 1, favorably reported the resolution Mar 21. When the measure reached the Senate Mar 23, Senator Elon R. Brown blocked it. He proposed amendments, Mar 25, requiring a residence of five years in America and on the 27th introduced a Constitutional amendment which would prohibit the resubmission of an amendment to the basic law within five years after its defeat at the polls. If adopted, this amendment would make impossible the resubmission of woman suffrage in 1917. Senator Brown again objected to the immediate consideration of the suffrage amendment, Mar 28, but on Mar 30 he explicitly promised to bring it to vote on Apr 5.

WOMEN

See also
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Great Britain

Walter Long, President of the Local Government Board stated in the House of Commons, Mar 29, that two hundred and seventy-five thousand women were doing men's work.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

New York

An important decision, fixing the precise status under the workmen's compensation law of employes injured in the course of their work, of the persons responsible for the accidents of the state, and of the insurance companies, was written in Mar by Justice Cochrane of the Appellate Division of the Third Department. The substance of the opinion was:

"An employe entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation act may recover an award, notwithstanding he has executed a release to another not in the same employ, through whose instrumentality the accident occurred.

"An insurer in such case would be liable only for the difference between any amount received in consideration of the release and the compensation provided by the act.

"The release in such case constitutes no obstacle in the way of the insurer prosecuting the assigned claim of the injured employe against the third party."

In every case where an employe is injured he must decide whether he will accept an award from the commission or whether he would rather sue the person or corporation responsible for his injuries. If he elects to sue the state must pay him any difference between the amount claimed in the way of damages and the amount of the award if he had elected to accept that instead.

"But if he elects to take compensation," the opinion reads, "the cause of action against such other shall be assigned to the state for the benefit of the State Insurance Fund, if compensation be payable therefrom, and otherwise to the person or association or corporation liable for the payment of such compensation."

Any release given by an employe to any person or corporation does not affect the rights of the insurer whose right to sue for the injury for damages remains intact, unless the insurer consents to the release. The opinion reads:

"The statute, while protecting the workman, does so without sacrificing or prejudicing the rights of either the insurer or the third party. The latter cannot be placed in any less favorable position, because whatever he pays he cannot be called upon to pay again, but if he compromises for less than his actual liability he remains liable to the insurer for such excess up to the amount allowed under the act, unless the latter has consented in writing, as the statute provides, for the compromise at the less amount.

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NEW SERIES
Vol. 2 No. 4 COVERING APRIL, 1916 May, 1916

INFORMATION

A DIGEST OF CURRENT EVENTS INCLUDING INDEX TO DATES

ISSUED MONTHLY—ALSO IN QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL CUMULATION

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In using INFORMATION as a daily newspaper index, it should be remembered that the dates given in articles are those upon which the events cited occurred, and that, generally speaking, further information should be sought in the daily papers of the day following the date given.

Main entries are indicated by BLACKFACE CAPS; subheads by lower case blackface; geographical subdivisions by *italic* center heads.

ACCIDENTS

See
EXPLOSIONS
RAILROADS—ACCIDENTS
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—ACCIDENTS
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

—Street accidents

New York City

The list of street accidents for 1915 compiled by the New York City Health Department, and made public Apr 11, showed that out of 22,540 casualties, 659 of which were fatal, two were caused by ambulances, one by a fire engine and five by mail wagons. Passenger automobiles were responsible for 4865 accidents; street cars for 3026. There were 3005 casualties due to falls, and wagons killed or injured 2241. At this rate it was figured that an ambulance injures a person every 5049 runs, and a fire engine every 4491 runs, making these speedy vehicles less dangerous to life and limb than any kind in the streets.

ADVERTISING

—Frauds

A decision of the supreme court, Apr 24, held that advertisers, even though they give buyers value received for their money, are guilty of fraud if by exaggerated advertising propaganda they have led clients to expect more. The opinion was announced by Justice McKenna, reversing the District Court in Southern Florida which quashed an indictment against officials of the New South Farm and Home Company. The indictment charged unlawful use of the mails in selling ten-acre farms.

AERONAUTICS

—Records

Stephen McGordon established a new cross country passenger-carrying flight record, Apr 1, when he flew from Newport News to Washington and return, about 300 miles in 4½ hours.

The American record for altitude with a passenger was broken, Apr 11, at Garden City when Lloyd Thompson, flying with his mechanic, Nick Schreyer, went up 13,050 feet in a Sloane-Day military tractor biplane.

All previous records for sustained flight in the army aviation service were broken, Apr 11, when a biplane carrying two men arrived at Columbus, N. M., after a 350 mile flight in four hours from Gen. Pershing's headquarters in Mexico.

Harry G. Hawker made a world's altitude record in an aeroplane at Brooklands, England, Apr 26, ascending to a height of 24,408 feet.

Four world's records for altitude, speed and passenger carrying were broken by American aviators at Newport News, Va., Apr 30. Theodore C. McCauley took six passengers in the flying boat *H-7* of the super-American type to an altitude of 1000 feet. He remained in the air with them an hour and ten minutes and maintained a speed of eighty-eight miles an hour. Speed, passenger carrying and altitude with six passengers were all records. Victor Carlstrom, in a twin motor military biplane, rose 16,500 feet with a passenger, which set a record for altitude with a passenger. Carlstrom remained aloft one hour and thirty minutes.

—Wanamaker trans-Atlantic flight

Rodman Wanamaker announced, Apr 1, that he had ordered a hydroaeroplane of great size and power and would attempt to fly across the Atlantic ocean during the coming summer in a single uninterrupted flight. He planned to accomplish the journey in 30 hours. The design of the aircraft was different from anything yet constructed and it would be the largest ever built. Equipped with six twelve-cylinder motors of 300 horse-

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power, with a total of 1800, the machine would be capable of making 100 miles an hour and would carry a crew of six.

AGRICULTURE

See
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

ALASKA

See
STRIKES—ALASKA

AMBASSADORS

See
ELKUS, ABRAM I.
MORGENTHAU, HENRY

AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS CASES

See
PRIZE COURTS—GREAT BRITAIN

ANDREW, Martha H.

Gifts to charity of more than $900,000 were bequeathed in the will of Miss Martha H. Andrew, made public Apr 27.

ANGELL, James Burrill

James B. Angell, professor emeritus of the University of Michigan, died at Ann Arbor, Mich., Apr 1, aged 87 years.

ANIMALS

See
DOMESTIC ANIMALS

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION

See
SHACKLETON EXPEDITION

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

See
"BOPP CASE"
EASTMAN KODAK CO.
QUAKER OATS CO.

"APPAM" CASE

The cargo of the German prize ship *Appam*, consisting of more than a half million dollars worth of cocoa, cottonseed and corn, was sold, Apr 12, under court order by Federal authorities because of its perishable nature.

"ARCHIBALD"

(Trench slang). An anti-aircraft gun.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION

—Stefansson expedition

It was announced, Apr 19, that Captain Louis L. Lane, an arctic navigator of long experience, would leave Seattle for the Arctic Ocean about June in a 300-ton power schooner, to meet Vilhjalmar Stefansson at Banks Land about Aug 5 and return to Nome or Seattle next autumn with him and the other members of the Canadian Government exploring expedition that sailed from Victoria, B. C., for the Arctic Ocean June 17, 1913.

ARMED MERCHANTMEN CONTROVERSY

For the first time since the outbreak of the European war a French merchant vessel, the *Vulcain*, came into New York harbor, Apr 1, carrying a rapid fire gun for protection against submarines. She was closely followed by a second armed merchantman, the *Ionc*. As the French embassy gave assurance that the guns were for defense only, the vessels were given permission to sail, Apr 12.

A declaration of principle in regard to arming merchant ships was made, Apr 26, by the State Department upon instructions from President Wilson. In this memorandum, dated Mar 25, it was declared that a merchant ship armed for offense or a merchant ship which carries mandatory instructions from her government directing her to adopt offensive measures against the battle vessels of an enemy loses her classification as a peaceful merchant ship and can be sunk without warning.

This declaration said:

MEMORANDUM ON ARMED MERCHANT VESSELS

By direction of the President a memorandum was prepared during Mar, 1916, in regard to the status of armed merchant vessels in neutral ports and on the high seas. This memorandum is now made public as a statement of this Government's attitude on that subject.

Department of State.
Washington, March 25, 1916.

I.

The status of an armed merchant vessel of a belligerent is to be considered from two points of view: First, from that of a neutral when the vessel enters its ports, and Second, from that of an enemy when the vessel is on the high seas.

First—An armed merchant vessel in neutral ports.

(1) It is necessary for a neutral Government to determine the status of an armed merchant vessel of belligerent nationality which enters its jurisdiction, in order that the Government may protect itself from responsibility for the destruction of life and property by permitting its ports to be used as bases of hostile operations by belligerent warships.

(2) If the vessel carries a commisson or orders issued by a belligerent Government and directing it under penalty to conduct aggressive operations, or if it is conclusively shown to have conducted such operations, it should be regarded and treated as a warship.

(3) If sufficient evidence is wanting, a neutral Government, in order to safeguard itself from liability for failure to preserve its neutrality, may reasonably presume from these facts the status of an armed merchant vessel which frequents its waters. There is no settled rule of international law as to the sufficiency of evidence to establish such a presumption. As a result a neutral Government must decide for itself the sufficiency of the evidence which it requires to determine the character of the vessel. For the guidance of its port officers and other officials a neutral Government may therefore declare a standard of evidence, but such standard may be changed on account of the general conditions of naval warfare or modified on account of the circumstances of a particular case. These changes and modifications may be made at any time during the progress of the war, since the determination of the status of an armed merchant vessel in neutral waters may affect the liability of a neutral Government.

Second—An armed merchant vessel on the high seas.

(1) It is necessary for a belligerent warship to determine the status of an armed merchant vessel of an enemy encountered on the high seas, since the rights of life and property of belligerents and neutrals on board the vessel may be impaired if its status is that of an enemy warship.

(2) The determination of warlike character must rest in no case upon presumption but upon conclusive evidence, because the responsibility for the destruction of life and property depends on the actual facts of the case and cannot be avoided or lessened by a standard of evidence which a belligerent may announce as creating a presumption of hostile character. On the other hand, to safeguard himself from possible liability for unwarranted destruction of life and property the

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belligerent should, in the absence of conclusive evidence, act on the presumption that an armed merchantman is of peaceful character.

(3) A presumption based solely on the presence of an armament on a merchant vessel of an enemy is not a sufficient reason for a belligerent to declare it to be a warship and proceed to attack it without regard to the rights of the persons on board. Conclusive evidence of a purpose to use the armament for aggression is essential. Consequently an armament which a neutral Government, seeking to perform its neutral duties, may presume to be intended for aggression, might in fact on the high seas be used solely for protection. A neutral Government has no opportunity to determine the purpose of an armament on a merchant vessel unless there is evidence in the ship's papers or other proof as to its previous use, so that the Government is justified in substituting an arbitrary rule of presumption in arriving at the status of the merchant vessel. On the other hand, a belligerent warship can on the high seas test by actual experience the purpose of an armament on an enemy merchant vessel, and so determine by direct evidence the status of the vessel.

SUMMARY

The status of an armed merchant vessel as a warship in neutral waters may be determined, in the absence of documentary proof or conclusive evidence of previous aggressive conduct, by presumption derived from all the circumstances of the case.

The status of such vessel as a warship on the high seas must be determined only upon conclusive evidence of aggressive purpose, in the absence of which it is to be presumed that the vessel has a private and peaceable character, and it should be so treated by an enemy warship.

In brief, a neutral Government may proceed upon the presumption that an armed merchant vessel of belligerent nationality is armed for aggression, while a belligerent should proceed on the presumption that the vessel is armed for protection. Both of these presumptions may be overcome by evidence—the first by secondary or collateral evidence, since the fact to be established is negative in character; the second by primary and direct evidence, since the fact to be established is positive in character.

II.

The character of the evidence upon which the status of an armed merchant vessel of belligerent nationality is to be determined when visiting neutral waters and when traversing the high seas having been stated, it is important to consider the rights and duties of neutrals and belligerents as affected by the status of armed merchant vessels in neutral ports and on the high seas.

First—The relations of belligerents and neutrals as affected by the status of armed merchant vessels in neutral ports.

(1) It appears to be the established rule of international law that warships of a belligerent may enter neutral ports and accept limited hospitality there upon condition that they leave, as a rule, within twenty-four hours after their arrival.

(2) Belligerent warships are also entitled to take on fuel once in three months in ports of a neutral country.

(3) As a mode of enforcing these rules, a neutral has the right to cause belligerent warships failing to comply with them, together with their officers and crews, to be interned during the remainder of the war.

(4) Merchantmen of belligerent nationality, armed only for purposes of protection against the enemy, are entitled to enter and leave neutral ports without hindrance in the course of legitimate trade.

(5) Armed merchantmen of belligerent nationality under a commission or orders of their Government to use, under penalty, their armament for aggressive purposes, or merchantmen which, without such commission or orders, have used their armaments for aggressive purposes, are not entitled to the same hospitality in neutral ports as peaceable armed merchantmen.

Second—The relations of belligerents and neutrals as affected by the status of armed merchant vessels on the high seas.

(1) Innocent neutral property on the high seas cannot legally be confiscated, but is subject to inspection by a belligerent. Resistance to inspection removes this immunity and subjects the property to condemnation by a prize court, which is charged with the preservation of the legal rights of the owners of neutral property.

(2) Neutral property engaged in contraband trade, breach of blockade, or unneutral service obtains the character of enemy property and is subject to seizure by a belligerent and condemnation by a prize court.

(3) When hostile and innocent property is mixed, as in the case of a neutral ship carrying a cargo which is entirely or partly contraband, this fact can only be determined by inspection. Such innocent property may be of uncertain character, as it has been frequently held that it is more or less contaminated by association with hostile property. For example, under the Declaration of London, (which, so far as the provisions covering this subject are concerned, has been adopted by all the belligerents,) the presence of a cargo which in bulk or value consists of 50 per cent. contraband articles impresses the ship with enemy character and subjects it to seizure and condemnation by a prize court.

(4) Enemy property, including ships and cargoes, is always subject to seizure and condemnation. Any enemy property taken by a belligerent on the high seas is a total loss to the owners. There is no redress in a prize court. The only means of avoiding loss is by flight or successful resistance. Enemy merchant ships have, therefore, the right to arm for the purpose of self-protection.

(5) A belligerent warship is any vessel which, under commission or orders of its Government imposing penalties or entitling it to prize money, is armed for the purpose of seeking and capturing or destroying enemy property or hostile neutral property on the seas. The size of the vessel, strength of armament, and its defensive or offensive force are immaterial.

(6) A belligerent warship has, incidental to the right of seizure, the right to visit and search all vessels on the high seas for the purpose of determining the hostile or innocent character of the vessels and their cargoes. If the hostile character of the property is known, however, the belligerent warship may seize the property without exercising the right of visit and search, which is solely for the purpose of obtaining knowledge as to the character of the property. The attacking vessel must display its colors before exercising belligerent rights.

(7) When a belligerent warship meets a merchantman on the high seas which is known to be enemy owned and attempts to capture the vessel, the latter may exercise its right of self-protection either by flight or by resistance. The right to capture and the right to prevent capture are recognized as equally justifiable.

(8) The exercise of the right of capture is limited, nevertheless, by certain accepted rules of conduct based on the principles of humanity and regard for innocent property, even if there is definite knowledge that some of the property, cargo, as well as the vessel, is of enemy character. As a character of these limitations, it has become the established practice for warships to give merchant vessels an opportunity to surrender or submit to visit and search before attempting to seize them by force. The observance of this rule of naval warfare tends to prevent the loss of life of noncombatants and the destruction of innocent neutral property, which would result from sudden attack.

(9) If, however, before a summons to surrender is given, a merchantman of belligerent nationality, aware of the approach of an enemy warship, uses its armament to keep the enemy at a distance, or after it has been summoned to surrender it resists or flees, the warship may properly exercise force to compel surrender.

(10) If the merchantman finally surrenders, the belligerent warship may release it or take it into custody. In the case of an enemy merchantman it may be sunk, but only if it is impossible to take it into port, and provided always that the persons on board are put in a place of safety. In the case of a neutral merchantman, the right to sink it in any circumstance is doubtful.

(11) A merchantman entitled to exercise the right of self-protection may do so when certain of attack by an enemy warship, otherwise the exercise of the right would be so restricted as to render it ineffectual. There is a distinct difference, however, between the exercise of the right of self-protection and the act of cruising the seas in an armed vessel for the purpose of attacking enemy naval vessels.

(12) In the event that merchant ships of belligerent nationality are armed and under commission or orders to attack in all circumstances certain classes

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of enemy naval vessels for the purpose of destroying them, and are entitled to receive prize money for such service from their Government, or are liable to a penalty for failure to obey the orders given, such merchant ships lose their status as peaceable merchant ships and are to a limited extent incorporated in the naval forces of their Government, even though it is not their sole occupation to conduct hostile operations.

(13) A vessel engaged intermittently in commerce and under a commission or orders of its Government imposing a penalty, in pursuing and attacking enemy naval craft, possesses a status tainted with a hostile purpose which it cannot throw aside or assume at will. It should, therefore, be considered as an armed public vessel and receive the treatment of a warship by an enemy and by neutrals. Any person taking passage on such a vessel cannot expect immunity other than that accorded persons who are on board a warship. A private vessel, engaged in seeking enemy naval craft, without such a commission or orders from its Government, stands in a relation to the enemy similar to that of a civilian who fires upon the organized military forces of a belligerent, and is entitled to no more considerate treatment.

ASPHYXIATION

See
RESUSCITATION

AUSTRALIA

—Army

It was estimated that Australia, with a population of 5,000,000, would be paying her soldiers in June at the rate of more than $165,000,000 per annum, plus the cost of maintenance, transport, equipment, and waste. This was exclusive of liberal pensions and allowances. The calculation was based on a force of 275,000.

BANKRUPTCY

See
SIEGEL, HENRY

BANKS AND BANKING

United States

See
RIGGS NATIONAL BANK

BARNES, William, jr.

See
ROOSEVELT, THEODORE—BARNES LIBEL SUIT

BATTERY, Electric

The *Neuer Wiener Tageblatt* reported, Apr 11, that Dr. Just, a Budapest chemist, who invented the wolfram lamp, had invented an electric cell which renews its strength by absorbing oxygen from the air. The electrodes of the cell are of carbon and iron and the electrolyte is an organic substance which absorbs oxygen from the air. A current of five to six amperes and an electro motive force of twenty-five volts is given by a cell with electrodes of 200 square centimeters surface area. In a test 100 watts an hour was given by a cell for four consecutive hours, and then, after permitting the cell to rest half an hour, it was found that the cell was as strong as ever.

BECKER, Ernest

See
SHIP FIRE BOMB CONSPIRACY

BELGIUM

Several British warships, accompanied by destroyers and other vessels, Apr 25, bombarded Zeebrugge and the German batteries at Heyst, Blankenberghe and Knocke. The bombardment was one of the heaviest since the beginning of the war, and also of the longest duration. The damage done at Zeebrugge was said to have been enormous.

The Belgian Government received, Apr 30, through the French Minister a declaration under which France, Great Britain and Russia guaranteed the integrity of the Belgian Congo.

See also
MERCIER, CARDINAL

"BERWINDVALE" CASE

Germany's reply to the inquiries of the American government regarding the sinking of five steamers was made public Apr 13. Regarding the *Berwindvale* it declared that:

A steamer, which was possibly the *Berwindvale*, was encountered on the evening of Mar 16 in sight of Bull Rock Light, on the Irish coast, by a German submarine. The steamer, as soon as she noticed the submarine, which was running unsubmerged, turned and steamed away. She was ordered to halt by a warning shot. She paid no attention, however, to this warning, but extinguished all lights and attempted to escape. The vessel was then fired upon until halted, and, without further orders, lowered several boats. After the crew entered the boats and received enough time to row away, the ship was sunk.

The name of this steamer was not established; it cannot be stated with assurance, even with the help of the details which were furnished by the American Embassy, that the above described incident concerns the steamer *Berwindvale*. Since, however, the steamer sunk was a tank steamer like the *Berwindvale*, the identity of the ship may be assumed. In this case, however, the statement made that the *Berwindvale* was torpedoed without warning would conflict with the fact.

BIBLE

See
SCHOOLS—RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN

BINDER TWINE

See
SISAL

BLOCKADE RUNNING

The first genuine attempt at old-fashioned blockade running during the European war was reported Apr 5. The Brazilian steamer *Saldanha da Gama* cleared Para, Brazil, bound for New York. Early in Apr she was discovered at the Orkney Islands with 120 tons of raw rubber aboard, having ostensibly mistaken her course. Both ship and cargo were sent to a British prize court.

BODE, Capt. Enno

See
SHIP FIRE BOMB CONSPIRACY

BOPP CASE

Franz Bopp, German Consul General at San Francisco, and four others pleaded not guilty, Apr 13, in the United States District Court to indictments involving violation of neutrality. The others were E. H. von Schack, Baron George Wilhelm von Brincken, Charles C. Crowley, and Mrs. Margaret Cornell. Bopp and von Schack were indicted on charges of conspiring to blow up railroad bridges, ships and munition factories in the United States and Canada. An additional

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indictment involving alleged use of the mails to incite murder, arson and assassination was found against Messrs. Cornell, Crowley and von Brincken.

BOY-ED, Capt. Karl

See
WELLAND CANAL CASE—TAUSCHER CONSPIRACY

BRANDEIS, Louis Dembitz

By a strictly partisan vote of 3 to 2 the sub-committee that for many weeks had been considering the fitness of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston for the Supreme Court of the United States, Apr 1, ordered a favorable report on the nomination to be made to the entire committee on judiciary. The three Democrats supporting the nomination were Mr. Chilton of West Virginia, Chairman of the sub-committee, Mr. Fletcher of Florida, and Mr. Walsh of Montana. The Republicans opposing the confirmation were Mr. Cummins of Iowa, and Mr. Works of California. Both the Republicans were of the Progressive wing of their party.

Action on the nomination was postponed, Apr 3, by the Senate Judiciary Committee, after it had received reports from all but one of the five Senators on the sub-committee. "The real crime of which this man is guilty," Senator Walsh declared in his report, "is that he has exposed the iniquities of men in high places in our financial system. He has not stood in awe of the majesty of wealth."

Senator Chilton's report was filed with the Senate, Apr 4. The Senator, who presided over the hearings, dismissed all of the charges brought against Mr. Brandeis as being without merit and asked for his confirmation. The report set forth many testimonials in Mr. Brandeis's favor, among them one by ex-Gov. Walsh of Massachusetts.

Mr. Brandeis's name was before the full Senate Judiciary Committee for several weeks after the extended hearings on his fitness for the bench were concluded. At each meeting final action was postponed.

BRAZIL

A seditious movement organized by Federal Deputy Mauricio Lacerda was put down by the police, Apr 6, and various arrests were made. The Government opened an inquiry into the movement, which aimed at inciting certain elements in the army and the police to overthrow the Government and establish a parliamentary republic.

BREITUNG, Max

See
FAY, ROBERT, CASE

BRONZES

See
FINE ARTS—MORGAN COLLECTIONS

BROWNLOW, Sir Charles Henry

Sir Charles Henry Brownlow, eldest of British field-marshals, died Apr 5, at Bracknell, Berkshire, aged 85 years.

BUSINESS

See
PAN-AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL HIGH COMMISSION

CANADA

See also
FIRE INSURANCE—CANADA
HORN, WERNER, CASE

—War fraud inquiry

The demand of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, opposition leader, for investigation by Parliamentary committee of all purchases and contracts of the Canadian Shell Committee was voted down in the Canadian House of Commons Apr 4. The Government's majority was reduced to thirty-eight, four of its followers voting with the Laurier forces and a number absenting themselves from the division. The vote was to have been taken a week before, but when the Government announced there would be no investigation except of charges made by G. W. Kyte, involving the Canadian Shell Committee, Minister of Militia Sir Sam Hughes, Colonel J. Wesley Allison, E. B. Cadwell, B. F. Yoakum and E. W. Bassick, it surprised the Government's supporters. The division was deferred and the Government appointed two judges to investigate the charges made by Mr. Kyte and any other phase of the Shell Committee's business that the Government might want to investigate. The minority, Apr 4, expressed objections of Liberal members and four striking Conservative members to limiting the investigation to a small portion of the business let by the shell committee.

General Sir Sam Hughes made his defense before the Canadian Parliament, Apr 18, of the charges against the Canadian Shell Committee. The Minister's declaration was an absolute disavowal of the allegations and a challenge for full inquiry. He declared that he would not resign and that he had passed his department over to the Prime Minister for administration during the inquiry.

The Government, Apr 26, began its inquiry which was conducted by a royal commission consisting of Sir William Meredith of Toronto and Justice Duff of the Federal Supreme Court.

CARBOLIC ACID

—Production

United States

It was estimated in Apr that American plants were turning out this product at the rate of from 800 to 1000 tons a month. There were at the time of writing upward of a dozen concerns in this country engaged in making carbolic acid. Part of the production was directly converted into picric by these companies, while another large share was sold to other explosive manufacturers. This meant that only a small proportion reached the market, where it was available to ordinary consumers.

The price of carbolic acid on July 25, 1914, and on the first of each month since then, starting with Sept., 1914, follows: 1914—July 25, 7½c.; Sept. 1,

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50c.; Oct. 1, 40c.; Nov. 1, 32c.; Dec. 1, 46c. 1915—Jan. 1, 50c.; Feb. 1, $1; Mar. 1, $1.10; April 1, $1.15; May 1, $1.25; June 1, $1.40; July 1, $1.40; Aug. 1, $1.40; Sept. 1, $1.40; Oct. 1, $1.55; Nov. 1, $1.60; Dec. 1, $1.75. 1916—Jan. 1, $1.45; Feb. 1, $1.40; Mar. 1, $1.25; Apr. 1, $1.10.

CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION

The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, at its spring meeting, Apr 28, recognized fifty-two acts of heroism in various parts of the country. In eleven cases silver medals were awarded, and in forty-one cases bronze medals. Nineteen of the heroes lost their lives, and to the dependents of ten of these pensions aggregating $6,060 a year were granted, and to the dependents of eight of the others who lost their lives sums totaling $6,000, to be applied, subject to the direction of the commission, in various ways, were granted. In addition to these money grants, in three cases sums aggregating $6,000 were appropriated for educational purposes, payments to be paid as needed and approved, and in twenty-four cases awards aggregating $20,000 were made for other worthy purposes. Payments in these cases were not to be made until the beneficiaries' plans for the use of the awards had been approved by the commission.

CASEMENT, Sir Roger

On Apr 21, conveyed by a German submarine, Sir Roger Casement with two Irish confederates, landed from a rowboat on Currahane strand, and was made prisoner by British officials. The submarine had been accompanied by a 1100 ton steamer loaded with rifles, machine guns and ammunition, to aid in carrying out a carefully planned revolution in Ireland. The ship was sunk with her cargo and the crew of twenty-two Germans were also made prisoners.

Satisfaction at the capture of Sir Roger was mingled with regret at the termination of what previous to his alleged activities with the Germans had been a brilliant career, useful both to humanity and his own country.

Born in Ireland in Sept, 1864, he passed his youth in obscurity, but early showed an aptitude for diplomatic service. Beginning in 1895, he was successively consul at Lorenzo Marquez and for the Portuguese possessions in West Africa south of the Gulf of Guinea. Afterward he was consul in the Gaboon and from 1898 to 1905 in the Congo Free State. He was consul in Santos in 1906 and was appointed consul to Hayti and San Domingo in 1907, but did not qualify. He was consul at Para, Peru, in 1908 and 1909. His work in suppressing atrocities in the Congo Free State and in the Putomayo district in Peru constitute the brightest chapters in his career. At the risk of his life he effectually ended the brutal practice of scourging natives employed in the rubber trade, and for this he received the commendation of the entire civilized world. From 1909 to 1913 he was Consul General at Rio Janeiro. He was created a Knight in 1911. Thereafter he became the leader of the separatist party in Ireland. Sir Roger was in the United States in the summer of 1914, a few weeks before the European war began. He made speeches in many cities for home rule in Ireland, and was in Philadelphia in July when four Irishmen were killed and many wounded near Dublin in a riot following the seizure by the government of arms intended for the volunteers. In many American cities he denounced this governmental act as "lawless violence."

Soon after the war began he returned to Ireland, where he displayed great activity in his leadership of the Irish Volunteers. He was open in his opposition to war, but even his bitterest detractors were totally unprepared for the startling announcement which came through the Berlin wireless service on Nov 22, 1914, that he had been received at the German Foreign Office, and had received assurances from the Imperial Chancellor that in the event of Germany's triumph over Great Britain, Ireland would not be devastated by invading Teutons.

The news of Sir Roger's seemingly incredible disloyalty aroused great indignation throughout Great Britain.

Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, on Feb 3, 1915, told the House of Commons that Sir Roger's pension had been suspended pending an investigation of allegations of disloyalty. On February 12 Sir Roger addressed an open letter to Sir Edward Grey asserting he had documentary evidence to substantiate charges that Mr. Mansefeldt de C. Findley, British Minister to Norway, had conspired with Sir Roger's manservant, Adler Christenson, a Norwegian, to kill him. He asserted the British Minister had offered Christenson a reward of $25,000 and free passage to the United States, if he so desired. The method of proposed assassination, Sir Roger alleged, was to lure him to a point on the Norwegian coast, where a ship could run in and "get" him. Sir Roger said his servant had told him of the plot and had joined him in Germany for safety.

The letter was laid before the Norwegian government, and copies were submitted to all other neutral governments. German newspapers elaborated on the alleged British plot to kidnap Sir Roger, who thereafter, until his departure, remained in Germany and made his headquarters at the Foreign Office.

Sir Roger was exposed in October, 1915, in the act of trying to raise an Irish brigade for Germany from Irish soldiers detained in German prison camps. Of 2000 prisoners he succeeded in enlisting the sympathy of only forty.

The resignation of Thomas St. John Gaffney, American Consul General at Munich, Oct 6, was largely due to his association with Sir Roger, and the revelations from the secret correspondence conducted with Irish nationalists and the Austrian government.

Sir Roger was conveyed across Ireland Apr 22 by a strong, armed escort who knew the prisoner only by two initials. On his arrival in London, he was confined in the Tower, awaiting trial, the plea of insanity being raised in mitigation of his offense.

See also
IRELAND

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CATHOLIC CHURCH

See
VATICAN

CHILD LABOR

The child labor bill was ordered reported by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, Apr 5, by a vive voce vote, only three Senators saying "No." These were Smith, of South Carolina; Brandegee, of Connecticut, and Lippitt, of Rhode Island. Senator Gore did not vote. Senators Pomerene, of Ohio; La Follette, of Wisconsin; Myers, of Montana; Saulsbury, of Delaware; Lewis, of Illinois, and Oliver, of Pennsylvania, were absent.

CHINA

Further success of the rebels during Apr and declarations of independence by three provinces, forced President Yuan Shih-kai to appoint a new cabinet, but in spite of demands for his resignation, he was able to retain the presidency.

The rebels continued their successes and by Apr 6th the entire city of Swatow was in their hands.

The independence of Canton and the Province of Kwang-tung was formally declared Apr 6, after a conference of military and naval officers and leading citizens with Lung Chi-kuang, the Governor of the province. No fighting took place.

Kwang-tung is an important province of China, in the southeastern part of the Empire, on the China Sea. Its capital is Canton. Its population is estimated at between 22,000,000 and 30,000,000.

Canton, the chief city of Kwang-tung, has a population of 900,000, and is by far the greatest city dominated by the revolutionists.

Five warships stationed at Canton joined the rebels on Apr 6.

The Central Government recalled the Twelfth Division, 3000 troops of which arrived at Shanghai from Peking on Apr 8, and rescinded orders for the Tenth Division to proceed to Canton, presumably owing to dissaffection among the men.

The Province of Che-kiang was declared independent of the Government of Yuan Shih-kai, Apr 12, at Hang-chow, the capital of the province. The action was thought to have been hastened by the news that 10,000 Government troops were nearing Shanghai. These troops were later ordered back.

Three leaders of the revolutionary forces in Kwang-tung Province were assassinated and several others were wounded, Apr 12, during a military conference at Canton, capital of the province. The men killed were Ton Shou-kuei, who was attending the conference as the representative of Lung Chi-kuang, Governor of the province; Wang Kuang-ling, chief of police, and Tong Kok-tun.

The Governor of Kiang-si Province Apr 13, officially declared his independence of the administration of President Yuan Shih-kai.

Kiang-si is one of the southern provinces of China. It has an area of about 72,000 square miles and a population of about 20,000,000. The capital is Nan-chang.

Government troops at Canton opposed the landing of revolutionary soldiers, Apr 13, and a battle resulted. About 30 men were killed or injured.

An announcement of neutrality between the Chinese revolutionists and the Chinese Republic was made, Apr 19, by Reng Kou-chang, Governor of the province of Kiang-su. The Chinese warships at the port were ordered to leave for Anking, on the Yangtse River, in the province of An-hwei.

President Yuan Shi-kai in a mandate issued Apr 22 admitted that his full control of the administration had caused dissatisfaction among the people and authorized the Sec. of State, Hsu Shih-chang, to organize a responsible cabinet. The following cabinet was accordingly organized Apr 24:

Premier and Minister of War—Tuan Chi-jui.
Foreign Affairs—Lu Cheng-hsiang, the incumbent.
Finance—Chang Hu, late Vice Minister of Finance.
Interior—Wang Yih-ting, once Minister of Trade and Commerce.
Marine—Admiral Liu Kuang-hsun, the incumbent.
Communications—Tsao Yulin, late Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Chow Tzu-chi, Minister of Agriculture, became Director General of the Bank of China.

President Yuan Shih-kai agreed to surrender all civil authority to the new cabinet. The Peking government hoped that the Premiership of Tuan Chi-jui, a staunch republican, would reconcile the southern provinces and put an end to the uprising.

The dissatisfaction of the rebels over the new cabinet proposed by Yuan Shih-kai as a peace offering was expressed when 216 members of the National Assembly unanimously accepted a resolution denouncing the President's mandate creating the cabinet and positively refusing any terms of settlement, which included the retention by Yuan Shih-kai of the Presidency.

See also
WILLOUGHBY, WESTEL WOODBURY

—Finance

Negotiations had been opened, it was announced, Apr 1, between representatives of the Chinese government in New York and a syndicate of bankers for the sale of short term Chinese treasury notes. The amount of the first issue was to be $5,000,000. The banking syndicate which planned to buy the notes was composed of the Guaranty Trust Company and Lee, Higginson & Co. The latter recently were appointed fiscal agents here of the Chinese government.

"CHINA" CASE

The text of Great Britain's note replying to the American protest against the seizure of thirty-eight Germans, Austrians and Turks on the American steamer *China* near Shanghai was received Apr 4 and made public Apr 12 by the State Department. It contended that the seizure was justified on the ground that the prisoners were engaged in plots against Great Britain in the Far East

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and were not entitled to the protection of a neutral flag on the high seas.

As the result of the seizure, the intelligence department of the British government claimed, Apr 21, to have uncovered a plot of immense ramifications that was to have caused a revolution in India. The American headquarters of the plotters was said to be on the Pacific Coast. At least one ship was known to have sailed from San Francisco with a German crew and Indian conspirators and arms on board. The headquarters of the plot in the Orient was at Shanghai, and when the gun-running and other machinations were uncovered, the plotters set sail for Manila aboard the steamship *China*.

Sec. Lansing announced, Apr 27, that the United States had sent another note to Great Britain asking for the release of the 38 men.

CLANRICARDE, Hubert George de Burgh Canning, second Marquis of

Hubert George de Burgh Canning, second Marquis of Clanricarde, known for years as "the cruelest landlord in Ireland," died in London, Apr 12. He was born in 1832.

COAL MINERS

It was announced, Apr 11, that the wage agreement adopted at a conference of the officials of the United Mine Workers of America and representatives of the coal mine owners in New York had been ratified by a referendum vote of the members of the miners' organization. The vote was 84,496 in favor of the agreement and 42,820 against it. The new contract was for a period of two years, dating its beginning from Apr 1, 1916, when the old agreement expired. It provided for the payment of mining coal on a mine run basis, an increase of three cents a ton and an increase of five per cent for day labor, dead work and yardage.

See also
STRIKES—COAL MINERS STRIKE, PITTSBURGH

COAST DEFENSE

See
UNITED STATES—COAST DEFENSE

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

See
YALE UNIVERSITY

COLTON, George Radcliffe

George R. Colton, Governor of Porto Rico from 1909 until 1913, died in Washington, D. C., Apr 7, aged 49 years.

COMMERCE

See subhead COMMERCE *under names of countries*

COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, New unofficial

See
STRIKES—CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

See
GREAT BRITAIN—COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

CONSCRIPTION

See
GREAT BRITAIN—COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

See
STRIKES—CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., ARGO, ILL.

COTTON —Substitute

See
NETTLE CLOTH

COTTON GOODS

The following figures of exports of cotton goods during 1915 were compiled in Apr by Howard Ayres, Sec. of the Cotton Goods Export Association:

EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES

Manufactures of cloths

	1915	1914	1913
Total, yards..	517,806,019	326,477,879	460,077,252

EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN

Grey cotton piece goods—Yards

Total, yards.	1,660,513,800	2,020,575,300	2,357,407,300

Total quantities of all kinds of cotton piece goods—Yards

Total, yards..	4,748,904,600	5,735,854,700	7,075,558,400

COVANI, Constantine

See
WELLAND CANAL CASE—TAUSCHER CONSPIRACY

DAECHE, Paul

See
FAY, ROBERT, CASE

DAVIS, Charles A.

Prof. Charles A. Davis of Washington, an authority on peat, died in that city, Apr 9, aged 55 years.

DAVIS, Richard Harding

Richard Harding Davis, author and war correspondent, died at Mount Kisco, N. Y., Apr 12, aged 52 years.

DAYLIGHT SAVING

See
TIME

DOUGLAS, David

David Douglas, a widely known Scottish publisher, died Apr 4, aged 93 years.

DROWNING

See
RESUSCITATION

"EAGLE POINT" CASE

Germany's reply to the inquiries of the American government regarding the sinking of five steamers was made public, Apr 13. Regarding the *Eagle Point* it declared that

"This steamer in the forenoon of Mar 28 was called upon to halt by a German submarine through signal and shot about one hundred—not 130—sea miles from the southwest coast of Ireland, but proceeded. She was thereupon fired upon until halted and, without further orders, lowered two boats, in which the crew took their places. After the commandant convinced himself that the boats, which had hoisted sails, had got clear of the steamer he sank the steamer. At the time of the sinking a north-northwest wind of the strength of two, not 'storm wind,' and a light swell, not 'a heavy sea

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as stated in the given description, prevailed. The boats therefore had every prospect of being picked up very quickly, because the place of the sinking lay on a much used steamer path. If the crew of the steamer used only two small boats for saving themselves the responsibility falls upon themselves, since there were still upon the steamer, as the submarine could establish, at least four big collapsible boats."

EASTMAN KODAK CO.

Notice was filed in the United States District Court, New York City, Apr 7, of the discontinuance of the $750,000 Sherman law damage suit brought in July, 1914, against the Eastman Kodak Company and its subsidiaries by the Hall Camera Company. In its complaint the Hall company declared that it had been driven out of business by the unfair competitive methods employed by the defendant concerns, which controlled 90 per cent. of the business done in the United States in the manufacture and sale of cameras, kodaks, films and other photographic supplies. No word could be obtained from the attorneys in the case as to the nature of the settlement between the litigants which preceded the dropping of the suit.

EDUCATION

See also
MILITARY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
TEACHERS' PENSIONS

Turkey

James L. Barton, sec. of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, forwarded, Apr 12, to the State Department in Washington a comprehensive account of the American institutions of higher learning established by Americans in Turkey during the past sixty years. The statement concerned itself largely with the different corporations formed under the laws of various States of the Union. It enumerated twenty-two such organizations which represented an investment of American money of some $40,000,000 and which hold real estate, buildings, and equipment to the value of over $8,000,000. Existence of these colleges, hospitals, and other charitable institutions was called to the attention of the State Department in order that adequate measures might be taken for their protection.

ELKUS, Abram I.

The State Department inquired, Apr 27, of the Turkish government whether Abram I. Elkus, of New York, would be acceptable as Ambassador to succeed Henry Morgenthau.

See also
MORGENTHAU, HENRY

EMBARGO

See
Subhead EMBARGO *under names of countries.*

"EMDEN," Destruction of the

Lieut. Fikentscher of the German raider *Emden*, which was destroyed by the Australian cruiser *Sydney* at Cocos Islands in 1914, made his escape in April from Malta, where he was taken as a prisoner by the British, but was later detained at Syracuse by the Italian authorities. He maintained that as Germany was not at war with Italy the Italian authorities could not surrender him to the British.

ENAMELS

See
FINE ARTS—MORGAN COLLECTIONS

"ENGLISHMAN" CASE

Germany's reply to the inquiries of the American government regarding the sinking of five steamers was made public Apr 13. Regarding the *Englishman* it declared that:

"This steamer on Mar 24 was called upon to halt by a German submarine through two warning shots about twenty sea miles west of Islay (Hebrides). The vessel proceeded, however, without heeding the warning, and was therefore forced by the submarine by artillery fire to halt after an extended chase, whereupon she lowered boats without further orders. After the German commandant had convinced himself that the crew had taken to the boats and rowed from the ship he sank the steamer."

EUROPEAN WAR

The conference of the Entente Allies for discussion of economic and commercial questions assembled in Paris Apr 20. It was attended by many distinguished delegates, including a number of cabinet ministers from the various countries. President Poincaré presided at the opening. The principal topic of discussion was mutual exchange of commodities under a tariff system favorable to the Allied nations.

Premier Hughes, of Australia, a delegate, took an advanced position for a joint tariff system which would establish minimum rates among the Allies and their colonies, reasonable rates for neutrals, and strong discrimination against all dealings with hostile countries. Other subjects taken up were:

1. An understanding concerning all legislation intended to regulate commercial relations among the belligerents, such as the execution of contracts, the recovery of credits, sequestration of goods and the subject of patents.
2. Precautionary measures to be taken against invasion of Allied countries by German products after the passage from the state of war to the state of peace.
3. Reparation of war damages.
4. Reduction of postal, telegraphic and telephone rates among the Allied countries.
5. Agreements relative to the international transport of goods.
6. Creation of an international patent office.
7. The commercial régime of the colonies of the Allied countries.
8. Internationalization of laws concerning stock companies.
9. Measures intended to reduce metallic circulation through an international chamber of compensation and postal check system.
10. Uniform principles to be inscribed in the laws relative to false designation of merchandise.
11. Failures.
12. Legislation regarding the loss and theft of bonds payable to bearer.

See also
"ARCHIBALD"
AUSTRALIA—ARMY
INDIA
PLOTZ, HARRY, M.D.
Also under names of belligerent countries

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—Losses

Great Britain

Officers' casualty lists showed that during Mar the British Army lost 372 killed, 690 wounded, and 44 missing—a total of 1106. The losses in officers since the beginning of hostilities totaled 25,033. Of these 7792 were killed or died of wounds, 15,438 were wounded, and 1803 were missing.

In Mar the losses were again heaviest in the Eastern theater. The Indians had 73 officers killed, 91 wounded, and 9 missing. Lancashire regiments had 13 killed, 27 wounded; Kents, 3 killed, 30 wounded; Canadians, 10 killed, 25 wounded; the Royal Engineers, 12 killed, 25 wounded, and the Royal Field Artillery, 13 killed, 55 wounded. The Flying Corps casualties are higher, with 9 killed, 14 wounded, and 13 missing. Two brigadier generals and two major generals were wounded, and one colonel and eleven lieutenant colonels killed during the month.

Since the outbreak of the war 3117 noncombatants had lost their lives in maritime disasters, due to mines or to submarines of hostile nations, Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, said in the House of Commons, Apr 18. Of these, 1754 were seamen, 188 fishermen and 1175 passengers.

—Prisoners

Africa

The official report of the Commission of Inquiry into the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in the Southwest African campaign was made public, Apr 21. It disclosed shocking treatment of British prisoners and a complete lack of organization or central control. The report was discussed in the South African House, Assembly members demanding that the guilty German officers be brought to justice. General Louis Botha, in reply, deprecated hate or revenge. He said that he had already protested to the German authorities and was in communication with the home government, and added that happily the prisoners had been released and were no longer suffering.

Germany

The British Government committee on the treatment in Germany of British prisoners of war, of which the Hon. Mr. Justice Younger was chairman, issued a report, Apr 9, on the conditions prevailing in the Wittenberg camp during the typhus epidemic of 1915, based on information from repatriated prisoners.

According to the released officers, there were 15,000, and sometimes more, prisoners in the camp, which, the committee said, "is an enormous population for so restricted an area as ten and a half acres." There were no proper heating arrangements and the men were insufficiently clothed, their overcoats having been taken from them, their other clothing being in rags. Many had neither boots nor socks. There was an insufficient supply of water and soap. The supply of food was also insufficient, even in the hospital, until supplies arrived from England.

The epidemic broke out in Dec, 1914. "Thereupon," says the report, "the German staff, military and medical, precipitately left the camp, and thenceforth, until Aug, 1915, no communication was held between the prisoners and their guards except by means of directions shouted from the guards or officers remaining outside the wire entanglements.

"All supplies for the men were pushed into the camp over chutes. . . . No medical attention during the whole time was provided by the German staff."

Germany denied that the prisoners were neglected and declared that they had gambled away their clothes.

AFRICA

The British expedition in Apr penetrated the interior of German East Africa for a considerable distance.

As the result of a movement commenced on the afternoon of Apr 2, mounted troops under General Vanderventer successfully surprised a German force of more than 400 men with machine guns stationed in a mountain stronghold in the Arusha region. This force was surrounded during the course of Apr 4, and surrendered on the 5th.

Mounted troops under General Vanderventer, after their successes at Lol Kissale on Apr 4 and 5, continued their advance, occupying Umbugwe, or Kothersheim, on Apr 12, and Salanga on Apr 14. At each of these places small hostile garrisons were captured or driven off with losses. Germans were encountered in some force near Kondoa Irangi on Apr 17, and it became evident that a concentration was being effected in that direction.

The British next occupied the town of Kondoa, Apr 19, in the district of Irangi. Prisoners were taken and a considerable number of casualties inflicted on the German forces, which retired in the direction of the Central railway.

Kondoa is about 35 miles south of Umbugwe, and was the farthest point in the interior which had been reached by the British expedition, which apparently was being pushed forward rapidly.

AIR OPERATIONS

Macedonian members of the Greek Parliament, Apr 1, presented to Premier Skouloudis a written demand for the protection of Salonica against aeroplane raids. The cabinet was called upon to send a declaration to the Central Powers stating that any bombardment of Greek territory by aeroplanes would be considered as directed against Greece.

At least 16 persons were killed and about 100 others injured by the explosion of bombs dropped in a raid of Zeppelin dirigible balloons over the northeast coast of England on the night of Apr 1. The total casualties for this raid and that of the preceding night were 59 persons killed and 166 wounded.

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A Zeppelin threw down eight bombs on Dunkirk on the night of Apr 2. The material damages were not great, but two persons were killed and four wounded.

Ten persons were killed and eleven injured in Scotland in the Zeppelin raid of Apr 2. There were no casualties in England. Six Zeppelins took part in the raid. Three raided southeast counties of Scotland, one the northeast coast of England, and the remaining two eastern counties of England.

The French war office reported, Apr 3, that in retaliation for the bombardment of Dunkirk by a Zeppelin on Apr 2, 31 allied aeroplanes dropped on the cantonments at Keyen, Essen, Terrest, and Houthulst, 83 shells.

The Italians brought down three of five Austrian seaplanes which, supported by two torpedo boats, bombarded Ancona, Apr 3, causing three deaths and injuries to 11 persons. No important damage was done by the raiders.

On the night of Apr 3-4 German naval airships attacked the southeast coast of England and threw explosive bombs on the fortifications near Great Yarmouth. Although they were shelled, the airships returned safely. No damage was caused and no casualties were traced.

A Zeppelin attacked the northeast coast of England about 5:30 o'clock, Apr 5, but was driven off by the anti-aircraft defenses.

Prime Minister Asquith, when asked in the House of Commons, Apr 13, if it were with the consent of the government that the actual number of deaths from Zeppelin raids has been withheld from the public, answered that the exact figures had been published.

Seven Italian aeroplanes dropped 25 bombs on Trieste, Apr 20, killing nine civilians, of whom five were children, and wounding five other persons. The Silesian monastery, in the chapel of which 400 children were attending divine service, was destroyed.

Three Zeppelins appeared over Norfolk, Apr 24, and threw about 100 incendiary bombs. There was only one casualty, damages were slight. The raid was preceded by a reconnoissance about 12 hours before the appearance of the Zeppelins by a German aeroplane, which appeared over Dover, in Kent. No bombs were dropped by the aeroplane which was driven off by anti-aircraft guns.

A simultaneous raid by a German battle cruiser squadron, Zeppelins and submarines took place Apr 25 at 4:30 on the seaport of Lowestoft, about 100 miles northeast of London. Although the German raid was a failure, inasmuch as only a few shots were fired at the British coast, killing two men, a woman and a child, the German craft escaped.

Hostile airships, not exceeding four in number, raided the counties of Essex and Kent on the night of Apr 25. Over 100 bombs were dropped, but there were no casualties.

Zeppelins were reported over the eastern coast of Kent, between 10 and 11 p. m., Apr 26.

ASIA MINOR

The surrender of Gen. Townshend at Kut-el-Amara marked the month of Apr on the eastern front.

The operations of the Russian Caucasian armies, which were fighting their way to Trebizond, Erzingan, and Mesopotamia, entered upon a new phase in Apr, in which Turkish resistance was no longer a negligible factor. By a careful regrouping of their forces the Turks opposed the three main lines of the Russian advance with a solid, organized resistance which gave way only after most stubborn fighting. According to estimates by Russian officers, the Turkish force was at least doubled by reinforcements from European Turkey, the greater part of which were concentrated near Erzingan, which, despite the importance of Trebizond and the Persian operations, was a region of the greatest value to the Turks, since it stood in the way of the main Caucasian armies, whose ultimate aim was to sweep westward toward Constantinople.

Of the three Russian armies, the first, or coastal army, made the most notable gain, the capture of Trebizond, during the month, but was ably seconded by the other two columns, whose activities kept large Turkish forces engaged.

The Russian coastal army, after the capture of Rizeh, Mar 7, moved on Trebizond. The Turks were dislodged, Apr 7, from positions on the right bank of the Kara Dere (river) 20 miles east of Trebizond, and forced across the stream. By means of a combined land and sea attack the Turks were dislodged, Apr 14, from this second position, which was powerfully organized, and pushed on beyond Surmeneh, less than 12 miles from Treibzond. The Russians had now passed the last of the series of natural obstacles along the coast. They occupied Drona, six and a half miles east of Trebizond, and Trebizond itself, one of the most strongly fortified and most important Black Sea ports, on Apr 18.

A decisive part in the Russian operations was played by the Black Sea fleet, which, after a severe bombardment of the city and the destruction of the great Turkish shore batteries, landed a considerable number of troops and further threatened the surrounded fortress.

As soon as the Turks witnessed the Russian preparations to land beyond Trebizond they gave up all resistance and scattered pell-mell in the two directions open to them—one the route along the coast and the other the road southwest toward Erzingan.

Trebizond contained a garrison of between

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50,000 and 60,000, who escaped. A considerable amount of war booty, including a large number of the latest type German heavy guns, was left behind, for, since the fall of Erzerum, Trebizond had been the chief base and provisioning center for the Turks operating in this theater.

The second division of the Grand Duke's army ably seconded the coastal army in its attack on Trebizond. This division, advancing west from Erzerum, along the valley of the Choruk, stormed a series of strongly defended positions in the region of Baiburt, 60 miles northwest of Erzerum, and 56 miles southeast by south of Trebizond. The Turks made desperate resistance in the Choruk region, knowing that the Russian seizure of Rachmed, which is the junction of the roads leading to Trebizond, Erzerum, and Erzingan, would involve the isolation of Trebizond and the Erzingan armies and seal the fate of both.

The fighting culminated in a six days' battle in which the Russians were successful. A supreme effort was made by the Turkish forces to oppose the westward progress of the Russian armies operating beyond Erzerum. The Turks not only made a determined stand along the whole front from the Black Sea coast to Bitlis, but organized an offensive campaign, apparently in the hope of recapturing Erzerum.

The first step in carrying out the Turkish plan was by sudden pressure on the Russian right flank to cause the removal of Russian troops from the center to the Black Sea coast. Relying upon the consequent weakening of the Russian center, the Turks then hurled their main forces west of Erzerum, hoping to break through and compel the coast group of Russian forces to retreat for fear of being surrounded and cut off from their communications. But the Russian forces were able to meet the series of Turkish assaults without giving way, and after six days' fighting the Turks fell back, and the Russians, after capturing a considerable number of Turkish troops, who ventured too far into the Russian lines, resumed the advance.

The center of Grand Duke Nicholas's Caucasus army captured a high mountain range at Ashkala, about 30 miles due west of Erzerum, Apr 19. The capture was effected in a night assault which netted the Russians four officers and 120 men in prisoners, costing the Turks heavy losses in killed and injured. By the end of the month the resistance of the Turkish troops in the defiles of the upper Choruk Valley and before Baiburt was said to be broken and their one hope was to get out on to the Erzingan road and join the main force before their way of retreat should be cut off by the Russians.

The third Russian army, advancing through Persia to the Mesopotamian frontier, defeated a Turkish division recently arrived in Armenia from Constantinople after a fight lasting many days, to the south of Bitlis. The Turks claimed to have defeated the Russians at Surem, south of Bitlis, Apr 25, but the Russians advanced toward the city of Sghert, 90 miles east of Diarbekr, Apr 20, and repulsed a Turkish advance near Diarbekr, Apr 30.

Diarbekr is a town of 35,000 inhabitants, whose importance arises from its being the meeting point of the roads from the Mediterranean, via Aleppo and Damascus, from the Black Sea, via Amasia-Kharput and Erzerum, and from the Persian Gulf via Bagdad. Ras-el-Ain, the present railhead of the Bagdad railway, is 70 miles south. If the Russians should be able to continue through Aleppo to the Mediterranean, 40 miles beyond, they would have opened a route for the passage of munitions from their western allies and would cut the Turkish Empire in two.

After a siege in length second only to the siege of Przemysl in the European war, Gen. Townshend, who had been surrounded at Kut-el-Amara since the battle of Ctesiphon, was starved into surrender, Apr 29. It was the first time in more than a century of war that a British army had hauled down its flag and presented its arms to an enemy. The strength of the Turkish positions at Sannayyat and Essinn, aided by the flooded condition of the country, held back the British relief army, only 16 miles away.

Kut is a city built on a peninsula on the left bank of the Tigris almost at the river level. To the north are gently rolling sand hills and on the other side of the river the desert is cut by long rows of nullahs (ravines) which offered ideal trench positions for defense. A series of field works had been constructed about five miles from the city. The gaps between were filled with barbed wire entanglements. Here Gen. Charles Townshend took refuge after his defeat at Ctesiphon.

The Ottoman troops settled down in front of the place, while heavy flanking parties swept by on both banks and speedily cut the slender line of communications. Gen. Townshend's only communication from that time was by wireless and occasional messages dropped by aviators from the relief force that was gathered at Basra and sent up the river.

Between Kut and the relief army lay four strong positions, Essinn, Sannayyat, Felahie and Umm-el-Henna. The Sannayyat position extended about two miles on either bank of the Tigris, the left flank resting on the Suwekie marsh and the right flank on the nameless marshy ground stretching 12 miles between Orak and Essinn. Here the relief army was finally halted.

In the early part of Apr, Major Gen. Sir George Frederick Gorringe, C.B., arrived with reinforcements, and superseded Gen. Aylmer. General Gorringe apparently imbued the Tigris corps with new life, for on Apr 5, at Umm-el-Henna, 23 miles east of Kut, the British brought themselves to within one hundred yards of the Turkish trenches by saps, then the Thirteenth division stormed the first and second lines at dawn. By six o'clock in the morning the third line was won, and then, reinforced by the Fifteenth division, they took the fourth and fifth lines. The approaches to the other Turkish positions were in such open country that it was deemed best to wait until

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nightfall. In the meanwhile Gen. Kealy, with the Third division on the right bank of the river, worked his way opposite the Felahie position, repulsing a series of counter attacks. From this point he delivered an enfilading fire across the river at Felahie and at nightfall Gen. Gorringe, by an assault in force, won the position.

There still remained the Sanniyyat position, before Essinn, the last bar to Kut, should be reached. General Gorringe threw his men against this point, Apr 9, but here the Turks held. The Turks claimed that the British loss in this attack was 3000, but British reports placed it at much below that figure.

By means of the wireless Gen. Townshend was able to tell Gen. Gorringe of his straits. The defenders still had ammunition, but their supplies were running low. The civil population was forced from the town, while British aeroplanes from the Tigris corps hovered over, dropping small quantities of provisions.

Gen. Gorringe tried once more against Sanniyyat on Apr 20 and 21, after his engineers had delved their way to within reach of the Turkish trenches. His men threw themselves time and again against the works, but in vain. Once more Townshend's troops felt the bitter sting of hope deferred. Blocked as they were by forces many times greater than their own, they could not attempt a sortie. It was all they could do to hold their own, with their strength dwindling every day from bullets and disease. Outlying positions were abandoned and they took up their stand in narrower lines while the besiegers edged their way up just that much further and waited.

In response to urgent appeals from Kut, Gen. Gorringe made a desperate attempt to send provisions into the town. A river steamboat manned by volunteers and loaded with provisions was sent at night up the Tigris, Apr 24. Barely moving, the little steamboat crept up to the Turkish lines and past them without being discovered and made a dash up the river for Kut. But luck was against the British. British aeroplanes discovered her high and dry the next day. What happened to her crew was not known.

It was the last straw. Human endurance could stand no more and Gen. Townshend and his men, after destroying their guns and munitions, were forced to capitulate after a siege of 143 days.

The *Official Gazette* printed, Apr 5, the following despatch from Sir John Nixon, in general command of the Mesopotamian campaign:

"The operations from Apr to Sept furnished a remarkable record of amphibious warfare, owing to the fact that the floods were the highest in thirty years. After the dispersal of hostile Arabs in Persian Arabistan by Gen. Gorringe, Gen. Townshend went up the Tigris with a combined naval and military force, including armored native boats, rafts and barges, with guns mounted, and improvised floating hospitals.

"Kurna was captured on May 31 with few casualties. There were several naval fights and an enemy gunboat was sunk. Amara was occupied on June 3, and 740 prisoners were taken.

"Gen. Gorringe, after a difficult passage of the Hott-el-Chai channel of the Euphrates, necessitating haulage of the boats, mine sweeping and heavy fighting in which the navy was prominent, occupied the important base of Nasiriyeh on July 25. A thousand prisoners were taken, in addition to guns, rifles and ammunition. Our casualties were under 600. The troops then were transferred to the Tigris.

"Gen. Townshend attacked a strong Turkish force formidably intrenched across the river, seven miles from Kut-el-Amara. The position was captured after hard fighting on Sept 28, the Turks retreating on Ctesiphon. Our losses were 1233; the enemy's, 4000."

J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, stated, Apr 17, in the House of Commons that responsibility for the advance of the British troops on Bagdad, which finally resulted in the retreat of Gen. Townshend to Kut-el-Amara, rested with Gen. Sir John Nixon, at one time commander of all the British forces in Mesopoptamia, but since replaced.

BALKAN FRONT

Fighting subsided on the Balkan front in Apr, except on the Doiran-Gievgeli line, some 30 miles north of Salonica. The British and French, who held this position, drove the Germans from several small villages in the vicinity.

EGYPTIAN OPERATIONS

Fighting with tribesmen continued during the month. On Apr 13 a successful reconnoissance was made by a column of Australian troops at Jifjaffa. The column moved out on the night of Apr 12-13 and reached Hill 1082, three miles southwest of Jifjaffa, by 5:30 o'clock in the morning. The enemy's camp was attacked at 7 o'clock in the morning, and occupied after a brisk fight. The enemy's known casualties were six killed and five wounded. One Austrian lieutenant of engineers and 43 Turks, of whom four were wounded, were made prisoner. The only British casualty was one non-commisisoned officer killed. The Katia Oasis was occupied by the British.

In an official statement from London, Apr 23, it was said a hostile column 3000 strong had attacked the village of Quatia, compelling the withdrawal of the defending small force after a severe engagement. Simultaneously with this battle an action occurred in the neighborhood of Dueidar, which was attacked by 500 men. This force was beaten off after British reinforcements had been brought up. It was said the known casualties of the hostile detachment amounted to forty killed, in addition to which thirty men were made prisoners. The presence near the Suez Canal of hostile organized forces in such numbers had not been disclosed previously. Quatia is 25 miles east of the canal, on a road to El Kantara, where the Turks made their previous unsuccessful attempt to reach the canal in Nov of 1915.

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The Worcestershire Yeomanry, holding a position at Quatia village, was attacked by a greatly superior Turkish force largely, according to prisoners accounts, mounted on camels and including 1000 Germans. The Worcestershires retired, fighting a rearguard action, but owing to their horses being put out of action by shell fire they were unable to time their retirement so as to co-operate with the other regiments. As a result, a number of the Worcestershires were captured. The Quatia oasis, however, was cleared of hostile forces, except for a force of 1000 Turks still established at Birelabd.

Eight British aeroplanes destroyed the hostile camp at Quatia, Apr 25. The aviators reported that the enemy apparently began to withdraw from that district.

FRANCO-GERMAN FRONT

The attack on Verdun was continued during Apr with great loss of life and small gains of territory.

After the capture of Malancourt, Mar 31, the Germans shifted their attack to the town of Vaux on the east bank of the Meuse. The town lies in a ravine bounded on the north by the plateau of Douaumont and the Haudremont woods on the south by Hill No. 302 and the Fort of Vaux. To the west lie the Caillette woods. The Germans attacked the Hardaumont woods and took the village on the 2d. They were unable, however, to get a foothold in the French trenches and were forced from the Caillette woods into the Haudremont woods, Apr 6. Meanwhile on the west bank of the Meuse, severe attacks were made on the French positions between Bethincourt and Vauquois, in particular against that section of the line between Malancourt and Avocourt, in an effort to smash the salient formed in the French line the week before. Haucourt, a town and small plateau southwest of Malancourt, fell into the German hands, Apr 5, but a counter attack by the French advanced the point of the salient at Avocourt so that Haucourt was once again in danger, this time from the French. Attacks were also made on the Bethincourt salient in the direction of Hill 265 just north of Le Morte Homme. On Apr 9 the French evacuated the position and straightened their line. The Germans, Apr 10, attacked Le Mort Homme, but were driven off. A simultaneous attack over the whole front was undertaken, Apr 11. This resulted in failure and was followed by a period of inactivity. The Germans next penetrated the French lines on Hills 265 and 295 and took a mile and a quarter of trenches on Termiten Hill, south of Haucourt.

The Germans, Apr 26, took possession of an old quarry on the edge of the Haudremont woods, and further to the west attacked Pepper Hill, an important position, without success. On the west bank, Le Mort Homme and Hill 304, the highest point in the district, were again unsuccessfully attacked.

On the Belgian border, fighting during the month consisted chiefly in fighting for mine craters, with varying fortune.

ITALIAN FRONT

Increased activity and small gains for both sides marked Apr on the Italian front. The Austrians, Apr 8, captured a ridge from the Italians near Monte Cristobal, but lost the Col di Lana, Apr 18.

The Col di Lana was regarded as of the greatest strategical importance. It is in the upper Cordevole zone, a little to the west of Cortina d'Ampezzo. Its summit is a tableland sloping slightly from west to east, while its steep sides toward the south make its ascent from that quarter in the face of opposition a matter of immense difficulty.

Operations against the mountain were begun by the Italians in Oct, 1915. On Oct 23 they captured a fortified position half way up the steep slope and on Nov 7 they succeeded in reaching the tableland at the summit. After a violent encounter they drove the Austrians from their positions and occupied the crest, but were unable to hold it, and the Austrians succeeded in establishing themselves on the western part of the summit, where they built wire entanglements separating their position from the Italians, who still held the eastern part of the tableland. Thus the opposing forces were left at close quarters on the same mountain summit. Neither side had sufficient artillery available to dislodge the other. The Italians at once began the task of digging tunnels to undermine the Austrian position. This work, lasting several months, was finished on Apr 18, and that night great quantities of explosives were fired, demolishing the Austrian positions and killing a great part of the Austrian defenders, many of whom were buried under the debris. The rest were unable to resist the Italian assault, which followed immediately upon the explosion of the mines, and surrendered.

A severe battle near Borgo in the Trentino resulted in the defeat of the Italians. The Italians, however, made minor gains on the Carso Plateau, and in the Ledro Valley.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

On the night of Apr 26 and 27, German naval forces destroyed a large British guard vessel on Doggerbank.

A German submarine was sunk off the east coast of England, Apr 27. One officer and seventeen men of the crew surrendered and were made prisoners.

See also
"APPAM" CASE
BELGIUM
BLOCKADE RUNNING
"CHINA" CASE
"EMDEN," DESTRUCTION OF THE
GREAT BRITAIN
GREAT BRITAIN—PRIZE COURTS
"LUSITANIA" CASE
"MATOPPO" CASE
"PORTUGAL," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"RUSSELL," DESTRUCTION OF THE

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——Merchantmen destroyed

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, in a report on merchant shipping losses, made public Apr 4, gave a statement of the losses to shipping from the beginning of the war to Mar 23. The list totals 980, including 254 trawlers, and is as follows:

LOSSES TO BELLIGERENTS

Steamers

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage
British	379	1,320,000
French	41	140,000
Belgian	10	30,000
Russian	27	42,000
Italian	21	70,000
Japanese	3	19,000
Total	481	1,621,000

Sailing Vessels

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage
British	31	19,000
French	12	18,000
Russian	8	7,000
Italian	6	3,000
Total	57	47,000

Trawlers

British, 237; French, 7; Belgian, 2.

LOSSES TO NEUTRALS

Steamers

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage
Norway	50	96,000
Denmark	18	33,000
Holland	22	74,000
Sweden	33	42,000
United States	6	16,000
Greece	11	22,000
Spain	4	9,000
Persia	1	750
Portugal	1	625
Total	146	293,375

Sailing Vessels

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage
Norway	22	20,000
Denmark	10	1,600
Sweden	7	2,000
Holland	2	225
United States	1	176
Total	42	24,001

Trawlers

Denmark, 1; Holland, 7.

The loss to British steam shipping, the report said, was less than 4 per cent. of the total number of vessels under the British flag and slightly over 6 per cent. of their total tonnage. The French loss in steamers was about 7 per cent. of the total French tonnage, while the Russian loss was 5 per cent., and the Italian 4½per cent.

"In 1915, after more than a year of the war, the steam shipping of Great Britain increased 88 vessels and 344,000 tons. France at the end of 1915 was only short nine steamers and 12,500 tons of the previous year's total. Italy and Russia both show an increase in tonnage. The present shortage of tonnage is due not to the action of submarines, but to the great requirements of the military and naval forces."

See also
"EAGLE POINT" CASE
"ENGLISHMAN" CASE
"MANCHESTER ENGINEER" CASE
"PALEMBANG," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"SUSSEX" CASE
"TUBANTIA," DESTRUCTION OF THE

RUSSIAN FRONT

In spite of unfavorable weather conditions, fighting took place on various sections of the line during Apr, but no considerable gains were made by either side.

The first attempt at an infantry offensive against Riga by Field Marshal von Hindenburg's right wing, long expected as a result of weeks of intense artillery preparation, was reported, Apr 11. It was aimed at the Uxkull bridgehead, the chief obstacle in the Teuton's way from the southwest of the Russian seaport, but broke down under the Russian artillery defense. Later in the month, Apr 29, the Germans captured Russian positions south of Lake Narocz between Stanarocze and Stachowce, and claimed to have taken more than 5600 prisoners.

TURKISH FRONT

Dardanelles

Additional light was shed on the withdrawal of the allied forces from Gallipoli in a long report from General Sir Charles C. Monro, published in the *Official Gazette*, Apr 11. The report gave the views of General Monro on the Gallipoli position when he arrived there, Oct, 1915, to examine the situation. He says:

"Our positions in Gallipoli presented a military situation unique in history. The force held a line possessing every possible military defect. Complete evacuation was the only wise course, as an advance could not be regarded as a reasonable military operation.

"The appalling cost to the nation involved through embarking on an expedition with no base for the rapid transit of stores and personnel made it urgent that we should divert the troops locked up. In a Nov blizzard 200 men died from exposure; more than 10,000 sick were sent to the hospital. The progress of the Helles evacuation was delayed by the weather, and the loss of a large horseship sunk by a French battleship. On the evening of Jan 8 the warship *Prince George*, which had embarked 2000 men, was struck by a torpedo from an enemy submarine, which failed to explode."

General Monro paid a tribute to General Birdwood and all engaged in the evacuation, and also explained how he urged the French commander, General Sarrail, to withdraw from Serbia.

UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH

See also
"APPAM" CASE
"BERWINDVALE" CASE
"CHINA" CASE
"EAGLE POINT" CASE
"ENGLISHMAN" CASE
"MANCHESTER ENGINEER" CASE
"MATOPPO CASE"
"ODENWALD" CASE
"SUSSEX" CASE
"WILHELMINA" CASE

—Relations with Great Britain—Blockade

The joint reply of Great Britain and France to the American protest of Nov 5 in regard to restrictions on trade caused by the blockade was made public by the State Department, Apr 25.

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The note maintained that the blockade was a fundamental belligerent right, that it was being conducted in the spirit of international law and with as little inconvenience to neutrals as possible without rendering the blockade ineffective. The Entente Allies announced their readiness to give favorable consideration to any proposal for the alleviation of the position of neutrals "provided that the substantial effectiveness of the measures now in force be not impaired."

The note first took up questions relating to cargoes detained by the British authorities in order to prevent them from reaching an enemy destination. Attempts to conceal contraband intended for the enemy and many devices being used for despatching goods to the enemy were given as the reason for the necessity of thoroughly investigating cargoes bound for neutral ports contiguous to Germany. The size of modern vessels rendered search at sea often impracticable, it was argued, and the ships were therefore taken to the nearest convenient ports. The note declared that the locality of search was of secondary importance and the right to intercept contraband fundamental and incontestable.

After stating that prize court proceedings had been facilitated for the benefit of neutrals, the note took up the American contention that much of the export trade of the United States to neutral countries in Europe had practically been destroyed as a result of the blockade and the new prize court procedure in Great Britain, and gave figures covering the first nine months of the war showing the growth of United States trade with neutrals.

The assumption that goods shipped to neutral countries are intended for these neutral countries and not for Germany was next referred to, and the conclusion reached that quite apart from the conclusions suggested by the figures, there was a considerable body of evidence that many of the goods which had been shipped to neutral ports during the war were never intended to become part of the common stock of that country, but were earmarked from the beginning for re-export to the enemy countries.

Great Britain and France took the view that the total net imports of a particular commodity by any neutral country in normal times gives a satisfactory index to its requirements. Neutral traders, it was intimated, might share in providing these legitimate imports. But when the evidence is strong that the imports are primarily to supply supplies or commodities in abnormal quantities which Germany very much needs the rigors of the blockade will again become evident.

Great Britain advanced facts and figures to show that the blockade was effective. It was stated that cotton had practically been stopped from reaching Germany altogether and quoted extracts from German sources to prove it. The great advantage which the Union derived from making the blockade effective against the South was cited and the principles followed then by the United States were considered practically identical with the principles which the Entente Allies were following.

——Mail seizures

The governments of the Entente Allies, through Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British Ambassador, presented to Sec. Lansing a joint reply, Apr 3, to the protest made by the United States against the seizure, detention and censoring of neutral mails. It declared that no legitimate letter mail had been confiscated, nor any treaty rights violated, but emphatically asserted the Allies' intention to continue searching parcel post packages for contraband "concealed under postal folders."

In regard to "true correspondence," the note says the allied governments "will continue for the present to refrain from seizing and confiscating at sea these correspondences, letters and dispatches, and that they will insure the most rapid transition of them possible, as soon as the genuineness of their character is known."

In regard to parcel post shipments, the communication said: "Merchandise shipped under the shape of parcel post must not and shall not be treated differently from the merchandise shipped in any other way."

The allied governments asserted their right to search generally mail in the following language:

"That the inviolability of postal correspondence, stipulated by convention number eleven of The Hague treaty, 1907, carries by no means any prejudices to the right of the allied governments to visit, and if need be, to stop and seize the goods which are falsely deposited in the covers, envelopes or letters contained in the mail sacks.

"Under these conditions the allied governments make it known:

"1. That concerning their right to visit and eventually to arrest and seize the merchandise shipped under the shape of parcel post must not and shall not be treated differently from the merchandise shipped any other way.

"2. That the violation of postal correspondence, stipulated by convention No. 11 of The Hague treaty, 1907, carries by no means any prejudice to the right of the allied governments to visit, and if need be, to stop and seize the goods which are falsely deposited in the covers, envelopes or letters contained in the mail sacks.

"3. That, faithful to their engagements and respectful of true 'correspondence,' the allied governments will continue for the present to refrain from seizing and confiscating at sea these correspondences, letters or dispatches, and that they will insure the most rapid transition of them possible, as soon as the genuineness of their character is known."

Attached to the note are two appendices, one a United States Post Office Department report telling of the removal of 144 sacks of mail from the German auxiliary cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* when she interned at Newport News. The mail had been captured from the French steamer *Floride*, and the *Eitel's* captain was quoted as saying he had taken only letter mail and had allowed parcel post packages aboard the *Floride* to go down with ship, regarding it as merchandise. The other recited the destruction of mail by enemies of the Allies during the year ended Dec 31.

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Sir Edward Grey told the House of Commons, Apr 13, that the value of the securities seized by the British authorities in the mail between the United States and Holland was £2,000,000 ($10,000,000). He said the securities were taken on the ground that they were of German origin, and would be treated in the prize court like other German exports.

See also
GREAT BRITAIN—ENEMY TRADING ACT

—Pro-German activities

See
BOPP CASE
FAY, ROBERT, CASE
HORN, WERNER, CASE
LINCOLN, IGNATIUS TIMOTHY TREBICH
SHIP FIRE BOMB CONSPIRACY

EXPLOSIONS

Great Britain

The explosion of a powder factory in Kent had caused the death or injury of 200 persons, its was announced officially Apr 4.

EXTINGUISHERS

See
FIRE FOAM

FAY, Robert, case

Judge Mayer denied, Apr 11, in the Federal District Court, New York, the motion made by Paul Daeche for a trial, on the charge of conspiring to blow up munition ships of the Allies, separate from that of his alleged accomplices, Lieutenant Robert Fay and Walter Scholz.

Lieut. Robert Fay, Paul Daeche, and Walter Scholz were tried in New York City, Apr 25. Paul Siebs, who came from Germany on Feb 20. 1915, for the purpose of buying copper in the hope of getting it into Germany, told how he was commissioned to obtain first chloride of potash and later "TNT" for Fay and his friends. He said he did not know for what purpose the potash and trinitrotoluol were wanted.

Carl L. Wettig, who sold Fay explosives for making bombs, said that Scholz told him that Max Breitung kept the plotters informed as to the movements of ships leaving New York Harbor.

FINANCE

See also
Subhead FINANCE *under names of countries.*

—Foreign exchange

Franc exchange closed in New York, Apr 13, at the lowest point at which it had ever sold, according to foreign exchange experts. The final rates were 6.07½ for checks and 6.06¾ for cables. These compare with a previous close of 6.05½ and 6.05.

FINE ARTS

See also
MAZARIN TAPESTRY
RODIN, AUGUSTE
SCULPTURE

—Morgan collections

J. P. Morgan, Apr 13, sold to Duveen Brothers three great collections gathered by his father, the late J. Pierpont Morgan, the first of Renaissance bronzes, the second of Limoges enamels, and the third of majolica ware, for a total price said to be between $3,500,000 and $4,000,000. They were in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where they had been on exhibition for the past three years. There were 500 examples in all, of which 150 were bronzes, 200 enamels and the balance majolica. The collections of enamels and majolicas were regarded as the finest in the world.

FIRE FOAM

According to an unverified newspaper report, a successful experiment, made at the Standard Oil Company's Bayonne plant, Apr 12, demonstrated that a new fluid called "fire foam" by means of a simple system of piping into each tank would quickly put out oil tank fires. The composition of "fire foam" was not made public.

FIRE INSURANCE

Canada

The following table from the report of G. D. Finlayson, Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada, shows the results of fire insurance operations in the Dominion during the year 1915. The net premiums aggregated $26,530,293 for the year, and the losses incurred were $13,667,458:

Net cash received for premiums.	Reinsurance and return premiums.	Gross cash received for premiums.	Gross am't of policies new and renewed.	Net amount at risk at date.	Net amount of losses incurred during year.	Net amount paid for losses.	Unsettled losses. Not resisted.	Unsettled losses. Resisted.
CANADIAN COMPANIES, 1915.								
$4,544,348	$3,376,254	$7,920,602	$669,888,799	$686,844,850	$2,402,925	$2,633,934	$264,273	$4,543
BRITISH COMPANIES, 1915.								
$13,658,845	$2,792,067	$16,450,912	$1,422,910,255	$1,824,802,986	$6,720,515	$6,890,874	$658,909	$73,247
UNITED STATES AND OTHER COMPANIES, 1915.								
$8,327,100	$2,548,656	$10,875,177	$993,810,567	$1,020,510,788	$4,544,018	$4,505,490	$653,037	$47,047
TOTALS ALL COMPANIES, 1915.								
$26,530,293	$8,716,977	$35,246,691	$3,086,609,621	$3,532,158,624	$13,667,458	$14,030,298	$1,576,219	$124,837
TOTALS ALL COMPANIES, 1914.								
$27,499,158	$8,355,742	$35,854,900	$3,104,101,568	$3,456,019,009	$15,899,218	$15,347,284	$2,083,188	$67,286

FIRES

United States and Canada

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during Mar, 1916, as compiled from the records of *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, showed the unusually large total of $38,680,250, which was more than double the record for the same month in 1915, when the figures were $18,786,400. The south and southwest were largely responsible for the unusual increase in the figures, the three conflagrations, Paris, Tex., Augusta, Ga., and Nashville, Tenn., alone contributing $13,500,000 of the total. The losses for the first

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quarter of 1916 reached a total of $84,874,370, as compared with $51,928,250 in 1915, and $70,461,650 in 1914. There were during Mar, 1916, some 278 fires, each causing an estimated property damage of $10,000 or over.

A hired incendiary started the fire which burned a large part of Salem causing a loss of $13,000,000 in June, 1914, according to developments in connection with the Grand Jury's investigation of a so-called arson trust in Boston, Apr 14.

The large fires of Mar included the following: a paper warehouse on Beekman St., New York, destroyed Apr 3, estimated loss $200,000; a pier and two barges at Bayonne, N. J., destroyed Apr 7, estimated loss $275,000; a paper warehouse on Water St., New York, burned, Apr 8, at an estimated loss of $200,000; the Gress Manufacturing Co.'s milling plant at Jacksonville, Fla., destroyed, Apr 14, estimated loss $200,000; the C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Co.'s grain elevator at Ellicott City, Md., burned Apr 19, at an estimated loss of $200,000; a dormitory of the University of Iowa, and part of the business district at Iowa City, destroyed Apr 21, loss $350,000; the transfer station of the Central New England yards at Middletown, N. Y., destroyed Apr 26, estimated loss $250,000; the Sheffield By-Products Co.'s plant at Hobart, N. Y., burned Apr 26, estimated loss $250,000; and the plant of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd., at Medicine Hat, Alberta, burned Apr 29, at a loss of $500,000.

See also
EXPLOSIONS
FIRE FOAM
FIRE INSURANCE—CANADA
FOREST FIRES

FISH AND FISHING

See
SHARKS—AS FOOD

FOOD

See
PURE FOOD LAWS

FOREST FIRES

Forest fires burned over not quite 300,000 acres of national forest land in 1915, according to official reports compiled in Mar, or less than two acres per thousand. Out of a total of 6324 fires, 346 or 5½ per cent. did damage to the amount of $100 or more.

The timber loss was 156,000,000 board feet, valued at $190,000, although the season was regarded as one of unusual exposure, owing to delayed fall rains, the loss was materially below the average of the past five years. Over 87 per cent. of this loss occurred in the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, while more than 72 per cent was in Oregon alone. Besides the timber loss, fires destroyed reproducing, or young tree growth, of an estimated value of $16,000 and $3407 worth of forage. The loss per fire in 1915 was $60.41, which is $14.03 less than the five-year average, while the cost of fighting each fire was $20.83 less.

Lightning figures as the chief cause of forest fires in 1915, as it does in the average year. Twenty-eight and a half per cent. of the fires were due to this cause. Campers caused 18 per cent. which is 2½ per cent. higher than the average. Eleven per cent. were caused by brush burning. Nearly 11 per cent. were of incendiary origin. Railroads were responsible for nearly 9 per cent. of the fires in 1915, as against 14½ per cent. due to this cause in the average year. The causes of over 15 per cent. were unknown. Lumbering operations caused less than 3 per cent.

FORTIFICATIONS

See
UNITED STATES—COAST DEFENCE

FRANCE

The landing of Russian troops in France in Apr came as one of the greatest surprises of the war. A strong force of Russians landed at Marseilles, Apr 20, to reinforce the western line of the Allies against the Germans. The strength of this army, sent in a large fleet of transports, was not made public. Gen. Joffre in the order of the day, cited their coming as another striking proof of Russia's devotion to the common cause of the Allies. The Russians were believed to have arrived, from Dalny and Vladivostok, from concentration camps in Manchuria, by way of the Suez Canal, or else to have embarked from the port of Archangel, on the White Sea, the only port through which there was free communication between Russia and her Allies in the west. It was considered probable that the transports carrying the troops made a wide sweep out into the North Atlantic before heading for the Mediterranean to avoid the submarine danger zone in the vicinity of the British Isles.

The Russians were given a tremendous ovation as they marched from the quay to the Boulevard Maritime, where flags were flying and vast crowds had assembled. A second contingent arrived, Apr 25, and a third, Apr 27.

See also
RODIN, AUGUSTE
TIME

—Finance

See
FINANCE—FOREIGN EXCHANGE

—Food and commodity prices and supply

The French Senate adopted early in Apr the principle of fixing by decrees the maximum selling prices of necessaries of life. The government proposed to fix the prices of the following articles: Bread, meat, milk, butter, imitation butter, eggs, lard, potatoes, sugar, cheese, green vegetables, wine, cider, table beer, fertilizers, petroleum and alcohol for burning purposes. The proposed period of application was the duration of the war and three months following the cessation of hostilities.

FRITZEN, Alfred A.

See
WELLAND CANAL CASE—TAUSCHER CONSPIRACY

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GAFFNEY, Thomas St. John
See
CASEMENT, SIR ROGER

GAMES, SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS
See
AERONAUTICS
SWIMMING

GARBODE, Friedrich
See
SHIP FIRE BOMB CONSPIRACY

GASOLENE
See
PETROLEUM

GERMANY
See also
TIME
VON DER GOLTZ, BARON KOLMAR

—Finance

The total sum subscribed to the fourth German war loan was 10,712,000,000 marks (at normal exchange about $2,678,000,000), according to a statement given out, Apr 7, by the Overseas News Agency at Berlin. Subscriptions by persons on the fighting front and in foreign countries were not contained in this amount. The number of subscriptions was 5,279,646.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS
See
ANDREW, MARTHA H.
GREAT BRITAIN—APR. 2
RICE, ISAAC L., HOSPITAL FOR CONVALESCENTS (North Tarrytown, N. Y.)
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
YALE UNIVERSITY

GODDARD, Col. Robert Hale Ives

Col. R. H. I. Goddard, capitalist and reformer, died at Providence, R. I., Apr 22, in his seventy-ninth year.

GONZALES, Giovanni
See
WELLAND CANAL CASE—TAUSCHER CONSPIRACY

GORST, Sir John Eldon

Sir John Gorst, former Under Sec. for India, and for many years Conservative member of Parliament for Cambridge University, died in London, Apr 4, at the age of 80 years.

GREAT BRITAIN

King George placed £100,000 at the disposal of the Treasury, Apr 2. It was the King's wish that this sum, which he gave in consequence of the war, should be applied in whatever manner deemed best in the opinion of the government.

On the occasion of a government reception to visiting French Senators and Deputies at Lancaster House, London, Apr 10, Premier Asquith took the opportunity to reply to the speech recently delivered in the Reichstag by the Imperial German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. The Premier reiterated that the Allies were prepared for peace only on the terms of his declaration of Nov, 1914, and stated that "As a result of the war we intend to establish the principle that international problems must be handled by free negotiation on equal terms between free peoples, and that this settlement shall no longer be hampered or swayed by the overmastering dictation of a government controlled by a military caste. That is what I mean by the destruction of the military domination of Prussia—nothing more, but nothing less."

An order in council was adopted, Apr 22, forbidding the publication of proceedings of secret sessions of Parliament or of Cabinet meetings, except such accounts as are given out by the official press bureau. The new order was added to the Defence of the Realm act.

The most crowded house since the war began was drawn to Westminster Palace, Apr 25, by the excitement attending the first secret session of Parliament since the war began, at which Members of Parliament received confidential information regarding the number of men who had enlisted, in accordance with the compromise reached in the Ministerial crisis over recruiting.

A German battle cruiser squadron bombarded Lowestoft and Yarmouth, England, Apr 25, at 4:10 a.m., for about half an hour. Despite the heavy guns employed by the ships, the damage was relatively slight. A convalescent home, a swimming bath, the pier and forty dwelling houses were extensively damaged, while some 200 dwelling houses were slightly damaged (presumably at Lowestoft.) Two men, one woman and one child were killed. Three persons were seriously wounded and nine slightly wounded. Fire was opened on Great Yarmouth at the same time. Here the damage was one large building seriously damaged by fire and another building slightly damaged by shell fire. The attacking German squadron consisted of twenty ships.

German accounts stated that the German naval forces which bombarded Lowestoft and Yarmouth sank the steamer *King Stephen* and captured her crew. This was the steamer which, because her crew were unarmed, some time before refused to rescue the crew of the Zeppelin *L*-19, which had dropped into the North Sea.

It was also announced that a destroyer and another scout boat aside from the *King Stephen* were sunk, and that on one of the cruisers attacked a serious fire was observed.

See also
EXPLOSIONS—GREAT BRITAIN
STRIKES—GREAT BRITAIN

—Army

A report of Apr 11 stated that Premier Asquith had accepted the resignation of the Earl of Derby as chairman and Lord Montague as vice-chairman of the Joint Naval and Military Board in control of the aerial service. It was said that they were dissatisfied with the limited powers of the Aerial Service Board, both having desired the centralization and co-ordination of the air services in a single department.

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—Compulsory military service

The first group of married men was called to the colors, Apr 7, by the War Office. It consisted of men between 25 and 32 years of age.

It was announced, Apr 12, that two "conscientious objectors," who were enrolled in a non-combatant corps, had been tried by court martial and sentenced to two years imprisonment at hard labor for refusing to obey orders.

A difference of opinion among the Ministers respecting the necessity for general compulsion and the dissatisfaction of military chiefs at the measures which the majority of the cabinet wish to take led to a cabinet crisis during Apr. The Ministers were afraid to take the final plunge, realizing that resignations would inevitably mean the fall of the Government. A special cabinet committee was set up, representing both sections of the cabinet, to endeavor to arrive at an agreement. A meeting of the Parliamentary Labor Party was held, Apr 18, and after a prolonged discussion a resolution was carried against any further extension of the principle of compulsion.

The cabinet reached an agreement on the subject of conscription, Apr 20. The terms of the agreement were to be presented to the Lords and Commons, Apr 25, in secret sessions of the two houses.

Displeasure expressed by the Radicals over the attitude of David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, culminated, Apr 22, in a remarkable open letter by Alfred G. Gardiner, editor of *The Daily News*, in which he charged Mr. Lloyd George with responsibility for the government crisis just passed. The Minister of Munitions, who for the first year of the war was the idol of the Radicals, had been championed later by the so-called Northcliffe press and the Conservative organs which had been the severest critics of the government.

Premier Asquith at the secret session of Parliament on Apr 25, presented on behalf of the government proposals foreshadowing general military compulsion unless immediate success attended efforts to obtain 200,000 men required by voluntary enlistment from among unattested married men, and declared that the government would ask Parliament for compulsory power unless at the end of four weeks ending May 27, 50,000 men had been procured by voluntary enlistment. The government scheme did not meet with the approval of Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulster Unionists, and his conscriptionist supporters. Sir Edward again gave notice of his intention to move a resolution demanding "equal sacrifice from all men of military age."

Mr. Long intimated that financial assistance to enable men in the army to meet their civil liabilities as promised by the Premier, Apr 12, would be provided through the medium of the Statutory Committee. As the Statutory Committee found they could not undertake this work, it was decided to set up a special committee for the purpose. This committee consisted of William Hayes Fisher, the Solicitor General; the Lord Advocate, Sir Paul Hervy, and Mr. A. V. Symonds. The committee obtained the concurrence of the Treasury to the following general principles:

First—The scheme of assistance will apply to all men who joined the forces since the 4th of Aug, 1914, or who may join hereafter, and to single as well as married men.

Second—Items in respect of which assistance will be granted include rent (including ground rent and rent of business premises), mortgage interest, payments of instalments in virtue of contracts such as purchase of premises, business or furniture, taxes, rates, insurance premiums and school fees. Relief will not be given for the purpose of enabling any person to discharge such liabilities as ordinary debts to tradesmen.

Third—It is not contemplated that assistance to be granted in any individual case should exceed £104 per annum.

Fourth—Persons desiring relief will be required to make application in prescribed form.

Fifth—These applications will be investigated locally by commissioners (who will be barristers) especially appointed for the purpose. Commissioners will make recommendations to a central committee, who will be authorized to make grants.

—Embargo

The British Government, Apr 14, proclaimed an absolute prohibition of the export to any destination of all kinds of pig iron and nearly all kinds of steel. The prohibition on steel applied especially to the variety used by railroads and shipbuilders, including rails, sleepers, springs, wheels, axles, tubes, girders, ingots, bars, angles and rods and of plates more than an eighth of an inch in thickness. The exportation of soap containing more than one per cent. of glycerine was also prohibited.

—Enemy Trading Act

The United States State Department made public, Apr 13, its correspondence with the British Foreign Office regarding the British Enemy Trading act of Dec 23. The United States, in Mr. Lansing's communication of Jan 25, did not formally protest the act, but expressed the fear that it was "pregnant with possibilities of undue interference with American trade," and reserved the right to protest against its application to persons domiciled in the United States, even if of belligerent nationality.

L. Worthington Evans, replying for Sir Edward Grey, admitted that the British government had no right to legislate even regarding Great Britain's enemies domiciled in the United States, but insisted that the act was intended to exercise rights of British sovereignty only over those resident within its jurisdiction. The British reply admitted further that the old principle of the domicile is extended to the principle of nationality in determining permissible commerce, but added that the act was so framed as to allow discretion that would work to prevent injury to neutrals. The rights of neutrals would be carefully looked after.

—Finance

Faced by the problem of financing for another year a war costing Great Britain £5,000,000 daily, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in London, Reginald McKenna, was met at the outset by two favorable circumstances,

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namely, that owing to the expansive power of British trade, the revenue for the year exceeded the estimated revenue by £32,000,000, while the year's expenditure had been £31,000,000 below the estimate. By imposing new taxes on amusements, railway tickets, matches and mineral waters, and raising a number of the old taxes, including those on excess war profits, incomes, sugar, cocoa, coffee and motor cars, the chancellor estimated that he would be able to raise about £65,000,000, which is nearly double what many persons believed he could raise by those means.

At the close of an able and lucid speech in the House of Commons, Apr 4, explaining the greatest budget in the world's history, the chancellor made an interesting comparison with German finance, declaring that while Great Britain was raising more than £300,000,000 annually by taxation, the secretary of the German imperial treasury, Dr. Helfferich, was announcing a "doubtful increase" of £24,000,000. Explaining his financial methods, Mr. McKenna indicated his desire to avoid anything requiring new machinery for its collection which would prove costly and wasteful. Equally he desired to distribute the necessary burdens fairly over the whole community.

On the question of the general tariff, which had been the subject of earnest speculation in political circles, Mr. McKenna put aside any idea that the government had yet been converted to that means for raising revenue or breaking enemy competition. On this point he said: "The house will have noticed that I have not discussed the question as to whether fiscal duties might now properly be used for controlling and directing trade in a way advantageous to ourselves and injurious to our enemies. I and my colleagues are satisfied that any attempt in this direction would be met by insuperable preliminary difficulties in finding the necessary machinery to give effect to such proposals."

The direct war expenditure for the year 1916 he estimated at £1,150,000,000. Advances to the Allies and Dominions he put at £450,000,000, while the total expenditure for the year he estimated at £1,825,500,000.

On the whole the budget was well received both in the house and by the public.

—Internment of enemy aliens

Sir Herbert Samuel, the Home Sec., in reply to a question in the House of Commons, Apr 5, said that the number of civilians in British internment camps at that time was 32,149. The number released from these camps between Oct and Apr 1, he said, was 834.

—Prize courts

The estimate of $150,000,000 worth of cargoes condemned by prize courts was shown to be greatly exaggerated by returns completed, Apr 6, by the Treasury for the consideration of Parliament. Figures in the returns, which included only courts in the United Kingdom up to the end of Mar, show that condemned cargoes brought a total of $2,428,375, while proceeds from cargoes of freight uncondemned and still awaiting adjudication and release represent a total of $10,561,335. Much of this, according to the returns, represented perishable cargoes which had to be sold, and therefore a large proportion of this sum might yet reach the original owners.

The Chicago meat packers in the prize court cases, involving cargoes valued at between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000, reached a settlement with the British Government, Apr 13. The sum paid the packers was not disclosed.

See also
EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN, MAIL SEIZURES

GREECE

A new crisis in Greece occurred in Apr. The Allies made arrangements to transport Serbian troops from Corfu to Salonika via Patras, Larissa, and Volos, which involved the use of the Peloponnesian Railway. Greece, on the ground that this would involve a breach of neutrality, refused permission to use the railway, and was thereupon threatened by both alliances.

HARKNESS, Lamon Vernon

A list of stock holdings of Lamon Vernon Harkness, third vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, who died in California, Jan 17, 1915, leaving an estate estimated at more than $100,000,000, was filed, Apr 20, in the Surrogate's Court on an application to determine whether or not Mr. Harkness was a resident of New York at the time of his death and therefore subject to a tax there.

HEALTH INSURANCE

In a talk before the staff of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases, Apr 25, Doctor Donald B. Armstrong, Director of the Department of Social Welfare of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, pointed out the tremendous waste that occurred annually in industry as a result of unnecessary sickness and accident. He said the 33,000,000 industrial workers in the United States lost about 284,000,000 working days each year as a result of sickness alone. This meant financial loss, including wages, loss to industry and medical cost, of nearly $500,000,000. He said that at least one-half of this sickness was from strictly preventable causes.

The New York State Senate, Apr 17, by 29 to 15, passed the Mills bill creating a commission to investigate health insurance for workingmen, and to report proposed legislation to the Legislature of 1917. The measure provided that the commission should consist of two Senators, two Assemblymen, and four other members to be appointed by the chairman. It carried an appropriation of $25,000.

HERO FUND

See
CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION

HILLIS, Dr. Newell Dwight

Frank L. Ferguson filed an accounting of

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his stewardship of Dr. Hillis' financial affairs, Apr 7, in which he alleged that the preacher still owed him $85,804.

The complaint in the fifty-thousand-dollar libel suit brought against the Rev. Dr. Hillis by his nephew, Henry M. Hillis, was filed, Apr 24, with the Supreme Court. The complaint followed closely that of Percy D. Hillis, brother of Henry, who sued Dr. Hillis in Kings County for the same amount. It reviewed the trading of Dr. Hillis in timber lands in British Columbia, denied that the plaintiff was interested in the lands beyond that of being a salaried employee of the defendant, and denied that Dr. Hillis ever assumed any liabilities of the plaintiff.

HOLLAND

The possibility of Holland's entrance into the war was much discussed in Apr, but up to the end of the month she succeeded in maintaining her neutrality. The strengthening of the Dutch guard on the German border and manoeuvres held at Flushing were regarded as a warning to both Germany and England that Holland would not be forced into the war by either side. After an extraordinary council of the Dutch Ministers of State, the suspension of all furloughs was ordered as a "precautionary measure." The sinking of Dutch merchantmen by German submarines caused great indignation during the month.

HORN, Werner, case

The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals ordered, Apr 27, that Werner Horn, who attempted to destroy the International Bridge at Vanceboro, Me., on Feb 2, 1915, must stand trial on a charge of illegal transportation of dynamite. In denying his petition for a writ of habeas corpus, the court held that the indictments were based on alleged personal acts and not on those which might be considered part of a national act of war.

HOSPITAL SHIPS

See
"PORTUGAL," DESTRUCTION OF THE

HUGHES, Sir Sam

See
CANADA—WAR FRAUD INQUIRY

HYDROAEROPLANES

See
AERONAUTICS—WANAMAKER TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT

IMMIGRATION

—Burnett Immigration Bill

Japan, Apr 21, renewed her objection to provisions in the pending immigration bill which were construed as virtually enacting into law the celebrated Root-Takahira agreement for the restriction of immigration to the United States and as including Japanese with Hindus in an excluded class. According to the Root-Takahira agreement Japan said that if the United States would abandon its restrictive proposals Japan would restrict the emigration of laborers to the United States.

The Senate Committee on Immigration, at a private meeting, Apr 27, voted to eliminate from the immigration bill the language incorporating the Root-Takahira agreement.

INCOME TAX

With the approval of Acting Sec. of the Treasury Newton a new regulation for the collection of income tax was placed in effect, Apr 1, by which the tax was to be collected on income derived from stocks and bonds belonging to non-resident aliens. This action followed a decision by the United States Supreme Court to the effect that the income tax was not a direct tax and might be collected not at the residence of the taxpayer but at the source.

—Compromises in settlement

It was reported, Apr 20, that William H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, had sent notice to collectors dealing with income tax compromises specifying the minimums which would be accepted in settlement of penalties. With reference to corporations, individuals, and withholding agents who had failed to file returns for 1915 and prior years it was determined to accept offers in compromise of the specific penalties in minimum sums as follows:

For 1914: Ten dollars from corporations; $5 from individuals or withholding agents. For 1915: Twenty dollars from corporations; $20 from individuals or withholding agents.

For 1914 and 1915: Thirty dollars from corporations; $25 from individuals or withholding agents. The minimum amounts applied only to cases where there had been no intention to avoid the law.

INDIA

Austin Chamberlain, Sec. of State for India, gave the following statement showing India's loyalty, Apr 14: "Directly the war broke out the rulers of the Indian native States took the lead in asserting their enthusiastic loyalty to the King-Emperor. Numbering nearly 700 altogether, they with one accord rallied to the defense of the Empire and offered their personal services and the resources of their states. Among the many princes and nobles who volunteered for service in the war was the veteran Sir Pertab Singh, who in spite of his seventy years refused to be denied the right of serving the King-Emperor in person and who spent many months in the trenches in Flanders. Twenty-seven of the large states which maintain properly trained and equipped troops for imperial service placed these at the disposal of the government.

"Other chiefs offered large sums of money. Three states offered camels and drivers. One chief, in addition to his troops, offered his private jewelry. Large contributions were made to the patriotic funds. Outside India altogether the Nepal Government placed the whole of their military resources at the disposal of the British Government; and the Dalai Lama of Tibet offered 1000 troops and stated that innumerable Lamas all over Tibet were offering up prayers for the success of the British arms.

"In the Viceroy's Council one of the Indian

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members moved a resolution which was carried unanimously declaring that the members of the council, voicing the feeling that animates the whole of the people of India, desired to give expression to their feelings of unswerving loyalty and enthusiastic devotion to to their King-Emperor and an assurance of their unflinching support to the British Government.

"Three hospital ships equipped and maintained from unofficial sources left the shores of India—the *Loyalty*, given jointly by a number of ruling chiefs, the *Madras*, given by the Madras War Fund, and the *Bengali*, given by the people of Bengal. The Maharaja of Mysore offered 50 lakhs of rupees ($1,665,000) to the Viceroy for any purpose in connection with the war to which the government decided to devote it. Similarly the Nizam of Hyderabad, the premier chief in India, offered 60 lakhs of rupees ($2,000,000) for the expenses of one of his regiments which has gone to the front. The Maharaja Sindhia presented a motor ambulance fleet and six armored aeroplanes. Other chiefs made further contributions to patriotic funds.

"And from beyond the borders of India came additional proofs of support. The chiefs of Koweit and Bahrein on the Persian Gulf contributed to charitable funds in India. The Dalai Lama of Tibet, on hearing of General Botha's victories in Southwest Africa, ordered flags to be hoisted on the hills around Lhasa; while the Amir of Afghanistan gave striking proofs of his friendship and of his determined loyalty to the British alliance. The leading Indians in the provinces directly administered by the British Government were equally decisive in their expression of loyalty. No less than twenty-one regiments of Indian cavalry and eighty-six battalions of Indian infantry, in addition to the troops placed at the disposal of the government by the rulers of the Indian native states, have been fighting the battles of the Empire far beyond the Indian borders."

There were only two small attempts at uprisings in the Punjab and in Bengal which were suppressed.

See also
"CHINA" CASE

INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS

Col. C. E. Drayer, of Cleveland, O., chairman of the Committee on Engineering Co-operation, representing many national, state and local engineering societies, announced, Apr 13, that mobilization of more than 40,000 skilled engineers and trained technicians in the art of war would be possible at a moment's notice when a catalogue of all the members of the engineering societies of the United States was completed and filed with the Secretary of War. He said that this index would contain the name of each member, his address, experience and engineering specialty.

Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States, announced, Apr 15, the names of the 250 state directors, formed into boards of five men each, who, under the committee's direction, were setting out to make a complete survey of American industry for the first time in the history of the United States Government. These state directors would be under the immediate guidance of W. S. Gifford, chief statistician of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who was acting as supervising director of the work. Under them would work the more than 30,000 highly-trained members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Chemical Society. The state directors, who also became associate members of the Naval Consulting Board, had just received appointment by the Secretary of the Navy.

The complete list will be found in the *New York Herald*, Apr 16.

The Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board made public, Apr 25, a letter from President Wilson, addressed to the business men of the country, in which the President asked the business men to co-operate with the Consulting Board "for public service in national defense."

Mobilization of American industries and commerce as a prime factor of preparedness for national defense was urged, Apr 27, by Secretary Baker, of the War Department, in an address before the annual banquet of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York City. He declared that the necessity of such a mobilization was one of the great lessons learned from the European war.

INSURANCE

See
FIRE INSURANCE
HEALTH INSURANCE

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE CO.

The receiver of the International Mercantile Marine Company filed his second report, Apr 17, showing that the combined earnings of the receivership properties and the subsidiary companies for 1915 were $27,261,840, and for January, 1916, $2,510,638.

From these earnings had to be deducted bond interest, depreciation, British war and income taxes, and such items as extraordinary repairs. So that figures on the final earnings of the year 1915 were not yet available.

INTERNMENT OF ENEMY ALIENS

See
GREAT BRITAIN—INTERNMENT OF ENEMY ALIENS

IOWA

See
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—IOWA

IRELAND

Almost coincidental with the sinking of a German steamer bearing arms and ammunition to the rebels, and the capture of Sir Roger Casement, when he landed in Ireland from a German submarine on Apr 22, a serious revolt

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led by the Sinn Feiners, the ultra-radical Irish organization, broke out in Dublin on Easter Monday, Apr 24. The trouble started in the center of the city at noon when a body of insurgents seized Stephen's Green, a large park near the Royal University; the post-office, where the telegraph and telephone wires were cut; and houses in various parts of the town. An Irish republic was proclaimed by the rebels and the following members of a provisional government were appointed to administer its affairs: Peter Pearse, president; James Connolly, commander-general of the republican army; Thomas J. Clarke, Thomas MacDonagh, Edmund Ceaunt, Joseph Plunkett, and Spane MacDiarmad.

The proclamation issued by the insurgents read as follows:—

"The Provisional Government of the Irish Republic to the People of Ireland:—

"Irish men and Irish women, in the name of God and of the dead generations from which you received the old traditions of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom, having organized and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organization, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organization, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army.

"Having patiently perfected their discipline and resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and, supported by her exiled children in America and by her gallant allies in Europe, by relying on her own strength, she strikes in full confidence of victory.

"We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to unfettered control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and indefeasible. Long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished that right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people.

"In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty. Six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a sovereign independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades in arms to the cause of its freedom, its welfare and its exaltation among nations.

"The Irish republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The republic guarantees religious and civic liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided the minority from the majority in the past.

"Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent national government, representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrage of all her men and women, the provisional government, hereby constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the republic in trust for the people.

"We place the cause of the Irish republic under the protection of the most high God, whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonor it by cowardice, inhumanity or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must by its valor and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

Troops from Curragh camp and Loyal Volunteers were hastily summoned and fighting with the insurgents began almost immediately. An attack on Dublin Castle was easily repulsed by the small garrison. On Tuesday a gunboat on the River Liffey shelled Liberty Hall which was hastily evacuated by the rebels. On Tuesday night masses of cavalry charged the insurgents at high speed in Sackville street. Many of the troopers' horses were shot from beneath them. Casualties were numerous on both sides, especially in the ranks of the rebels, and many civilians fell victims to the rifle fire.

In other parts of Ireland, chiefly to the west and south, risings also occurred; in Galway, Wexford, Enniscourt, County Meath, Louth, and at Athenry, where the rebels encamped in the ruined castle. The most serious fighting was in County Meath and Louth, and at Galway, where the rebels attacked, and men were landed from the fleet to support the police and military. There were hostile assemblies in other places, but no serious developments. All Ireland was placed under martial law. Major General Sir John Maxwell, formerly commander-in-chief of the British forces in Egypt, arrived from England to take full control of the country and large contingents of British troops from Wales followed to re-enforce the government forces. Severe fighting, great loss of life, devastating fires and destruction of property resulted in Dublin, but on May 1 the "seven days revelt" ended almost as suddenly and dramatically as it began. Provisional President Pearse issued the following proclamation:

In order to prevent the further slaughter of unarmed people, and in the hope of saving the lives of our followers, who are surrounded and hopelessly outnumbered, the members of the Provisional Government at headquarters have agreed to unconditional surrender, and the commanders of all the units of the Republican forces will order their followers to lay down their arms.

PEARSE.

Over 1000 prisoners were made in Dublin of whom 489 were sent to England. The killed were estimated at over 2000. In the country districts the remnants of the Sinn Feiner "republican army" surrendered unconditionally.

The havoc wrought in Dublin by the revolt was especially marked in Sackville street. Middle Abbey, Abbey Mary and Mary street, as well as along the east side of Sackville street from Henry street to O'Connell Bridge.

The general post office, for a week the headquarters of the "Irish Republic," was a mass of débris. Eight shells from the government troops' machine guns made their disastrous impress upon the Young Men's Christian Association's building, on the same side of Sackville street as the post office. Two shells partly destroyed the Catholic Club and two others did damage to the Blind Institution. Not a single window was left in the Four Courts.

Out of the mass of débris that still covered this part of the city, numerous bodies of rebels were extricated by soldiers.

The destruction of property in Dublin was estimated at $10,000,000, not including some fine pictures which were destroyed in the Royal Hiberian Academy.

The intense suffering, especially from hun-

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ger, to which the civil population was subjected as a result of the week's reign of terror had exactly the opposite effect from what the rebels intended—instead of general sympathy there arose widespread bitterness against them among the populace.

Irish opinion generally demanded that the authors of the rising be punished with relentless severity.

On May 3 Premier Asquith announced to the House of Commons that after a court martial, Patrick R. Pearse, Thomas J. Clark and Thomas McDonagh had been shot that morning in the Tower of London; others had been sentenced to penal servitude. He also stated that Sir Roger Casement would be tried with the utmost expedition and that the work of dealing with the trials of the other prisoners—one of great magnitude—would proceed with all possible dispatch.

See also
CASEMENT, SIR ROGER
PEARSE, PEDRAIC
SINN FEIN SOCIETY

ITALY

Following a speech by Baron Sidney Sonnino, Italian Foreign Minister, reviewing the events of the past sixteen months, the Italian Chamber of Deputies adopted a vote of confidence in the government, Apr 16, by a vote of 352 to 36.

In his address Baron Sonnino said that the occupation of the Epirus was temporary and that no policy providing for its conquest was under consideration. On behalf of the government he admitted the principles of the London conference of Ambassadors regarding Albania, and said that the admission of Deputies from Epirus to the Greek Chamber was in accordance with these principles. Baron Sonnino said that the withdrawal of troops to Avlona was inevitable but promised to help Serbia. The Italian navy, he said, had transported 250,000 soldiers, wounded and refugees, and 10,000 horses without mishap, although enemy submarines made nineteen attacks, and in spite of mine fields, attacks from the air and the activity of enemy destroyers and cruisers. The Serbian army, he said, had been reconstituted. Regarding the treatment of Italian prisoners in Austria, he said that the prison camps had been visited repeatedly by the American Ambassador and Red Cross agents and that official reports stated that there was no ill treatment.

—Army

General Zupelli, the Minister of War, resigned, Apr 5, on account of ill health, and was succeeded by General Paolo Morrone, commander of an army corps.

General Zupelli was born an Austrian subject. He was an active member of the Italian General Staff, in which capacity he prepared for the campaign which would be fought on the eastern frontier in case of war. He was appointed Minister of War in Oct, 1914.

The classes from 1886 to 1894 were called to the colors, Apr 22, by the War Department under the first, second and third categories. They were to assemble on May 15. Under the third category the class of 1879 was called for the same time. It was stated that no exemptions would be granted.

JAPAN

See
IMMIGRATION—BURNETT IMMIGRATION BILL

JONES, HARRY CLARY

Harry Clary Jones, professor of physical chemistry at Johns Hopkins University, died at Baltimore, Md., Apr 8. He was born in 1865.

KIKUYU CONTROVERSY

See
PEEL, BP. WILLIAN GEORGE

KING, William Frederick

Dr. William Frederick King, formerly chief astronomer of the Dominion government, died at Ottawa, Apr 23. He was born in 1854.

KUT-EL-AMARA

See
EUROPEAN WAR—ASIA MINOR

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES

Organized labor received more in the year ended with May 1, 1916, in increased wages, shortening of hours and legislation than ever before in its history, according to statements of officials of the American Federation of Labor, Apr 30. Wage advances were general the country over in virtually every line of industry, and laws benefitting labor were put on the statute books of every state in the Union except five. Wage increases were greatest in the metal trades, many of which were stimulated by war orders. Cotton manufacturing was the only main industry which did not grant substantial increases. The metal trades, too, claimed the greatest number of strikes during the year, though many plants increased the pay of their men and cut working hours voluntarily.

The most significant features of the year's labor legislation were the enactment of workmen's compensation laws and the growth of the industrial commission plan. This plan unites in one authority the administration of workmen's compensation, factory inspection and other labor laws. It was adopted during the year by Colorado, Indiana, Montana, Nevada and New York.

Unemployment received the attention of a number of legislatures. Illinois established a commission on unemployment; California and Nevada investigated unemployment conditions, and Idaho provided emergency employment through county boards. Public employment offices were established by California, Idaho, Iowa, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Illinois, Michigan, and Oklahoma extended their public employment systems. Seven states provided for licensing and supervising private employment offices. Laws relating to the employment of women and children were passed by a number of states. Arkansas and Kansas enacted minimum wage laws, and California, Massa-

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chusetts, and Washington amended minimum wage laws already in force. Eleven states now have minimum wage legislation. Arkansas and Pennsylvania passed child labor legislation during the year.

In the field of safety provision the most detailed enactments were those formulated by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin and the Industrial Boards of New York and Pennsylvania. The Seamen's act, the Alaska and Arizona old age pension laws, and California's appointment of a commission to report on social insurance were other important enactments.

See also
CHILD LABOR
COAL MINERS
HEALTH INSURANCE
STRIKES—CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

LARCENIES, ROBBERIES AND EMBEZZLEMENTS

See
SIEGEL, HENRY

LEONARD, Rev. Adna Bradway

Rev. Adna B. Leonard, Sec. Emeritus of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 21, in his seventy-ninth year.

LIBEL

See
HILLIS, DR. NEWELL DWIGHT

LINCOLN, Ignatius Timothy Trebich

The Supreme Court after listening to oral arguments, Apr 24, took under consideration the question of whether Ignatius Lincoln should be returned to England from New York to answer to a charge of forgery. Attorneys for Lincoln fought extradition on the ground that, in reality, extradition was sought for a political offense.

LORILLARD, Jacob

Jacob Lorillard, brother of the late Pierre Lorillard, who founded Tuxedo Park, died on Apr 28 in London, England. His will was filed May 2. The value of his estate was estimated in the probate petition at $900,000, consisting of realty valued at $875,000 and personalty $25,000, all of which was to go to the widow and members of the decedent's family.

LOWTHER, Right Hon. Sir Gerard Augustus

Sir Gerard Augustus Lowther, formerly British Ambassador at Constantinople, died in London, Apr 5. He was born in 1858.

LUCCOCK, Bp. Napthali

Bishop Luccock, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Montana, died Apr 1, aged 63 years.

LUPINE

It was reported, Apr 5, that a machine had been perfected in Germany for making thread and filament from the stalks of a common, and in Germany very plentiful, lupine, a legume belonging to the alfalfa family.

"LUSITANIA" CASE

Mrs. May Davies Hopkins, whose husband, Albert Lloyd Hopkins, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., lost his life through the sinking of the *Lusitania*, brought suit, Apr 27, in the Admiralty branch of the United States District Court to recover $750,000 damages from the Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd. She alleged that the Cunard liner was sailing at half speed on an unprotected course.

LYON, Gen. Cecil Andrew

Gen. Cecil Andred Lyon, a Texas lumberman, died at Sherman, Tex., Apr 4, in his forty-eighth year.

McKERRELL, Brig. Gen. Augustus de Segur

Brig. Gen. McKerrell, formerly governor of Dongola, died at Dundee, Scotland, Apr 24. He was born in 1863.

MAJOLICA WARE

See
FINE ARTS—MORGAN COLLECTIONS

"MANCHESTER ENGINEER" CASE

Germany's reply to the inquiries of the American government regarding the sinking of five steamers was made public, Apr 13. Regarding the *Manchester Engineer* it declared that:

> It is impossible to establish through the investigation up to the present whether the attack on this steamer, which, according to the given description, occurred on Mar 27, in the latitude of Waterford, is attributable to a German submarine. The statement regarding the time and place of the incident gives no sufficient basis for investigation. It would therefore be desirable to have more exact statements of the place, time and attendant circumstances of the attack reported by the American government in order that the investigation might thereupon be brought to a conclusion.

MARSHALL, H. SNOWDEN

Inquiry into the question of whether United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of New York should be haled before the House for contempt because of the letter he wrote, Mar 4, to Congressman Carlin, criticising the methods of the Judiciary Sub-Committee investigating Representative Buchanan's impeachment charges against him, began, Apr 7, before a select committee of the House.

The select committee, consisting of Representatives Moon, Tennessee; Crisp, Georgia; Garner, Texas; Sterling, Illinois, and Lenroot, Wisconsin, found, Apr 14, that Mr. Marshall had been guilty of using defamatory and insulting language tending to bring the House into ridicule, in violation of its privileges, its honor and dignity. It recommended that the Speaker issue a warrant directing the sergeant-at-arms to bring Mr. Marshall before the bar of the House to answer for his conduct.

The House took no action on the report, Apr 14. In reply to an inquiry from Representative Mann, the minority leader, Representative Moon, chairman of the select committee, said that the report would not be called up for action for two weeks. Meantime it was assumed that Mr. Marshall, as well as members of the House, would scrutinize the report setting forth the alleged offence of the district attorney.

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District Attorney Marshall gave out, Apr 17, the statement he had made the week before to the select committee of the House. He also called attention to his verbal statement at Washington that his letter of Mar 4 was not intended to apply to the House or the Committee on the Judiciary as a whole, but merely to the sub-committee and its proceedings in New York. After denying earnestly that he was in contempt of the House or its committee, Mr. Marshall reviewed the circumstances which led to the visit of the subcommittee to New York. He pointed out that it was after it was well known that the Federal Grand Jury in New York was considering the activities of Labor's National Peace Council, of which Mr. Buchanan was president, that the latter brought the first charges against him. Mr. Marshall complained that there was nothing specific about these charges.

"MATOPPO" CASE

Clarence Reginald Hodson, alias Ernest Schiller, who "captured" the *Matoppo*, Mar 23, was brought to New York City, Apr 1, in custody of detectives. His confession that he had plotted to destroy the *Pannonia* at New York City in Mar, 1916, by placing bombs aboard, led to his formal arrest in New York City, Apr 1. Under the laws of New York the crime charged is a felony punishable by a fine of $5000 or ten years in prison, or both.

Otto Millerder and George Haller were arrested, Apr 2, charged with aiding in the *Pannonia* plot.

"Schiller" was committed to Bellevue, Apr 3, for observation as to his sanity. While still in Bellevue, Federal agents served a warrant charging him with piracy, Apr 5. The warrant was issued on a complaint in removal proceedings made by Federal Attorney Wood, and was based on a piracy warrant granted by a Federal commissioner in Delaware.

Haller and Millerder pleaded guilty, Apr 8, and were held in $1500 bail each for Special Sessions.

"Schiller" was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Wilmington, Del., Apr 17, on a charge of piracy. There were four counts in the indictment. He pleaded guilty, Apr 18, and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

MAZARIN TAPESTRY

It was reported, Apr 20, that Joseph E. Widener, of Philadelphia, had purchased for about $600,000 the famous Mazarin tapestry, one of forty such works of textile art collected by J. Pierpont Morgan, which his son, J. P. Morgan, sold to P. W. French & Co., of New York. The tapestry represented "The Triumph of Christ and the New Dispensation," and was owned by Cardinal Mazarin. Is was woven about the year 1500.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

See
RESUSCITATION
TYPHUS

MERCIER, Cardinal

The text of the four annexes to the famous letter (made public Feb 2) that Cardinal Mercier and the Bishops of the Roman Catholic dioceses of Belgium recently submitted to the Catholic clergy of Germany and Austria-Hungary, in support of their plea for the appointment of a joint commission to investigate all reports that had been circulated in and out of Belgium as to the actions of the German civil and military authorities, was made public in New York, Apr 2.

Not a single statement was made in these annexes, Cardinal Mercier said, which could not be supported by unquestionable records, now in possession of the Cardinal. The story recites violation after violation of the provisions of The Hague conventions in compelling Belgians to make war on their own country, or in the infliction of collective punishment, the levying of huge taxes, the confiscation of Red Cross property, etc. Likewise they contain the correspondence that passed between the Cardinal and the German authorities concerning the execution of priests and other acts charged to the occupying authorities. The letter was signed by the following: D. J. Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines; Antoine, Bishop of Ghent; Gustave, J., Bishop of Bruges; Thomas Louis, Bishop of Namur; Martin Hubert, Bishop of Liège; Amedee Crooij, Bishop Designate of Tournai.

MEXICO

An attack on American troops by a party of Carrancistas and the demand that the United States Army be withdrawn threatened to bring about a crisis in April, which, however, was averted by a conference on the border between representatives of both countries.

After the fight at Guerrero, Mar 26, in which some 60 Villistas were killed, all trace of Villa was lost, and though it was frequently reported that he was hemmed in and every point of escape carefully guarded he successfully eluded capture. One of the smaller bands into which the Villa force scattered was struck by Colonel Cano on Mar 29, and Manuel Boco, the leader, was killed. Boco, one of Villa's chief lieutenants, was said to have ordered the killing of five Mexican employees at the Corralitos ranch Mar 10, by a band of Villistas on their retreat from Columbus.

Sec. Lansing made a positive denial Apr 6 of reports that American troops might be withdrawn from Mexico soon, inasmuch as the Villa band had been scattered. On the other hand, it was disclosed that Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Mexican border patrol, had that day recommended to the War Department that some 4000 recruits enlisted for the United States army under authority of the Hay emergency resolution be sent to the border as fast as obtained so that they might be utilized in strengthening the border forces.

A serious Mexican crisis was reached Apr 13 when the Carranza government requested the immediate withdrawal of the American punitive expedition from Mexico.

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The note was a sharp challenge to the legality of the expedition, and asserted that the American troops were in Mexico "without warrant," that they were sent into Mexico by the Wilson Administration under a "false interpretation" and without the Washington Government having "thoroughly comprehended" the Carranza Government's proposal of Mar 10 for a reciprocal agreement between the two governments under which their forces might cross the border in pursuit of raiders.

The Carranza communication told the United States Government that "it is now time to treat with the Government of the United States upon the subject of the withdrawal of its forces from Mexican territory for these reasons:

First—The American expedition was sent against Villa without warrant, because there was no previous formal or definite understanding.

Second—Because the expedition was not fulfilling its object and could not do so, because 'the band headed by Villa has already been dispersed.'

Third—Because there were 'sufficient Mexican troops to pursue Villa.'"

On the heels of this notice came the disclosure that a band of 100 American troopers, under Major Tompkins, who entered Parral Apr 12 in alleged violation of "instructions" not to occupy towns, were attacked by a force of Carranza soldiers and obliged to withdraw.

The Major stated that he had entered the town on the invitation of an officer of the Parral garrison. He stated that the officer met him ten miles from Parral, introduced himself, and urged him to accept the hospitality of the military and civil authorities and to discuss a camp site.

Major Tompkins was preparing to move out to the designated camp when soldiers and civilians began to throw stones and shoot at the Americans.

Forty of the Mexican soldiers, including one Major, besides a civilian, were killed by the retreating Americans. The American casualties were two killed and six wounded, including Major Tompkins. His wound was slight.

Sec. Baker, Apr 19, dispatched Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, to the border as his personal representative to make a complete report on the military problems confronting General Funston.

President Wilson, Apr 23, approved a recommendation made by Major Gen. Funston for a redisposition of the forces composing the American punitive expedition. The purpose of this redisposition of the forces was to enable the expedition to recuperate and strengthen itself. It thus became evident that there was no intention for the present to withdraw our forces from Mexican soil.

The seven Villa followers who were captured after the raid on Columbus, N. M., were convicted of murder in the first degree, at Deming, N. M., Apr 24, and sentenced to die May 19.

The Carranza Government, Apr 24, accepted a proposal from the United States for a conference on the international border between General Alvaro Obregon, Minister of War in the Cabinet of General Carranza, and Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, to discuss the military aspects of the American punitive expedition into Mexico and the de facto Government's attitude toward the project for the capture of Villa.

It was announced officially, Apr 25, that the conference between Major Gen. Scott and Gen. Obregon would be held in El Paso, and would start as soon as Gen. Obregon reached the border.

Gen. Carranza, in an official statement, declared he had fully approved the plan for having the meeting at El Paso, and announced that he was especially pleased at the assurances given by Gen. Bell and the announcement that Gen. Scott would call on Gen. Obregon in Juarez first.

The first conference between the representatives of the United States and Mexico began at five o'clock on the afternoon of Apr 29 in the Mexican Customs House in Juarez, and at seven o'clock the four American Army officers and six Mexican representatives left the building. The result of the conference was not made public.

See also
AERONAUTICS—RECORDS

MILITARY TRAINING OF SCHOOLBOYS

New York State

The Welsh bill, designed to make physical training compulsory in all schools in New York State, passed the Assembly, Apr 12, with but four dissenting votes. Those who opposed the measure were Reilley, Evans, Shiplacoff, and Cotillo, of New York. The bill as passed was approved by Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education.

The Senate, Apr 14, considered out of its regular order and passed, by a vote of 41 to 1, the bill to provide for general military and physical training of boys between the ages of 16 and 19. This action was taken after Gov. Whitman had sent a special message urging "preparedness legislation."

MISSOURI

See
STORMS—MISSOURI

"MOEWE" (raider)

See
"APPAM" CASE

MOMBASSA, Bp. of

See
PEEL, BP. WILLIAM GEORGE

MORGAN, J. P.

See
FINE ARTS—MORGAN COLLECTIONS
MAZARIN TAPESTRY

MORGENTHAU, Henry

Henry Morgenthau, of New York, tendered his resignation as Ambassador to Turkey. It was reported Apr 24 that Mr. Morgenthau wished to be enabled to take an active part

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in the political campaign in behalf of President Wilson. The resignation was accepted.

See also
ELKUS, ABRAM I.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS

New York

Over the protests of Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast, the Senate, Apr 10, passed the bill amending the Widows' Pension act by eliminating from the administration of that law the Charities Commissioner of New York and the Charities Department. The vote was 38 to 6.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The organization of the National Agricultural Society to improve agricultural conditions throughout the country was completed, Apr 27, at a meeting of prominent men in New York City.

James Wilson, Sec. of Agriculture in the Cabinets of Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft, was elected president, and Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, vice-president.

G. Howard Davison was elected chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Davison was one of the founders of the International Live-stock Exposition and is identified with many agricultural and live stock associations. These directors were elected:

James Wilson, Theodore N. Vail, G. Howard Davison, T. Coleman du Pont, John A. Spoor, Richard V. Lindabury, William H. Moore, Henry C. Stuart, James W. Wadsworth, jr.; Robert A. Fairbairn, Samuel Insull, Charles A. Otis, N. H. Gentry, Peter Jansen, Fairfax Harrison, Walter A. Johnson, P C. Long.

NECROLOGY

For the deaths of Apr, '16, *See*
ANGELL, James Burrill
BROWNLOW, Sir Charles Henry
CLANRICARDE, Hubert George de Burgh Canning, Second Marquis of
COLTON, George Radcliffe
DAVIS, Charles A.
DAVIS, Richard Harding
DOUGLAS, David
GODDARD, Col. Robert Hale Ives
GORST, Sir John Eldon
HARKNESS, Lamon Vernon
JONES, Harry Clary
KING, William Frederick
LEONARD, Rev. Adna Bradway
LORILLARD, Jacob
LOWTHER, Right Hon. Sir Gerard
LUCCOCK, Bp. Napthali
LYON, Gen. Cecil Andrew
MCKERRELL, Brig.-Gen. Augustus de Segur
OPPENHEIM, Nathan, M.D.
PATTEN, John A.
PECK, George Wilbur
PEEL, Bp. William George
ST. ALLWYN, Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, Earl
SCOTT-MONCRIEF, Sir Colin Campbell
SHEPARD, Irwin
SIMPSON, Sir Alexander Russell
SMALLEY, George Washington
STRONG, Rev. Josiah
WARD, Wilfrid Philip
WHITE, James William, M. D.

NETTLE CLOTH

The *London Daily Chronicle*, Apr 13, reproduced from the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* the particulars of the process by which Dr. Richter claimed to be able to substitute the fibre of the nettle for cotton in the manufacture of textiles. It has long been known the fibre of the nettle was capable of treatment to make it fit for use in weaving textiles, but the great difficulty was to separate the woody particles from the fibre. For this purpose Dr. Richter tried ammonia, but the process was expensive. Then he hit on a simple, inexpensive process in which he employed water. The *Deutsche Tageszeitung* declared the new process was entirely satisfactory. The nettle cloth was described as readily absorbing dyes and as easily impregnated so as to render it waterproof.

NEW YORK CITY

See
ACCIDENTS—STREET ACCIDENTS—NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, sued that company in the New York Supreme Court, Apr 18, for $138,222.89. Sixty thousand dollars of the amount was for two years' pay under an agreement which Mr. Mellen said he made with the company to pay him $30,000 a year for five years.

See also
RAILROADS—ACCIDENTS

NEW YORK STATE

See
HEALTH INSURANCE—NEW YORK
MILITARY TRAINING OF SCHOOLBOYS—NEW YORK
MOTHERS' PENSIONS—NEW YORK
PROHIBITION—NEW YORK
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—NEW YORK

NICARAGUA

See
TREATIES—UNITED STATES-NICARAGUA

NITROGEN

By a vote of 43 to 22 the Senate, Apr 14, voted to insert the Smith amendment in the Army personnel bill. This amendment provided that the government might erect a nitrate plant at a cost of $15,000,000. Seven Republicans voted in favor of the bill, while three Democrats voted against it. The Democrats voting no were Senators Chamberlin, Johnson, of Maine, and Harwick. It was understood that their opposition was based upon the ground that they believed the amendment to be unconstitutional.

NORWAY

See
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—NORWAY

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"ODENWALD" CASE

The Department of Justice, Washington, Apr 5, obtained a continuance of the libel suit against the Hamburg-American Line steamer *Odenwald*, charged with a violation of President Wilson's neutrality proclamation of Aug, 1914, until Oct. The case was set for trial in the Federal Court at San Juan, P. R., Apr 20.

In March, 1915, the *Odenwald*, after having been warned by Federal authorities not to attempt to leave port, attempted to sail without clearance papers and was stopped by a solid shot fired across her bow from the guns at El Morro.

OIL LANDS

See
PETROLEUM—SOUTHERN PACIFIC OIL LAND CASES

OPPENHEIM, Nathan, M.D.

Dr. Nathan Oppenheim, a specialist in children's diseases, died in New York City, Apr 5, aged 50 years.

OSBORNE, Thomas Mott

See
SING SING PRISON, NEW YORK STATE

"PALEMBANG," Destruction of the

The Dutch Shipping Council, which was intrusted by the government with the official investigation into the sinking of the Dutch steamship *Palembang*, Apr 12, issued its report, which said:

"Three explosions took place. The first was caused by the explosion at some distance of a drifting mine, which was fired upon by a British torpedo boat destroyer. The second explosion was caused by a torpedo, fired at short range, which hit the *Palembang*. This is established beyond doubt by the unanimous statements of the witnesses who saw the track of the torpedo. It could not have been fired by the British torpedo boat destroyer, because the torpedo passed some meters in front of the latter vessel. It is possible that the torpedo was meant for the destroyer, but, missing it, hit the *Palembang*.

"The third explosion was also a torpedo. The first mate of the steamship clearly saw its track approaching six lengths away on the starboard. This torpedo was aimed at the *Palembang*, because the British torpedo boat destroyer was then a great distance away.

"The definite statements of the crew are confirmed by the fact that no other drifting mines were observed and the *Palembang*, at the time of the second and third explosions, was motionless and there was, therefore, no possibility of a collision with an anchored mine."

PANAMA CANAL

The Panama Canal was reopened to traffic, Apr 15, with the passage of sixteen ships, seven northbound and nine southbound, including the transport *Buford*. The channel through the cut was in excellent condition and the passage of the vessels was without incident.

PAN-AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL HIGH COMMISSION

Dr. Victorino De La Plaza, President of the Argentine Republic, opened at Buenos Ayres, Apr 3, the Congress, appointed by the Pan-American Financial Conference at Washington, which was to consider the unification of legislation on commercial affairs. He warmly greeted the representatives of the various countries, who included the American Sec. of the Treasury, Mr. William G. McAdoo, and the Finance Ministers of Brazil, Chili, Uruguay and Ecuador. The various American republics were represented by large delegations.

The commission adopted resolutions declaring the creation of an American merchant marine to be of paramount importance. Strong sentiment developed in favor of co-operation between the leading South American governments and the United States to secure results. Speakers declared that Latin America looked to the United States to meet the situation, and the belief was expressed that full development of inter-American relations was impossible without an adequate American merchant marine.

As a Pan-American unit of money of account the conference adopted the franc of .33437 gramme gold 900 fine, which is exactly one-fifth of the value of the United States gold dollar. This unit was recommended by the conference for uniform use in connection with customs statistics.

The conference urged the completion of an intercontinental railway system, and the improvement of telegraph and cable facilities in order to bring the American republics into closer union. Absolute government control of all wireless communication was recommended. It was proposed that an early conference of wireless experts be held at Washington, and that all countries represented at the Buenos Ayres meeting take steps to co-ordinate the development of the science of wireless telegraphy.

All of the many reservations made by various countries in The Hague convention in 1912 in connection with the adoption of a uniform law for bills of exchange were unified and agreed upon at Buenos Ayres with one exception. This brought the proposed uniformity of law regarding bills of exchange nearer to realization than ever before. Recommendations for clarifying international conventions on trade-marks and copyrights were also adopted.

The commission unanimously approved the arbitration plan negotiated between business men of the United States, through the instrumentality of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Argentina. Uruguay gave notice of its intention to sign an agreement of this character immediately.

The commission unanimously approved revision of laws relating to commercial travelers and samples which would unify and reduce travelers' taxes; approved a system of tariff statistics based on uniform classification, and recommended the simplification of port charges and consular fees. It was recommended that postal rates be reduced.

Permanent organization of the International High Commission was agreed upon, Apr 13. Sec. McAdoo was elected president, John Bassett Moore vice-president, and Dr. L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, secretary general. Its headquarters were to be estab-

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lished in Washington, its functions to effect uniformity of laws of the Pan-American nations.

The commission was composed of nine members, including the Sec. of the Treasury, or Finance Minster, from each of the American republics.

PARADIS, Wilhelm

See
SHIP FIRE BOMB CONSPIRACY

PASSPORTS

United States

Three important changes were made in Apr in the regulations concerning the issuance of passports:

First—That the certificate of the clerk of a state court as to the identity of an applicant will not be accepted if a Federal court is within easy access.

Second—That only such state courts as under existing law are privileged to grant applications for naturalization will be recognized as qualified to certify to the identity of passport applicants.

Third—That commercial travelers and other persons whose business involves frequent trips to Europe hereafter may have their passports renewed upon the basis of their original application, instead of being required to secure new passports for every trip.

PATTEN, John A.

John A. Patten, a prominent manufacturer of Chattanooga, died in Chicago, Apr 26. He was born in 1867.

PENSIONS

See
MOTHERS' PENSIONS
OLD AGE PENSIONS
TEACHERS' PENSIONS

PERJURY

See
RIGGS NATIONAL BANK

PEARSE, (Padraic) Patrick

The President of the "seven days" Irish Republic (Apr 24 to May 1, 1916) was born in Dublin in 1881. He began his professional career as a barrister and entered Irish public life as one of the directing men in the Gaelic League movement for the revival of the Irish language and traditions. He was editor of the Gaelic League's journal, *An Cleadheamh Soluis* ("The Morn of Light"), but gave up his editorship to become headmaster of St. Edna's Secondary School for boys at Rathfarnham, just outside Dublin, where he started with enthusiasm to train Irish youth to seek the best in Celtic traditions. The school building, a large eighteenth century residence, stands near the old home of Sarah Curran, Robert Emmet's sweetheart. When the Irish volunteer movement started, Mr. Pearse entered it at once and became a member of the general staff of volunteers. When the Sinn Fein revolution of Easter Monday, Apr 24, 1916, broke out, the rebels appointed him President of the Irish Republic, and in this capacity he signed both the proclamation announcing the founding of the Republic, and the order for surrender seven days later. A Catholic, a man of quiet, gentle disposition, he had a high sense of justice and a hatred of oppression. The son of an Englishman and an Irish mother, he was one of the best known of the Irish intellectuals, a poet, a virile writer, a fine and impressive orator, but an idealist. After a swift courtmartial he and two confederates were shot for "high treason" in the Tower of London, May 3.

See also
IRELAND

PECK, George Wilbur

George W. Peck, ex-governor of Wisconsin and author, died in Milwaukee, Wis., Apr 16, aged 75 years.

PEEL, Bp. William George

The death of the Right Rev. William George Peel, Bishop of Mombasa, Africa, since 1899, was announced Apr 15. The Bishop of Mombasa was one of the principals in the famous Kikuyu heresy controversy in 1914.

PETROLEUM

—Southern Pacific oil land cases

The Federal District Court of Southern California heard testimony by the government on Apr 12 designed to prove that the Southern Pacific Railroad patented through fraud its title to California lands worth more than half a billion dollars. Land office records were introduced by the government to support its allegations that the railroad in filing on more than 100,000 acres swore falsely that land from which the railroad was, at the time of writing, obtaining all its fuel oil, contained no oil. The land was obtained by the railroad under the grant of 1866, which provided that no mineral land could go to railroads. Some of it was set aside by the government as fuel oil lands for the Navy.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

—Philippine Independence bill

Passage of the Philippine Independence bill was recommended to the House, Apr 7, by the Insular Committee, just as passed by the Senate, including the Clarke amendment to withdraw sovereignty within four years and empowering the President to take steps to institute a free and independent government.

Revolt over the Philippine bill, which threatened to disrupt the Democratic majority of the House, broke out, Apr 26, in the caucus called to consider that measure and to approve the Clarke amendment.

A letter from the President, read to the caucus by Chairman Jones of the Insular Affairs Committee, approving the Clarke plan, failed to stem the tide of opposition and a stormy debate followed.

The caucus voted in favor of the bill by 140 to 35. Of the thirty-five recalcitrants twenty-eight announced they would not be bound by the caucus action on account of pledges made to their constitutents and conscientious opposition to freeing the islands at the time.

The recalcitrants, with the almost solid minority arrayed against the pending bill, would constitute an ample majority to defeat the independence measure.

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PIRACY

See
"MATOPPO" CASE

PLOTZ, Harry, M.D.

Dr. Harry Plotz, of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, and subsequently with the Bulgarian sanitary troops, received a medal, without sword, for bravery, the distinction being the highest one possible to award a Bulgarian army surgeon. The medal was bestowed for Dr. Plotz's services in aiding in the stamping out of typhus in Serbia and Bulgaria.

POPE

See
VATICAN

PORTUGAL

The Portuguese Ministry resigned Apr 11 as a result of differences on the question of a proposed amnesty for political offenders.

—Internment of enemy aliens

The Portuguese government, Apr 18, was reported to have ordered the expulsion of all Germans over military age, the internment in concentration camps of the others and the sequestration of all property belonging to Germans.

"PORTUGAL," Destruction of the

The Russian government, Apr 3, sent a formal note to all neutral governments protesting against the destruction of the Russian hospital ship *Portugal*, as follows:

"The Russian hospital ship *Portugal*, with a Franco-Russian crew and a proper sanitary staff on board, was cruising in the Black Sea, its destination being Ofow. On Mar 30, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, the ship stopped off Cape Fatieh in order to permit one of the vessels accompanying her to pump out water, which was hindering progress. At this moment a submarine approached the stationary ship, circled around her, and suddenly fired two torpedoes from a distance of about fifty meters.

"One of the torpedoes missed, but the other exploded in the engine room of the vessel, which sank at once. A Russian torpedo boat, which happened to be in the neighborhood, was able to save 158 persons out of the 273 on board. All the others, including fourteen ladies of the Red Cross, fifty doctors and male and female nurses, Russian sailors and twenty-nine French, perished.

"The *Portugal* bore all the distinctive signs prescribed by the special agreement which was signed at The Hague in 1908, and which applied to naval warfare the principles of the Geneva convention. An exchange of notes between the Russian, Turkish and the Bulgarian Governments, accepting these principles, guaranteed similar immunities to hospital ships in the Black Sea.

"The circumstances under which this attack was made exclude all possibility of a mistake having been made by the submarine. It was a deliberate attack.

"The Imperial Government formally protests to the Governments with which it is at war against this new violation of the customs of war and against persistent contempt for conventions and treaties. The Government sees in this crime, not only a fragrant infraction of international law, but a common act of piracy, of which it makes the civilized world the judge."

The Turkish Government announced, Apr 16, that the *Portugal* was torpedoed by a Turkish submarine, and published the following report of the commander of the Turkish submarine which sank the *Portugal:*

"The ship was sighted on the night of Mar 29 and 30. It was steering toward a landing place. When daybreak came it was ascertained that the ship was laden heavily and that it was towing several heavily loaded punts, with numerous occupants. The commander and other officers of the submarine were justified in believing the ship was a transport which was on the way to land troops and supplies. The ship was painted gray, with a small red line, and flew the Russian merchant flag. No Red Cross flag was flying and the name of the ship was invisible.

"The first torpedo did not hit. After the explosion of the second torpedo, which struck below the bridge, a violent explosion occurred within the ship. This explosion undoubtedly was due to large quantities of explosives stored in the ship. Immediately after this a destroyer attacked the submarine.

"The Russian affirmation that the ship was struck by two torpedoes is untrue.

"The Turkish government regrets if persons exclusively in the Red Cross service perished, but the responsibility rests on the Russian Government, which transported these persons on a vessel which was being used for war purposes against the Turks.

"Provisions of the conventions adopted at The Hague stipulate that hospital ships must be painted white, with a green or red stripe one and one-half metres long, and also must fly the Red Cross flag."

POSTAGE STAMPS

See
STAMPS, POSTAGE

POSTAL AFFAIRS

See
EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN—MAIL SEIZURES

PRAEDEL, George

See
SHIP FIRE BOMB CONSPIRACY

PREPAREDNESS

The special committee of the General Staff to investigate army aviation affairs with a view to reorganization was announced, Apr 28. Major P. D. Lochridge, of the War College, was chairman, and other members were Col. Chase W. Kennedy, Maj. John McA. Palmer, and Captain Dan T. Moore.

See also
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS

PRISONS

See
SING SING PRISON, NEW YORK STATE

PRIZE COURTS

See
GREAT BRITAIN—PRIZE COURTS

PROHIBITION

New York

The Fullagar bill, designed to provide for state-wide prohibition of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors, was killed in the Assembly, Apr 13, when it was recommitted by a vote of 74 to 39. There was no argument on the bill. The motion to recommit was made by Assemblyman McCue, of New York.

South Dakota

The cause of prohibition in South Dakota gained heavily as a result of municipal elections held Apr 18, fourteen cities and towns going from the wet to the dry column. No dry towns voted for the return of saloons. Pierre, the capital, voted dry, as did Hot Springs, the famous Black Hills resort. Aberdeen, second largest city in the state, remained in the dry column, while Sioux Falls retained licenses by the majority of 380.

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PURE FOOD

See
SAPONIN

QUAKER OATS CO.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting as a District Court, Chicago, Apr 19, in order to facilitate possible appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, began hearing the case against the Quaker Oats Company, charged with restraint of trade. Morgan L. Davis opened for the government, saying he would prove that the Quaker Oats Company induced the Western Cereal Company to go out of business for $1,500,000, leaving the Quaker Oats Company in control of 90 per cent. of the rolled oats business. The bill against the company was filed June 11, 1913. The court held, Apr 21, that the company was not a trust. Judges Julian W. Mack and Francis E. Baker found that the government had failed to make out a case against the defendant, but Judge Samuel Alschuler dissented. In giving his decision, Judge Baker said that he was ready to dismiss the bill on the government's own charge, because no combination, contract, or conspiracy in restraint of trade was shown.

"When the government admitted that it had no cause to act against Joy Morton or the Great Western Cereal Company there was nothing to do but dismiss the case as to the Quaker Oats Company, for one company cannot form a combination or conspiracy," said Judge Baker. "No evidence of actual monopoly or of any attempt to monopolize the trade was shown by the government."

Dissenting from his colleagues, Judge Alschuler said he believed that the combination brought together about 90 per cent. of the trade. He pointed out that the evidence was that, although only two of the plants of the Great Western were sold to the Quaker Oats Company, all of their trade marks, good will, advertising and trade secrets were transferred to the Quaker Oats Company.

RAILROADS

United States

See
NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

Alaska

See
STRIKES—ALASKA

Russia

Announcement was made, Apr 30, that the broad-gauge railroad from Petrograd to the new port of Soroka on the White Sea was open for traffic. The first section of the railroad was scheduled to run to Petrozavodsk, about 237 miles; the second, from that point to Zvanka, 176 miles, and the third, from Zvanka west to Petrograd, 73 miles. It was understood that the Archangel Railroad would be reserved during the summer of 1916 for war munitions consigned to the government, and all commercial shipments for private firms would be handled at Soroka.

—Accidents

Engineer Herman Hess was dismissed by the New York Central Railroad, Apr 1, as a result of the wreck at Amherst, O. He was held responsible for the disaster by the railroad on the ground that he disregarded the danger signal.

Five persons were crushed or burned to death in a collision of trains on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Bradford, R. I., Apr 17. The dead were in the rear car of a four coach local train, bound from Boston to New London, which had stopped at the local station when it was run down by the Gilt Edge Express, bound from Boston for New York. This coach was telescoped, set afire and burned. The car ahead also took fire and the flames communicating to the passenger station and freight house destroyed both buildings. Charles H. Mansfield, engineer of the Gilt Edge Express, was indicted, Apr 27, for manslaughter on two counts by a special grand jury.

—Freight rates—Intermountain

Readjustment of the entire schedule of freight rates from the manufacturing and industrial centers of the east to the so-called intermountain country—virtually one-third of the United States lying west of a line drawn from Mexico to Canada through Denver—came up before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, Apr 24, in a hearing of the reopened intermountain rate cases.

RED CROSS SOCIETY, American

The American Red Cross received word, Apr 1, that Turkey for the first time was ready to accept aid for a half million of her people who faced starvation. An American organization was to be permitted to co-operate with the Red Crescent. Ten thousand dollars was cabled to fill immediate needs.

RESUSCITATION

Announcement was made, Apr 9, of experimentation by specialists at Johns Hopkins University Hospital to aid in the resuscitation of persons apparently dead from drowning or asphyxiation. The new treatment is the injection of a serum to stimulate the blood to such an extent as to form a reaction of the heart. This would keep the persons alive until the apparatus perfected some time before to clear the lungs could be put into use.

RICE, ISAAC L., HOSPITAL FOR CONVALESCENTS (North Tarrytown, N. Y.)

It was announced, Apr 22, that Mrs. Isaac L. Rice would build her Memorial Hospital for Convalescents in North Tarrytown, N. Y.

RIGGS NATIONAL BANK

Charles G. Glover, president of the Riggs National Bank, of Washington, D. C., Wm. J. Flather, vice president, and H. H. Flather, former cashier, filed in the District Supreme Court, Apr 5, motions for the expedition of their trials under pending perjury indictments and urging that they be furnished with a bill of particulars on which the indictments were

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based. In a statement issued by attorneys for the indicted officials, it was charged that Comptroller of the Currency Williams had made a threat to refuse a renewal of the bank's charter on July 1 because of the indictments pending against them, and this was given as the real reason for demanding a speedy trial. The cases of Mr. Glover and the Messrs. Flather had been set for trial on May 8 before Justice Siddens. To wait until that date, the petitioners contended, would threaten the existence of one of the leading financial institutions of the city.

Controller Williams issued a denial of the attorney's charges. Supreme Court Justice Siddens, Apr 13, denied the plea for an early trial. He also denied motions by the banking officials asking that the District Attorney be ordered to furnish their counsel a more concise bill of particulars than the list of 932 items of alleged stock transactions which already had been furnished.

RIVERS AND HARBORS APPROPRIATION BILL

The annual Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill, carrying $40,000,000, passed the House, Apr 11, by a vote of 210 to 133, with every item as agreed upon in committee unchanged. Scores of amendments to cut down items, urged by Representatives who charged that the bill was a "pork barrel" measure, were rejected during the two weeks' debate. Just before the final vote an effort, led by Republican Leader Mann, to reduce the total to $20,000,000, failed, 200 to 149. The entire appropriation, except for a $700,000 item to deepen the approaches to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was for continuing work on improvement projects already authorized and under way. The single new project was urged by President Wilson and Sec. Daniels as part of the preparedness program. Among the appropriations were: New York harbor, $2,356,000; upper Hudson River, $1,250,000.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

The Rockefeller Foundation announced, Apr 5, the following pledges or payments made in 1915 to organizations not affiliated with the foundation. These items were in addition to those amounting to $1,341,561.11 appropriated upon the designation of John D. Rockefeller and previously announced. Paid from income of 1915:

Mayor's committee on unemployment of the City of New York	$10,000.00
Colorado State committee on unemployment and relief	99,984.59
Academy of political science of Columbia University, for the purpose of enlarging the edition of proceedings of the meeting of the academy on the revision of the State Constitution	500.00
Bureau of Social Hygiene, toward the support of diagnostic laboratory maintained by the Department of Health of New York City	712.50
American Academy in Rome, for general purposes, $10,000 a year for ten years, beginning Jan. 1, 1914	10,000.00
Committee on reference and counsel of the annual foreign missions conference of North America, for carrying out its program of co-operation and co-ordination in foreign missionary work of the principal American mission boards; total pledge of $425,000, extending over ten years, beginning April 1, 1914	75,000.00
Bureau of Municipal Research for studies in State government, out of an appropriation of $10,000, paid	3,775.00
Bureau of Municipal Research for constructive studies in the government of the State of New York, $10,000 a year for five years	10,000.00
Bureau of Municipal Research, for support of New York City work during the current year	20,000.00
National committee for the prevention of blindness, $5,000 a year for five years, for year 1914	5,000.00
For year 1915	5,000.00
Wellesley College, toward a fund for buildings and endowment, $750,000	680,976.41
Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, for the purpose of providing pensions for dependent widows with families, $20,000 a year for ten years, beginning Oct. 1, 1915	20,000.00

Total payments for the year for the purposes named were thus $940,948.50. In addition to the foregoing payments the following sums were pledged and had not yet been paid:

Bureau of Municipal Research for a study of prison administration, $2,000.

Bureau of Municipal Research, for support of New York City work, $15,000 a year for four years, beginning Jan 1, 1916.

Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research for its corporate purposes; payment to be made on completion of the new buildings of the institute at Princeton, N. J., $1,000,000.

Wellesley College, balance of pledge for building fund, $69,023.59.

Foundation pledges to unaffiliated organizations other than war relief organizations would require for payment in future years the following amounts: Year 1916, $105,000; 1917, $110,000; 1918, $110,000; 1919, $107,500; 1920, $72,500; 1921, $67,500; 1922, $62,500. 1923, $57,500; 1924, $27,500. Total, $720,000.

The Rockefeller Foundation published, Apr 6, a complete statement of its disbursements in 1915:

To subsidiary organizations of the Rockefeller Foundation:		
International Health Commission, 1914 account	$ 1,093.00	
International Health Commission, 1915	441,301.23	
China Medical Board	157,623.40	
War Relief	582,339.58	
Department of Industrial Relations	19,509.77	
Scientific Study of Governmental Problems	50,000.00	
National Committee Mental Hygiene	5,000.00	
Mental Hygiene, administration	6,999.96	
Total to subsidiary organizations		$1,263,866.94
Payments made to unaffiliated organizations, on account of foundation appropriations		940,948.50
Payments to unaffiliated organizations on account of Mr. Rockefeller's designations		1,341,561.11
Grand Chenier track—taxes, fees, etc.		6,259.34
Merchandise held in stock for hookworm work		11,341.28
Furniture and library		12,753.71
Administration expenses		66,646.22
Total		$3,643,377.10

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Of the foregoing disbursements those paid for war relief were in detail as follows:

War Relief Commission:		
Administration, salaries and expenses		$ 31,757.10
Belgian relief:		
Food supply	$ 2,839.54	
Belgian relief work in Holland	78,410.94	
Belgian university professors	20,000.00	
Commission for Relief in Belgium	200,000.00	
		301,250.48
Serbian sanitation and relief		104,332.00
Persian relief		30,000.00
Armenian relief		40,000.00
International Committee Y. M. C. A.		25,000.00
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research		25,000.00
Advanced for war relief but not expended		25,000.00
Total		$582,339.58

RODIN, Auguste

It was announced, Apr 3, that Auguste Rodin, the sculptor, had executed a deed of gift to the government of the collection of his own works and other art objects he had acquired, and the Hotel Biron in which they were assembled. The building was to be open to the public hereafter as the Musée Rodin. M. Rodin retained the studio, but the remainder of the extensive building and the fine grounds which surround it were to become public property under the supervision of the government. M. Rodin offered in 1912 to the state all his own works in his possession, the result of forty years' labor, including statues and sketches, and his collection of antique statuary, to be preserved in the historic mansion he occupied and to become a public museum after his death. He received no definite reply from the French Government. It was reported that M. Rodin was greatly displeased and contemplated going to Rome to live.

ROOSEVELT, Theodore

Col. Roosevelt, Apr 5, named his nomination terms to the Republicans, stating that they must accept his policies and know he would not "pussy foot" on any of the issues. He declared: "I am not for war; on the contrary, I abhor an unjust or a wanton war, and I would use every honorable expedient to avoid even a just war. But I feel with all my heart that you don't, in the long run, avoid war by making other people believe that you are afraid to fight for your own rights."

See also
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—UNITED STATES

—Barnes libel suit

Theodore Roosevelt won a point in his fight against William Barnes, Apr 13, when Justice Andrews, in the New York State Supreme Court, granted an extension of time until June 1 for the preparation of the record in the appeal taken by Mr. Barnes from the verdict of the jury in the $25,000 libel action against the one-time president giving judgment in favor of the defendant. The original order gave Mr. Roosevelt until Apr 15 to finish preparation. Although no political discussion entered into the legal argument it was apparent that Mr. Roosevelt desired to avoid action on the appeal in the higher courts until after the Republican National Convention, scheduled to meet on June 7 at Chicago. Mr. Barnes' attorneys seemed anxious to get a decision on appeal before that time. Justice Andrews' decision would delay the argument of the appeal until the Oct term of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court at Rochester.

RUMANIA

The German Sec. for Foreign Affairs and the Rumanian Minister in Berlin on Apr 7 signed a convention between Germany and Rumania by which both governments declared their readiness to allow free exportation of home products.

"RUSSELL," Destruction of the

H. M. S. *Russell*, Captain William Bowden Smith, R.N., flying the flag of Rear Admiral Fremantle, struck a mine in the Mediterranean, Apr 27, and was sunk. The admiral, the captain, 24 officers and 676 men were saved. One hundred and twenty-four officers and men were reported missing.

Under ordinary conditions the *Russell* carried between 750 and 800 men. The *Russell* was laid down in 1899 and completed in 1903. She was 405 feet long, 75 feet beam, 26 feet deep, and displaced 14,000 tons. She was armed with four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch, twelve 3-inch and six 3-pound guns, and four torpedo tubes. She cost about $5,000,000.

RUSSIA

See
RAILROADS—RUSSIA
SABLE

SABLE

An expedition sent out by the Russian Department of Agriculture to study supply of fur-bearing animals, returned in Mar from an exploration tour covering 7450 miles of territory along the Yenisei River in western Siberia. The chief of the expedition recommended a prohibition of killing of the sable for an additional three years, the first period of three years, ending in Oct, 1916, having proven insufficient to replenish the supply.

ST. ALDWYN, Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, Earl

Earl St. Aldwyn, the British statesman, died at Fairford, Gloucestershire, Apr 30, in his eightieth year.

SALVAGE

It was reported, Apr 25, that the Interocean Submarine Engineering Company, Inc., had been incorporated at Albany, with $125,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, all paid in, and 10,000 shares of common stock of no par value, to raise ships from the ocean bed or salvage their contents. The company was to begin work on ships sunk along the Atlantic seaboard.

SAPONIN

Administrators of the pure food act declared, Apr 2, that saponin must not be used in food products sold in interstate commerce. A notice from the Department of Agriculture says that the addition of saponin to food mixtures which are sold for use in place of

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white of eggs is usually for the purpose of concealing inferiority and that therefore it comes within the definition of adulteration in the Food and Drugs Act. Saponin is used extensively in so-called substitutes for white of eggs for the purpose of producing foam and thus giving the articles a fictitious appearance of body and therefore of food value.

Saponin is a substance that when dissolved in water foams like soap. It is extracted from plants known as soapbark and soaproot, and a few other plants, by boiling them in water. Its name is derived from the Latin word *sapo*, soap.

SCHEELE, Walter T., M.D.

See
SHIP FIRE BOMB CONSPIRACY

SCHILLER, Ernest

See
"MATOPPO" CASE

SCHMIDT, Carl

See
SHIP FIRE BOMB CONSPIRACY

SCHOOLS

—Religious instruction in

New York State

The State Senate, Apr 18, refused to pass the Greiner Bible bill, which required the daily reading of passages from the Scripture in the public schools. The vote fell one short of the required majority of 26 and was a tie, 25 to 25.

SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Sir Colin Campbell

Sir Collin Campbell Scott-Moncrieff, well known as an authority on irrigation, died in London, Apr 6, aged 80 years.

SCULPTURE

It was stated, Apr 5, that Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia had purchased two noted Renaissance sculptures in marble from the Martelli family of Florence. One was a figure of David, by Donatello; the other a bust of a youth by Antonio Rossellino. It was understood that for these two works Mr. Widener paid $225,000.

See also
RODIN, AUGUSTE

SHAKESPEARE, William

According to a decision of Judge Richard S. Tuthill of Cook County, Apr 21, the works attributed to William Shakespeare were written by Lord Bacon. Judge Tuthill made his decision in dissolving an injunction issued to William N. Selig, millionaire moving picture promoter, which restrained Col. George Fabyan of the Riverbank Publishing Company from "defaming the name of William Shakespeare" in the publication of books supporting the Baconian theory. Mr. Selig said the books would injure his productions.

Judge Tuthill reviewed the lives of Shakespeare and Bacon and found the former was merely a traveling actor and "not an educated man," while the latter had an education "superior to any one in his age." He found that the famous "bi-lateral" cipher proved the claim that Bacon wrote Shakespeare's works. He awarded Col. Fabyan $5,000 damages.

SHARKS

—As food

Preliminary experiments conducted in April by the United States Bureau of Fisheries in the preparation of shark meat as a food. Experts reported that sharks were more universally eaten than was generally known, as they were shipped to Boston and New York and sold as deep water swordfish, the fishermen having received from 3 to 8 cents a pound.

SHEPARD, Irwin

Dr. Irwin Shepard, for many years secretary of the National Educational Association, died Apr 17, aged 73 years.

SHIP FIRE BOMB CONSPIRACY

Four men charged with complicity in manufacturing "fire bombs" which were placed aboard ships carrying munitions and supplies to the Entente Allies were arrested in New York, Apr 12, by agents of the department of justice acting in concert with the New York police. Three of the suspects were employees of the German steamship lines. They were accused of having been involved with others not yet in custody in fomenting a plot, widespread in its ramifications, for the destruction of merchantmen.

The men under arrest were: Ernest Becker, 32, born in Germany, electrician on the steamer *Kaiser Friederich der Grosse*, said by the police to have confessed to manufacturing hundreds of bomb cases; Capt. Charles von Kleist, 67, born in Germany, superintendent of the New Jersey Agricultural and Chemical Company, of Hoboken, N. J., who confessed, it was asserted, that "fire bombs" were loaded in his company's place of business; Capt. Otto Wolpert, 44, superintendent of the Atlas Line piers of the Hamburg-American Line, who was accused of having received the completed bombs; Capt. Enno Bode, 49, superintendent of the Hamburg-American Line piers in Hoboken, who, the police said, admitted acting as the agent of Capt. Franz von Papen, former military attaché at the German embassy, in visits to the plant of the New Jersey Agricultural and Chemical Company, and charged with assisting in the distribution of the bombs.

The arrests were the result of an investigation which had been conducted by federal and city authorities since June, 1915, when the French Government complained to the State Department at Washington that unexploded bombs had been found in sugar bags aboard the steamship *Kirk Oswald*.

The bombs said to have been used by the men were composed of two shells, the outer of aluminum and the inner of zinc. The inner shell was filled with a strong acid, which, after 72 hours, would eat its way through the zinc and ignite the powder or other explosive in the outer shell. The resulting explosion would have been of tremendous force and if two or more occurred simultaneously in a vulnerable

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part of a steamship they would have blown out the side plates and caused the vessel to sink, if at sea.

The bomb was designed to consume itself, thereby leaving no trace of the origin of the fire. Since Jan, 1915, fires and explosions had occurred on more than a score of ships at New York under suspicious circumstances. Many of them were attributed to spontaneous combustion. The only explanation given by the police for the failure of the explosives to cause greater destruction was that the chemicals used in loading the bombs were of an inferior quality. Because of the nature of the case against them the specific charge against the four men under arrest was attempted arson.

Four more German subjects, all members of the engineering staff of the North German Lloyd liner *Friedrich der Grosse*, laid up in Hoboken, were arrested, Apr 13. The men arrested were: Friedrich Garbode, fourth engineer; Wilhelm Paradis, fourth engineer; George Praedel, fourth engineer, and Carl Schmidt, chief engineer.

Dr. Walter T. Scheele, head of the New Jersey Agricultural and Chemical Company, Hoboken, was also named. The nine men were indicted, Apr 28. All except Dr. Scheele were under arrest.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING

See also
ARMED MERCHANTMEN CONTROVERSY
GREAT BRITAIN—PRIZE COURTS
SALVAGE

—Accidents

The steamer *Wakatsu Maru*, bound from Nagasaki for coastal points, was wrecked on a sunken rock, it was announced, Apr 3. Eighty-nine of her passengers and sixteen members of the crew were believed to have been drowned. The *Wakatsu Maru* was a vessel of 252 tons.

More than a thousand soldiers and men of the crew of the steamer *Hsin-Yu* were lost when the steamer sank, after a collision with the cruiser *Hai-Yung*, Apr 22, south of the Chusan Islands. The steamer, acting as a transport, was taking troops to Foochow.

—Seizures on neutral ships

See
"CHINA" CASE

—Transfers to neutral flag

Any proposals put forward by neutral governments with the idea of obtaining immunity from capture for vessels owned in countries at war with Great Britain and placed in service by neutrals would receive careful consideration from the British Government, according to a statement by the War Trade Minister, Lord Robert Cecil, made in the House of Commons, Apr 10.

An official announcement, made public Apr 18, stated that Germany had authorized shipping companies to lease to Brazil, for coast service and for the length of the war only, three steamships held in Brazilian ports under condition that Brazil obtain from the Entente Allies a guarantee that these ships should not be captured nor attacked.

SHOLTZ, Walter L.

See
FAY, ROBERT, CASE

SIEGEL, Henry

In a statement made Apr 17 by his counsel, it was announced that Henry Siegel, former New York merchant and banker, whose term of ten months in prison ended Mar 1, would begin business anew at Thirty-fifth St. and Broadway, and except for his living expenses, whatever returns he might obtain for himself would be devoted to the depositors, until they should be paid in full.

SIMPSON, Sir Alexander Russell

Sir Alexander Russell Simpson, formerly Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Emeritus Professor of Midwifery at the University of Edinburgh, died in Edinburgh, Apr 6. He was born in 1835.

SING SING PRISON, NEW YORK STATE

Owing to District Attorney Weeks being before the Appellate Division to argue a motion for a writ of prohibition to prevent attorneys for ex-Warden Osborne of Sing Sing moving to have the felony count charging immorality stricken out of a misdemeanor indictment, the trial of Mr. Osborne, set for Apr 3, had to be postponed. On Apr 5, Osborne withdrew the motion to strike out the immorality count, but obtained an order, Apr 7, from Justice Pratt of the Supreme Court directing District Attorney Weeks to show cause, Apr 10, why this count should not be stricken out. Judge Pratt made the order returnable before himself, and the trial of Mr. Osborne, set for Apr 10, was postponed.

Mr. Osborne's attorney, George Gordon Battle, contended, Apr 10, that the immorality count charged a serious felony, whereas the main indictment was for neglect of duty, which simply constituted a misdemeanor, and that therefore his constitutional rights had been invaded. Justice Platt reserved decision and on the 18th dismissed the immorality count.

Sydney Welsh, the inmate of Sing Sing, who made serious accusations against Thomas Mott Osborne in the grand jury investigation, it was announced, Apr 30, had been returned to Sing Sing on a writ of habeas corpus after retracting all he said against the warden.

Following the example of the Senate, Apr 5, the Assembly, Apr 20, passed both the Sage and the Towner prison bills and sent them to the Governor. Both measures provided that a new prison should be constructed to take the place of Sing Sing. Senator Towner, of Putnam, who introduced one of the measures, was firmly committed to constructing the new prison on a site at Wingdale which the state abandoned as unsuitable during the Dix administration, and in its original form the bill provided for placing the prison there. The Sage bill left to a commission which is to

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supervise the construction of the prison the selection of either the Wingdale site or another site owned by the state at Beekman. Ex-Warden Thomas Mott Osborne was opposed to the Towner bill which he declared to be reactionary.

SINN FEIN SOCIETY

An Irish revolutionary association which was responsible for the uprising of Apr 24-May 1. The name, pronounced "Shinn Fain," is purely Gaelic, and is the Celtic equivalent for "Ourselves Alone," the guiding principle and the basic idea on which the society was founded. As a revival of the Young Ireland movement of 1848, it attracted little attention either in or out of Ireland until 1907, when a branch of the society was organized in New York. Shortly after its organization the Sinn Fein was described as a protest of the intractable spirits in the National party against "orthodox nationalism," the home rule agitation represented by Messrs. Dillon and Redmond, which was considered unduly deliberate and impracticable. The opposition was similar to that in the revolutionary period of 1848 against the home rule agitation conducted by Daniel O'Connell, when the repealers were condemned by a faction as being too conservative in method and lacking in constructive ability. Out of this radical opposition sprang the Young Ireland party.

The modern movement is definitely traced to the influence and inspiration of a series of articles by Arthur Griffith on "The Resurrection of Hungary," which were subsequently reprinted and widely circulated in popular pamphlet form throughout Ireland. Mr. Griffith's articles drew a close parallel between the political condition of Ireland and Hungary, and the conclusion was strongly emphasized that Deak's movement for home rule in Hungary carried passive resistance to the extremity of disloyalty in the withdrawal of the parliamentary delegation from Vienna. The parallel drawn in the articles pointed to the advisability of a similar movement by the Irish members at Westminster.

In the early days of the Sinn Fein movement there were moderate men who saw in it a possible solution of some of the most formidable difficulties involved in the Irish question. It was non-sectarian and hence it was free from one of the principal dangers the Protestants of Ulster profess to discover in all national movements in Ireland—the domination of what they call the Papistry. The Sinn Fein party was indeed frankly anti-clerical and powerful enough even before the war to defeat proposals which might have been favorable to the promotion of Home Rule, but would at the same time have strengthened the power of the church in Ireland. The Sinn Feiners were resolved to put nationalism above all other considerations, and they made great headway among Catholics who, while utterly out of sympathy with the bigots of the north, were hardly less impatient of their own sectarianism and saw a new hope in the possibility of keeping national aspirations free from the complication of religious dissension.

This purely national movement was at first somewhat coldly intellectual. It attracted many who could not heartily attach themselves to any of the older factions fighting for or against Home Rule. On the other hand it won for itself the hostility of the professional classes of Ireland, supporters of the Home Rule policy laid down by Parnell and followed by Redmond and Dillon. Although the organizers of the Sinn Fein Society were men of comparative obscurity, the growth was steady and attempts on the part of the Nationalist party to ridicule the movement or to discipline its leaders only served to strengthen it. It was purely an accident of the European war that it gained so dominating a place, for a very large proportion of those concerned in the insurrection of April 24-May 1 had little or nothing in common with Sinn Fein before the war began. Mr. Redmond's bold *coup* in placing the National Volunteers as it were at the disposal of the British Government, the subsequent suspension of the Home Rule act, the fear of conscription in Ireland, the increase of Irish taxation—these among other circumstances all contributed in large measure to the strengthening of the Sinn Fein forces, the proclamation of the Irish Republic, the "seven-days'" revolution, its disastrous overthrow and the execution of the Sinn Fein leaders.

SISAL

On Apr 21 the Federal Trade Commission began to supervise the marketing of the remainder of the past year's Yucatan sisal crop by telegraphing to all the binder twine manufacturers in the United States for an estimate of their requirements for the 1916 season. It was estimated that about 125,000 bales would be distributed.

SLINGSBY LEGITIMACY SUIT

An appeal was presented to the House of Lords Apr 13 in the Slingsby legitimacy case. The Attorney General and the other respondents were given until May 24 to file an answer.

SMALLEY, George Washington

George W. Smalley, known as "The Dean of American Correspondents," died in London, Apr 4, aged 83 years.

SOCIOLOGY

See
NATIONAL SOCIAL UNIT ORGANIZATION

SOUTH DAKOTA

See
PROHIBITION—SOUTH DAKOTA

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

See
PETROLEUM—SOUTHERN PACIFIC OIL LAND CASES

SPAIN

A general election was held in Spain Apr 9. 250 Liberals, 80 Conservatives and about 15 Radicals and Republicans were elected.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

The bodies of 31 Spanish prisoners of war

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who died at Portsmouth, N. H., after their capture at the battle of Santiago, were surrendered to Spain Apr 12. They were taken on the steamer *Almirante Lobo* to Cadiz for burial in the National Cemetery. Rear Admiral Knight, representing the American Government, transferred custody of the bodies to Col. Don Nicholas Urcullu, military attaché of the Spanish Embassy. In doing so he commented on the friendly relations between the two Governments. He said the bodies had been kept under the Spanish flag, which was renewed at the head of the graves on each Memorial Day.

SPIES

See
LINCOLN, IGNATIUS TIMOTHY TREBICH
Also subhead SPIES *under name of countries*

SPONSONS

The patent for the invention of buoyancy chambers intended to eliminate the conning tower on submarines and technically called sponsons, was issued to Simon Lake Apr 6. These sponsons would in no way interfere with the speed or navigation of the boat, and at all times, on the surface or below, act as additional stabilizers. Their buoyancy would bring the craft higher to the surface when riding the waves, and permit of longer range shots at an enemy. The sponsons would also act as protection against damage by ramming, and cause the upper surface of a submarine to become flat instead of round, thereby greatly aiding in loading and in the comfort of the crew when not in active service.

STAMPS

See
TRADING STAMPS

STAMPS, Postage

The *Neueste Nachrichten* recommends as an economy in the postal service not only of Germany, but of any country, the substitution of a franking machine for the postage stamp and remarked that this change would save Germany nearly $25,000,000 a year. The franking machine by a single operation would not only imprint the letter with a device indicating that the postal charges had been prepaid, but would also put on the postmark and obviate the necessity of using the canceling machine. This method is used in Bavaria and in New Zealand.

STEFANSSON, Vilhjalmar

See
ARCTIC EXPLORATION—STEFANSSON EXPEDITION

STOCKS AND BONDS

See
EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN—MAIL SEIZURES

STORMS

Missouri

Twenty persons were reported dead and more than 100 injured in a succession of tornadoes which swept through the central parts of eastern Kansas and western Missouri Apr 19. The storm areas centered north of Topeka and in a line running from the southwestern corner of Wilson County, in Kansas, across the Missouri line into the border counties.

STREET ACCIDENTS

See
ACCIDENTS—STREET ACCIDENTS

STRIKES

Alaska

A general strike was called at Seward, Alaska, affecting all work north of Anchorage in the United States government railroad. The men asked higher wages and blamed the committee's failure to publish the new wage schedule. The strike was declared off Apr 29.

Great Britain

The Mersey dock strike ended Apr 1, the men returning to work on the 3d.

Three men were sentenced to prison in Edinburgh, Apr 14, for their connection with the recent strike of munition workers on the Clyde. On a charge of publishing seditious articles William Gallagher, chairman of the Clyde workers' committee, and John W. M. Muir, editor of the *Worker*, the magazine of the committee, each received a year in prison. Walter Bell, business manager of the magazine, was sentenced to three months. In imposing the sentence Lord Justice-General Strathclyde said that he would have sentenced the men to penal servitude had they not apologized and promised to obey the law in the future. A sentence of three years penal servitude was imposed Apr 12 on John Maclean, a former teacher, who was convicted of similar offences.

—Coal miners' strike, Pittsburgh

Twenty-four hundred miners employed in the bituminous coal district of Pittsburgh were ordered out of the mines Apr 22 by President Van Bitner and the Executive Board of District 5, United Mine Workers of America, because they had not received the five per cent. increase provided for in the New York agreement for yardage, day work, and dead work.

—Corn Products Refining Co., Argo, Ill.

Complete disregard for the interests of their employees and the welfare of the community was charged against the New York financiers who control the Corn Products Refining Company, in a report by George P. West made public Apr 6 by the (unofficial) Committee on Industrial Relations. The report described the recent strike of 1100 laborers, employed by the company at Argo, a suburb of Chicago.

Although the common labor rate in the Chicago district stood at 20 and 22 cents an hour in unorganized shops, said the report, the Corn Products Refining Company paid its laborers only 17½ cents an hour and worked them 12 hours a day.

"When the men finally struck for more pay," the reports continued, "the manager on

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orders from the New York office hired 200 armed guards, armed them with rifles, and with the aid of subservient deputy sheriffs and police magistrates intimidated the strikers by arresting their leaders, taking them inside the plant, throwing them in jail, and then fining them large amounts which were later reduced when the men's spirit had been broken and they had returned to work.

"Investigations established the fact that married workmen could not exist on their wages without taking in boarders, and that in the typical Argo home the rooms were crowded with lodgers. The men work night and day shifts of 12 hours each, and the same beds are occupied both day and night by different lodgers.

"The company makes no provision for the welfare of its employees, who are mostly Poles and Russians. They have no opportunity to learn English. They are exploited by storekeepers, doctors and priests, and their chief point of contact with American institutions is the saloon. They have lost faith in America and feel bitterly that the natives of the country are their exploiters.

Summing up, the report said:

"The Argo situation is another conspicuous proof that we cannot trust to the sense of social responsibility or the benevolence of our wealthy industrial organizers, financiers and managers. Here is a company having its roots at 26 Broadway that has as little regard for the well being of the Republic as the most rabid foreign agent, and that is infinitely more dangerous, and in effect, more treasonous and disloyal than the most active of these agents.

"The record at Argo shows that increased wealth, power and efficiency obtained by this company through combination brought with it no sense of responsibility either to its employees or to the community. On the contrary, the desire of the officers and directors to place its huge issue of common stock on a paying basis apparently overrode any sentiment of fairness or humanity, while the increased power and resources of the corporation served only to make it more ruthless and arbitrary.

"Argo is therefore another conclusive demonstration of the helplessness of the unorganized workman and the futility of workmen relying on the humanity and benevolence of their employers."

—Munitions strike, Hastings, N. Y.

Two thousand employees of the National Conduit and Cable Company at Hastings, N. Y., who had been on strike since Apr 13, returned to work Apr 27, having accepted the increase of two cents an hour originally offered. The settlement was effected through the efforts of Thomas J. Goodwin, village president; Michael J. Regan of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, and Joseph Gumberg, editor of a Russian newspaper.

—Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh

A strike involving more than 13,000 employees, including 3000 women and girls, began at the East Pittsburgh plant of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company Apr 21. An eight hour day was the chief demand of the strikers.

Thirty-six strikes were reported in progress on Apr 22 in the East Pittsburgh district, according to Sheriff George W. Richards. About 50,000 men were involved. In a majority of cases men employed by plants making munitions had taken advantage of the labor famine and struck for higher wages or an eight hour day.

STRONG, Rev. Josiah

Rev. Josiah Strong, president of the American Institute of Social Service, author and originator of the slogan "Safety First!" died Apr 28 in New York City, aged 69 years.

SUBMARINES

See
SPONSONS
UNITED STATES—NAVY—SUBMARINES

SUGAR

A summary of the beet sugar crop published Apr 17 by the Department of Agriculture in the Monthly Crop Report stated that final returns for the beet sugar season of 1915 from a canvass by the Bureau of Crop Estimates showed a production of 874,220 short tons of sugar or 152,166 tons more than in 1914. The total weight of beets, as sold by producers, was 6,511,000 tons and the farm value was $36,919,000, as compared with 5,585,000 tons and $30,438,000 in 1914. Since some factories continued operations later than Dec 31 the above mentioned seasons were also referred to as the campaigns of 1915-16 and 1914-15, respectively. The beet sugar crop of 1915, together with Louisiana's cane sugar, amounted to about 1,011,000 short tons, as compared with 965,000 tons in 1914; in addition, a few thousand tons of cane sugar were produced in Texas and Arizona in 1915 and in Texas in 1914. After deducting exports the total net imports of all kinds of sugar into the United States from foreign countries and island possessions amounted to about 3,090,000 short tons in the calendar year 1915 and 3,419,000 in 1914.

—Customs duties

The Senate at Washington, Apr 11, passed its substitute for the House free sugar repeal resolution extending the existing duty of one cent a pound on sugar until May, 1920. The vote was 40 to 32. Four democrats, Senators Broussard of Louisiana, Ransdell of Louisiana, Newlands of Nevada and Lane of Oregon, joined the republicans in voting against the substitute.

By a vote of 306 to 27 the House, Apr 19, instructed its conferees on the sugar repeal bill, to refuse to compromise with the Senate substitute and to insist upon the House bill. Representative Kitchin reported that the conferees of the Senate and the conferees of the House were unable to agree upon the measure and requested further instructions on the part of the House. Senate Democrats in conference that night decided to enact the House bill.

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By a vote of 59 to 10 the Senate on Apr 22 voted in favor of a motion made by Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, to recede from the Senate amendment to the House bill to repeal the free sugar clause of the Underwood tariff act. The vote came after a general debate of four hours and was taken upon previous unanimous agreement. This action on the part of the Senate gave the stamp of approval to the House bill, unamended, which repealed the free sugar provision of the law without qualification.

"SUSSEX" CASE

Germany, Apr 5, transmitted to the United States an ad interim note replying to the inquiries of the United States Government regarding the sinking of the *Sussex* and four other steamers, declaring the readiness of Germany, should the *Sussex* prove to have been destroyed by a German torpedo, contrary to the understanding with the United States, to make all reparation.

The French Embassy, Apr 5, furnished to the press the text of a report made at Boulogne on Mar 30 by Rear Adm. A. Grasset, assistant chief of the French General Staff, concerning the attack on the *Sussex*.

Rear Adm. Grasset made the flat statement that the captain of the *Sussex* saw the track of a torpedo just before the explosion and that a passenger called attention to what he supposed was a big fish. A number of pieces of a torpedo were found on the *Sussex*, he asserted, and these were turned over to American officers.

Further evidence that the *Sussex* was torpedoed was contained in the statement of Commander Powers Symington, naval attaché of the American Embassy in London, which reached the State Department, Apr 6. His report agreed with that of the American naval attaché at Paris, both saying that metal fragments found on the *Sussex* bore distinctive markings showing them to be parts of a German torpedo.

Nevertheless the Associated Press was authoritatively informed, Apr 8, that the investigation by Germany had been completed; that all the craft which might possibly have been involved in an attack on the *Sussex* had reported, and that from the reports of their commanders it was absolutely certain that the *Sussex* was not destroyed by a German torpedo and that Germany was in nowise responsible for the disaster.

Germany's reply to the inquiries of the American government regarding the sinking of the steamers *Sussex, Manchester Engineer, Berwindvale* and *Eagle Point* was made public Apr 13. Regarding the *Sussex* the note denied that she was attacked by a German submarine. The investigation covering the *Sussex* case, said the note, was extended to all actions undertaken on Mar 24—the day of the *Sussex* incident—in the channel between Folkestone and Dieppe. One steamer was sunk, the commander of the German submarine reaching the definite conclusion that it was a war vessel. A sketch of this vessel, together with photographic reproductions of a picture of the steamer *Sussex* printed in the London *Daily Graphic*, were enclosed with the note, the difference between the two craft being indicated.

The German note led to a widespread discussion among Government officials, the public and in the press, and brought the quick rejoinder that the French Government was in possession of documents establishing the name of the commander and the number of the submarine responsible for the *Sussex* disaster.

The following note was dispatched to Germany, Apr 18:

TEXT OF THE AMERICAN NOTE TO GERMANY

Department of State,
Washington, Apr 18, 1916.

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard:

You are instructed to deliver to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs a communication reading as follows:

I did not fail to transmit immediately, by telegraph, to my government your excellency's note of the 10th instant in regard to certain attacks by German submarines, and particularly in regard to the disastrous explosion which on Mar 24, last, wrecked the French steamship *Sussex* in the English Channel. I have now the honor to deliver, under instructions from my government, the following reply to your excellency:

Information now in the possession of the Government of the United States fully establishes the facts in the case of the *Sussex*, and the inferences which my government has drawn from that information it regards as confirmed by the circumstances set forth in your excellency's note of the 10th instant. On the 24th of Mar, 1916, at about 2:50 o'clock in the afternoon, the unarmed steamer *Sussex*, with 325 or more passengers on board, among whom were a number of American citizens, was torpedoed while crossing from Folkestone to Dieppe. The *Sussex* had never been armed; was a vessel known to be habitually used only for the conveyance of passengers across the English Channel; and was not following the route taken by troop ships or supply ships. About eighty of her passengers, noncombatants of all ages and sexes, including citizens of the United States, were killed or injured.

A careful, detailed and scrupulously impartial investigation by naval and military officers of the United States has conclusively established the fact that the *Sussex* was torpedoed without warning or summons to surrender, and that the torpedo by which she was struck was of German manufacture. In the view of the Government of the United States these facts from the first made the conclusion that the torpedo was fired by a German submarine unavoidable. It now considers that conclusion substantiated by the statements of your excellency's note. A full statement of the facts upon which the Government of the United States has based its conclusion is inclosed.

The Government of the United States, after having given careful consideration to the note of the Imperial Government of the 10th of Apr, regrets to state that the impression made upon it by the statements and proposals contained in that note is that the Imperial Government has failed to appreciate the gravity of the situation which has resulted, not alone from the attack on the *Sussex*, but from the whole method and character of submarine warfare as disclosed by the unrestrained practice of the commanders of German undersea craft during the past twelvemonth and more in the indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities, and destinations. If the sinking of the *Sussex* had been an isolated case the Government of the United States might find it possible to hope that the officer who was responsible for that act had willfully violated his orders or had been criminally negligent in taking none of the precautions they prescribed, and that the ends of justice might be satisfied by imposing upon him an adequate punishment, coupled with a formal disavowal of the act and payment of a suitable indemnity by the Imperial Government. But, though the attack upon the *Sussex* was manifestly indefensible and caused a loss of life so tragical as to make it stand forth as one of the most terrible examples of the inhumanity of submarine warfare as the commanders

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of Germans vessels are conducting it, it unhappily does not stand alone.

On the contrary the Government of the United States is forced by recent events to conclude that it is only one instance, even though one of the most extreme and most distressing instances, of the deliberate method and spirit of indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities, and destinations which have become more and more unmistakable as the activity of German undersea vessels of war has in recent months been quickened and extended.

The Imperial Government will recall that when, in Feb, 1915, it announced its intention of treating the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war and of destroying all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within that zone of danger, and warned all vessels, neutral as well as belligerent, to keep out of the waters thus proscribed or to enter them at their peril, the Government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without constant gross and palpable violations of the accepted law of nations, particularly if submarine craft were to be employed as its instruments, inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law, rules founded on the principles of humanity, and established for the protection of the lives of non-combatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case be observed by such vessels. It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks, and that no right to close any part of the high seas could lawfully be asserted by the Imperial Government in the circumstances then existing. The law of nations in these matters, upon which the Government of the United States based that protest, is not of recent origin or founded upon merely arbitrary principles set up by convention. It is based, on the contrary, upon manifest principles of humanity and has long been established with the approval and by the express assent of all civilized nations.

The Imperial Government, notwithstanding, persisted in carrying out the policy announced, expressing the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate to neutral vessels, would be reduced to a minimum by the instructions which it had issued to the commanders of its submarines, and assuring the Government of the United States that it would take every possible precaution both to respect the rights of neutrals and to safeguard the lives of noncombatants.

In pursuance of this policy of submarine warfare against the commerce of its adversaries, thus announced and thus entered upon in despite of the solemn protest of the Government of the United States, the commanders of the Imperial Government's undersea vessels have carried on practices of such ruthless destruction, which have made it more and more evident as the months have gone by that the Imperial Government has found it impracticable to put any such restraints upon them as it had hoped and promised to put. Again and again the Imperial Government has given its solemn assurances to the Government of the United States that at least passenger ships would not be thus dealt with, and yet it has repeatedly permitted its undersea commanders to disregard those assurances with entire impunity. As recently as Feb last it gave notice that it would regard all armed merchantmen owned by its enemies as part of the armed naval forces of its adversaries and deal with them as with men-of-war, thus, at least by implication, pledging itself to give warning to vessels which were not armed and to accord security of life to their passengers and crews; but even this limitation their submarine commanders have recklessly ignored.

Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed, along with vessels of belligerent ownership, in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantmen attacked have been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed; sometimes their passengers and crews have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before the ship was sent to the bottom. But again and again no warning has been given, no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board. Great liners like the *Lusitania* and *Arabic*, and mere passenger boats like the *Sussex*, have been attacked without a moment's warning, often before they have even become aware that they were in the presence of an armed ship of the enemy, and the lives of noncombatants, passengers and crew, have been destroyed wholesale and in a manner which the Government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color of justification. No limit of any kind has, in fact, been set to their indiscriminate pursuit and destruction of merchantmen of all kinds and nationalities within the waters which the Imperial Government has chosen to designate as lying within the seat of war. The roll of Americans who have lost their lives upon ships thus attacked and destroyed has grown month by month until the ominous toll has mounted into the hundreds.

The Government of the United States has been very patient. At every stage of this distressing experience of tragedy after tragedy it has sought to be governed by the most thoughtful consideration of the extraordinary circumstances of an unprecedented war and to be guided by sentiments of very genuine friendship for the people and Government of Germany. It has accepted the successive explanations and assurances of the Imperial Government as, of course, given in entire sincerity and good faith, and has hoped, even against hope, that it would prove to be possible for the Imperial Government so to order and control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the recognized principles of humanity as embodied in the law of nations. It has made every allowance for unprecedented conditions and has been willing to wait until the facts became unmistakable and were susceptible of only one interpretation.

It now owes it to a just regard for its own rights to say to the Imperial Government that that time has come. It has become painfully evident to it that the position which it took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce, is, of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack which their employment of course involves, utterly incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long-established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of noncombatants.

If it is still the purpose of the Imperial Government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, without regard to what the Government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue. Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether. This action the Government of the United States contemplates with the greatest reluctance, but feels constrained to take in behalf of humanity and the rights of neutral nations. LANSING.

APPENDIX TO THE NOTE TO GERMANY

Statement of facts in *Sussex* case, accompanying note to German Government of Apr 18, 1916:

The French channel steamer *Sussex*, employed regularly in passenger service between the ports of Folkestone, England, and Dieppe, France, as it had been for years (French Foreign Office) left Folkestone for Dieppe at 1:25 p.m., Mar 24, 1916, with 325 passengers and a crew of 53 men. (Declaration of Captain Mouffet; Rear Admiral Grasset's report). The passengers among whom were about twenty-five American citizens (telegram London Embassy, Mar 25, and Paris Embassy, Mar 26 and 28) were of several nationalities and many of them were women and children and nearly half of them subjects of neutral states. (Report of Commander Sayles and Lieutenant Smith; Rear Admiral Grasset's report.) The *Sussex* carried no armament (French Foreign Office; report of Commander Sayles and Lieutenant Smith; affidavits of American passengers), has never been employed as a troopship, and was following a route not used for transporting troops from Great Britain to France. (British Admiralty statement; French Foreign Office.)

The steamer proceeded on its course almost due south after passing Dungeness. (Declaration of Captain Mouffet.) The weather was clear and the sea smooth. (Affidavits of Edna Hale, John H. Hearley, Gertrude W. Warren.)

At 2:50 p.m., when the *Sussex* was about 13 miles

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from Dungeness (declaration of Captain Mouffet), the captain of the vessel, who was on the bridge, saw, about 150 meters from the ship, on the port side, the wake of a torpedo. (Declaration of Captain Mouffet.) It was also seen very clearly by the first officer and the boatswain, who were with the captain on the bridge. (Report of Rear Admiral Grasset.) Immediately the captain gave orders to port the helm and stop the starboard engine. (Declaration of Captain Mouffet) the purpose being to swing the vessel to starboard so as to dodge the torpedo by allowing it to pass along the port bow on a line converging with the altered course of the steamer Before, however, the vessel could be turned far enough to avoid crossing the course of the torpedo, the latter struck the hull at an angle a short distance forward of the bridge, exploded, destroyed the entire forward part of the steamer as far back as the first water-tight bulkhead, carried away the foremast with the wireless antennae, and killed or injured about eighty of the persons on board. (Declaration of Captain Mouffet; report of Rear Admiral Grasset; deposition of Henry S. Beer.) At the time no other vessel was in sight. (Affidavits of Samuel F. Bemis, T. W. Culbertson, John H. Hearley, and others.)

The approach of the torpedo was witnessed by several other persons on the vessel. (Affidavits of Samuel F. Bemis, Henry S. Beer, Gertrude W. Warren.) One of these, an American citizen named Henry S. Beer, was leaning on the port rail, about 10 feet behind the bridge and gazing seaward when he saw the approaching torpedo about 100 yards away and exclaimed to his wife and companion: "A torpedo!" Immediately following his exclamation the missile struck the vessel. (Depositions of Henry S. Beer and Mrs. Henry S. Beer.)

In further corroboration of the fact that the captain saw the torpedo coming toward the vessel is the sworn statement of the engineers on duty that the order to port the helm and to stop the starboard engine was received and obeyed. (Report of Admiral Grasset.) No reasonable explanation can be given for this unusual order other than that the captain saw something which caused him to change his course sharply to starboard.

In addition to this evidence, which would in itself appear to be conclusive that the agent of destruction was a torpedo, is that of Lieutenant Smith, U. S. N., attached to the American Embassy at Paris, who, accompanied by Major Logan, U. S. A., of the Embassy, went to Boulogne, inspected the hull of the *Sussex* and personally found beneath the mass of water-soaked débris of the wreck 15 pieces of metal, which they retained in their possession, as they did not believe the pieces formed part of the vessel. The inspection of the hull disclosed that the vessel was wrecked by an external explosion, the boilers being intact, and that a short distance forward of the bridge was a large dent, showing that the vessel had received a heavy blow, the direction of impact being from abaft the beam along a line at an acute angle with the keel of the vessel. (Report of Lieutenant Smith, cabled Apr 9.) This evidence coincides with and corroborates the statement that the vessel was swinging to starboard and away from the torpedo when struck.

The pieces of metal which the American officers had collected were compared by Lieutenant Smith, Lieutenant Commander Sayles, and Major Logan with mines and plans of mines in possession of the French naval authorities at Boulogne, Rochefort and Toulon, and British naval authorities at Portsmouth. These officers are positive in their opinion that these pieces of metal were not parts of a mine. (Report of Lieutenant Smith, cabled Apr 2 and 5.)

Among these 15 pieces of metal were two screw-bolts showing the effects of an explosion, which were stamped with "K" and "56" on faces of the head of one, and "K" and "58" on faces of the head of the other. On examining German torpedoes in the possession of the French naval authorities at Toulon, and of the English naval authorities at Portsmouth, the American officers found that identical screws with the letter "K" and a number were employed to fasten the "war" head (Kopf) to the air-chamber. (Lieutenant Smith's reports, cabled Apr 2, 5 and 13.)

The screws used in French and English torpedoes have no markings and are of a slightly different size. (Same reports.) Furthermore, the American officers were able by comparison and close examination to positively identify and locate all the remaining pieces of metal as parts of a German torpedo, as follows:

Fragment 3, part of inner seat of water relief valve of engine valve.

Fragments 4 and 5, punto bands of engine room casing.

Fragments 6 and 10, inclusive, and 12, parts of engine cylinders.

Fragments 11, 13, 14. 15, parts of steel warhead still bearing the distinctive red paint common to German torpedo warheads. (Report of Lieutenant Smith, cabled April 5.)

In view of these authenticated facts there can be no reasonable doubt but that the *Sussex* was torpedoed and that the torpedo was of German manufacture. As no vessel was seen by any person on the *Sussex*, the conclusion is irresistible that the torpedo was launched without warning from a submarine which was submerged at the time of the attack and remained beneath the surface after the explosion.

The conclusion thus reached from the evidence (the affidavits being those of American citizens) collected by the Department of State is substantiated by the statement in the Imperial Government's note of April 10, 1916. According to those statements—

(A) *A German submarine torpedoed a steamer one and one-half miles southeast of Bull Rock Bank.*

Department's Comment—The point of attack is exactly in the course which was taken by the *Sussex* after passing Dungeness and about one-half mile from the place where the Captain of the *Sussex* states he was torpedoed.

(B) *The attack took place at* 3:55 *o'clock P. M., Central European time.*

Department's Comment—3:55 P. M. Central European time would correspond to 2:55 P. M. Western European time. The time of the striking of the torpedo, according to the Captain of the *Sussex*, and the stopping of the clocks on board the vessel, was 2:50 P. M. Western time.

(C) *The torpedo when it struck caused an explosion which tore away the whole foreship up to the bridge.*

Department's Comment—The forepart of the *Sussex* was wrecked as far back as the first watertight bulkhead, according to the official reports.

(D) *The German submarine was submerged when the torpedo was launched, and there is no statement that it came to the surface after the attack.*

Department's Comment—The conclusion was reached that the submarine was submerged from the fact that no one on the *Sussex* saw a submarine, though the weather was fine.

(E) *No warning was given and no attempt was made to give one, since it is not mentioned.*

Department's Comment—The evidence collected shows affirmatively no warning was given.

(F) *A sketch by the submarine commander of the steamer which he torpedoed does not agree with a photograph of the Sussex in The London Graphic.*

Department's Comment—This sketch was apparently made from memory of an observation of the vessel through a periscope. As the only differences noted by the commander, who relied on his memory, were the position of the smokestack and the shape of the stern, it is to be presumed the vessels were similar in other respects.

(G) *No other German submarines on that day attacked steamers in that locality.*

Department's Comment—As no vessel is reported to have been torpedoed without warning by a submerged submarine other than the *Sussex*, it is beyond question that that vessel was torpedoed by the submarine whose commander's report is relied upon in the note of Apr 10. LANSING.

Senator Husting of Wisconsin, a Democrat, Apr 27, sharply denounced the German propaganda responsible for the flood of telegrams that poured in on official Washington protesting against a breach in relations with Berlin. Mr. Husting said there had also been an artificial campaign of the same kind in Wisconsin to force him into supporting an embargo on munitions of war. Mr. Husting said that the propaganda was the result of a "deep-laid plot to poison the minds of citizens

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all over the country with the thought that the President wants war, when every fact gives the lie to such an assertion."

Senator Husting fixed the responsibility for the propaganda upon the "American embargo conference" in Chicago. He exhibited a letter sent out by the conference urging that the telegrams be sent and directing that bills for the expense be forwarded to the organization in Chicago and that they would be paid.

SWIMMING

Herbert Vollmer, of the New York Athletic Club, made a new world's record in winning the 220-yard national "A. A. U." swimming championship at New York Apr 12. His time was 2.23 2-5.

SWINDLING

See
ADVERTISING—FRAUDS

TARIFF

See
UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT.—CUSTOMS DUTIES

TAUSCHER, Capt. Hans

See
WELLAND CANAL CASE—TAUSCHER CONSPIRACY

TAXATION

See
INCOME TAX

TEACHERS' PENSIONS

New York

By a vote of 72 to 57, the New York Assembly again, Apr 20, killed the New York Teachers' Pension bill, which it defeated the day before. The action was taken after the former vote had been reconsidered.

TEMPERANCE

See
PROHIBITION

TEXTILES

See
LUPINE
NETTLE CLOTH

TIME

The German Federal Council passed a measure, Apr 6, providing that on May 1 all clocks should be set ahead one hour. The measure was proposed for hygienic and economic reasons, as lengthening working time during daylight and decreasing the necessity for artificial light.

A law authorizing the Cabinet to advance the legal time by one hour during the period of the war was passed by the French Chamber of Deputies Apr 18.

TRADING STAMPS

Suit for $50,000,000 damages against the Sperry & Hutchinson Trading Stamp Company and George B. Caldwell, its president, was filed in the Supreme Court, Apr 17, by Dr. Lee Galloway, professor of commerce and industry at the New York University. The complaint charged that the corporation used Dr. Galloway's name in violation of the law, and circulated suggested answers to a series of questions which Dr. Galloway was sending out which injured his reputation as an impartial investigator.

It was reported, Apr 17, that the Mississippi trading stamp bill, which passed the House, was defeated in the Senate.

TREATIES

United States—Nicaragua

The Nicaragua Senate, Apr 8, unanimously ratified the treaty with the United States granting this government an exclusive option on the Nicaraguan Canal route and naval bases in the Bay of Fonseca for $3,000,000. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies, Apr 16, approved the treaty.

Approval of the treaty caused great discontent among Nicaraguans, as it did not provide for an option whereby the United States might undertake the construction of the canal, but was practically a sale by Nicaragua to the United States for $3,000,000 of Big and Little Corn Islands, the right to establish a naval base in the Gulf of Fonseca and a strip of land across the country from ocean to ocean. The limits of this strip of land were not specified.

Salvador and Honduras had asserted that Nicaragua was without the right to cede to the United States naval base rights in the Gulf of Fonseca, and had carried their protests to the Washington government.

"TUBANTIA," Destruction of the

The Dutch Shipping Council, which was intrusted by the government with the official investigation into the sinking of the Dutch steamship *Tubantia,* issued a report, Apr 12, which said:

"The ship was preparing to cast anchor at 2:20 a. m., when she was hit and a severe explosion took place in the coal bunkers on the starboard side, behind the first funnel. The explosion caused a hole extending from the bottom to the shelter deck. Witnesses observed a streak on the water approaching the *Tubantia* at great speed, directed at the point where the explosion occurred.

"From investigations made by experts it is clearly shown that the pieces of metal in the *Tubantia's* boats came from a Schwartzkopf torpedo. Statements of witnesses and of experts prove that the explosion was caused by a torpedo fired from some distance by a submarine or a torpedo boat without warning. In view of the fact that no other vessel was in the vicinity, it is evident that the torpedo was meant for the *Tubantia.*"

The Dutch government announced, Apr 21, that the German government, acting in accordance with a request of the Netherlands government, had consented to collaborate with the Netherlands government in order to ascertain the identity of the torpedo which struck the *Tubantia.*

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TURKEY

See
EDUCATION—TURKEY
ELKUS, ABRAM I.
MORGENTHAU, HENRY
RED CROSS SOCIETY, AMERICAN

TYPHUS

Dr. Pierre Roux, director of the Pasteur Institute, announced, Apr 3, to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, the discovery of a serum for the treatment and prevention of eruptive typhus for which no specific had existed. The discovery was a result of the researches of Dr. Nicole, director of the Tunis Branch of the Pasteur Institute. Nineteen cases treated with the serum showed marked improvement.

UNITED STATES

See also
BANKS AND BANKING—UNITED STATES
CARBOLIC ACID—PRODUCTION—UNITED STATES
CHILD LABOR—UNITED STATES
TREATIES—UNITED STATES—NICARAGUA

—Army

See also
NITROGEN

——Chamberlain bill

By a vote of 34 to 36 the Senate, Apr 6, after five days of debate, refused to strike from the Army Reorganization bill the section authorizing the President to organize a volunteer army analogous to the Continental Army recommended by President Wilson and Secretary Garrison. This vote, which came on an amendment offered by Mr. Lee of Maryland to strike out the volunteer section, cut across all party and factional lines, though it was noteworthy that twenty-four of the thirty-four votes hostile to the volunteer force came from the Democrats. Only 10 Republicans voted to kill the volunteer section of the bill, 17 Republicans voted to save it, while 19 Democrats did likewise. The Progressive-Republicans were almost equally divided, four voting to strike the section out, while three—including Mr. Poindexter of Washington, who is a Roosevelt Progressive—voted to preserve it. The final vote suggested that the fear of the formation of negro volunteer regiments had its weight with Southern Senators, for seventeen of the twenty-four Democrats voting to kill the section were from the South. Fourteen regular Republicans voted for the section recommended by the President and only six voted against it.

The bill was passed by the Senate, Apr 18, without a recorded vote. It was a substitute for the Hay bill passed by the House, and the differences were to be worked out in conference.

In the closing hours of debate the Senate adopted a provision for a regular standing Army with a peace strength of 250,000 men, as compared with 140,000 in the Hay bill, retained by a close vote the plan for a Federal volunteer army reserve force, calculated to aggregate 261,000 men, and federalized the National Guard forces of the states, at an estimated strength of 280,000 men. In addition to this combined regular and reserve force of 790,000 men, an amendment was passed to create a school and college youths' reserve corps, which in time of war or threatened war would recruit a force of trained young men, schooled by officers of the Regular Army, the estimated strength of which is anywhere from 200,000 to 400,000.

——Hay bill

Efforts of Minority Leader Mann to prevent the Army bill from going to conference unamended were defeated by Democratic leaders in the House, Apr 25, and the conferees of both Houses met, Apr 26, to work out a final draft of the measure.

The House conferees were Chairman Hay, of the military committee, and Representatives Dent, of Alabama, and Kahn, of California.

The Senate conferees were Chamberlain, of Oregon; Beckham, of Kentucky, and Broussard, of Louisiana, Democrats; and du Pont, of Delaware, and Warren, of Wyoming, Republicans. All were "big army" men in favor of the 250,000 Regular Army provided in the Senate bill.

—Coast defense

A fortifications appropriation bill, nearly $17,000,000 in excess of the 1915 budget, was reported to the House, Apr 6, by the appropriations committee as a part of the national defense program. The bill carried $21,907,050 in direct appropriations, and $12,300,000 additional in authorizations.

A striking disclosure of the report was that there were to be placed at New York and other seacoast defense points 12-inch guns with a range of 30,000 yards, or about 17 miles, which is approximately 8000 yards greater than the range of the guns aboard battleships of the newest *Queen Elizabeth* type. The report also said that immediate provision was made for six 16-inch guns, four of which were to be placed at Cape Henry, Va., guarding the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay and the approach to the capital, and two at Rockaway Beach, N. Y. These 16-inch guns would likewise have a range of 30,000 yards, or approximately 17 miles. The sum of $1,400,000 was appropriated for the acquisition of sites, the major portion of this amount being required for additional land at Rockaway Beach. Increased appropriations for reserve supplies of ammunition and for improved types of field artillery, including large cannon, were authorized.

An important new provision was the appropriation of $750,000 to acquire the patent rights, after further investigation, of the invention of John Hays Hammond, jr., for the wireless control of torpedoes.

A provision similar to that inserted in the Hay Army Reorganization bill for the standardization of parts used in the manufacture of arms and munitions for the United States was carried in the fortifications budget. This provision was for "the procurement of gauges, dies, jigs, tool fixtures and other special aids

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and appliances for the immediate manufacture of arms, ammunitions and other material necessary for the defense of the country, and for plans and the installation of such material in private plants of the United States under such contracts and agreements as may be made by the Secretary of War." The sum of $1,000,000 was appropriated for this purpose.

—Congress

See
CHILD LABOR
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE BILL
RIVERS AND HARBORS APPROPRIATION BILL

—Dept of State—Diplomatic and consular service

See
ELKUS, ABRAM I.
MORGENTHAU, HENRY

—Navy

On Apr 5 the House Committee on Naval Affairs decided to report by a vote of 15 to 6 the Tillman bill, already passed by the Senate. This bill provided for the establishment of a government armor plate plant and appropriates $11,000,000 for its construction and equipment. The vote follows:

Ayes—Padgett, of Tennessee; Talbott, of Maryland; Estopinal, of Louisiana; Riordan, of New York; Tribble, of Georgia; Hensley, of Missouri; Buchanan, of Illinois; Gray, of Indiana; Callaway, of Texas; Hart, of New Jersey; Connelly, of Kansas; Oliver, of Alabama; Liebel, of Pennsylvania; Democrats, and Britten, of Illinois, and Stephens, of California, Republicans.

Nays—Butler, of Pennsylvania; Roberts, of Massachusetts; Browning, of New Jersey; Farr, of Pennsylvania; Kelley, of Michigan, and Mudd, of Maryland, Republicans.

Sec. Daniels transmitted to the Senate, Apr 22, a much discussed communication from Rear-Adm. Bradley A. Fiske, dated Nov 9, 1914, warning the Secretary that the Navy was unprepared for war. The communication was sent to the Senate in response to the Lodge resolution adopted Apr 12, calling on Sec. Daniels to submit a letter from the Navy General Board, dated Aug 3, 1914, and a communication from Rear-Adm. Fiske, dated Nov 9, 1914. Representative Britten asked Mr. Daniels to produce them during the latter's examination before the House Naval Committee and the Secretary refused. Search at the Navy Department failed to disclose the letter from the General Board.

"If this country avoids war during the next five years it will be accomplished only by a happy combination of high diplomatic skill and rare good fortune," was the Admiral's solemn opinion formally expressed to the Sec. of the Navy. Rear-Adm. Fiske stated that the Navy was then short 19,600 men. The ships, he said, were well organized and "pretty well drilled." The Navy Department itself he characterized as "neither organized nor drilled in a military way."

A draft of the Naval Appropriation bill was reported by a subcommittee, Apr 24, to the House naval committee. The measure, as submitted by the appropriation subcommittee, carried a total of $217,652,174 for the year 1916 on the basis of the secretary's recommendation of four capital ships. This was an increase of $70,000,000 over the 1915 figures. The subcommittee did not attempt to pass upon the building program, that task always being left to the full committee. If two more battle cruisers should be added, it would increase the total appropriation about $20,000,000 as the first year's provision for these ships.

The bill framed by the subcommittee granted virtually all of the recommendations made by Sec. Daniels. These included provision for: An increase of 13,500 in enlisted personnel; $2,000,000 for aviation; the creation of a naval flying corps; authorization of an elaborate naval reserve corps system with an appropriation of $150,000 to begin its organization; $30,000 for summer camps of instruction similar to the Army citizens' training camp plan; $5,000,000 for naval fuel; $1,000,000 to re-engine the dreadnought *North Dakota* and other ships with defective power plants; fixing the commissioned personnel of the line at 4 per cent. of the enlisted strength in both the Navy and Marine corps; to permit line officers on request to be detailed to specialize in engineering duty; the addition of 300 qualified college graduates to the engineering force during the next 10 years; deduction of pay of officers or men absent from duty because of the use of liquor or other misconduct; furloughing enlisted men into the first line reserve; increasing the total appropriation for civilian instructors at the Annapolis Naval Academy to $150,000 to provide for civilian instructors of high reputation as heads of the purely academic courses.

——Consulting Board—Committee on Industrial Preparedness

See
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS

—Post Office Dept.

President Wilson, in the hope of settling the prolonged controversy over the selection of a Postmaster at New York, sent to the Senate, Apr 22, the nomination of State Senator Robert F. Wagner to succeed Postmaster Edward M. Morgan. The action of the President came as a surprise. The situation was complicated by the attitude of Mr. Wagner, who declined to accept.

—Supreme Court

See
BRANDEIS, LOUIS DEMBITZ

VATICAN

Premier Asquith, of Great Britain, was received in a private audience lasting 30 minutes by Pope Benedict Apr 1. Ceremonials in keeping with his position were observed at the Vatican.

VON DER GOLTZ, Baron Kolmar

Baron Kolmar von der Goltz, commander-in-chief of the First Turkish Army, died, Apr 19, at the headquarters of his Turkish

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Army, according to an official announcement, of spotted fever. It was suggested that his death was not due to natural causes since he was the third prominent German to die suddenly in Turkey.

WAGNER, Robert F.

See

UNITED STATES—POST OFFICE DEPT.

WARD, Wilfrid Philip

Wilfrid Philip Ward, editor of the *Dublin Review*, the London Catholic periodical, died Apr 9, aged 60 years.

WEATHER

See

STORMS

WELLAND CANAL CASE

—Tauscher conspiracy

Horst von der Goltz, former German spy, who was brought back from England to become a witness for the United States in the investigation of alien activities in which he had had a part, gave testimony to the Grand Jury which formed the connecting link that made possible the arrest of Capt. Tauscher and others, and the indictment of Capt. Franz von Papen and others, on the charge of having conspired to blow up the Welland Canal in 1914, shortly after the outbreak of the European war.

Capt. von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy, who was recently, at the request of the United States government, recalled to Germany, was indicted in New York City by a Federal Grand Jury Apr 17 as one of the heads of the alleged conspiracy.

It was the first time in the history of this country that a man had been indicted who was an accredited diplomatic representative of a foreign power at the time the offense alleged in the indictment was committed.

In addition to Capt. von Papen, four other persons were named in the indictment, Wolf von Igel, former secretary to Capt. von Papen, whose name was kept secret until his arrest; Capt. Hans Tauscher, agent in America of the Krupps, husband of Mme. Johanna Gadski, the grand opera singer, and intimate of von Papen; Capt. Boy-Ed, the former German Naval Attaché, and Franz von Rintelen, the German agent whose activities in this country were still under investigation by a Federal Grand Jury; Alfred A Fritzen, whose arrest was sought, and Constantine Covani, alias Giovanni Gonzales.

Wolf von Igel was arrested, Apr 18, by the agents of the Department of Justice at his office in the building at 60 Wall Street, New York. Before submitting, von Igel struggled until the Federal agents were compelled to draw their revolvers. Von Igel protested that he was under the protection of the German Embassy, and was immune from arrest. He was released on $20,000 bail.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, demanded the release of von Igel and the return of documents seized at his office. These documents, which Count von Bernstorff declared were the property of the German Embassy, linked high officials in the German diplomatic service with the plot to blow up the Welland Canal and many bomb outrages on munition carrying ships, and were described by a high Federal official as the biggest haul made by the government since the activities of the agents of the Central Powers in this country were first uncovered.

The documents were photographed and copies sent to Washington.

The State Department announced, Apr 21, that it would return any of the papers that Count von Bernstorff pointed out as German Embassy documents. Count von Bernstorff's contention that von Igel's office at 60 Wall Street was part of the German Embassy was not borne out by the evidence. The government had in its possession the lease that von Igel signed in the summer of 1915. In this lease von Igel, who at that time was not an employee of the Embassy, said he wanted to use the office for "advertising purposes." Documentary proof that the office was so used, for it was the headquarters of the publicity campaign of the German propagandists, was in the hands of the government officials. They also had proof that the office was also used as the headquarters of the German bomb squad, some of whom were seamen on the interned German liners in the harbor.

Until the Secret Service agents obtained the von Igel papers negotiations were being pressed for the extradition of von Rintelen. These were then abandoned.

Von Igel's papers were sent to Washington Apr 21. The German Ambassador renewed his demands for the return of all documents and photographs and refused to identify them as belonging to the Embassy.

A detailed sworn statement of the plot against the Welland Canal and other activities of German agents in the United States, made to the British authorities by Horst von der Goltz, was made public by the British official press bureau Apr 20.

In this statement von der Goltz said that preceding the plot against the canal a scheme for raiding Canadian towns on the great lakes with a motor boat mounting machine guns was discussed, but was rejected. Another plan told of by von der Goltz was for the invasion of Canada by a force recruited in the United States. This plan, he says, was proposed by Capt. Boy-Ed and Capt. von Papen, but was abandoned on the advice of Ambassador von Bernstorff.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO., East Pittsburgh

See

STRIKES—WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING CO., EAST PITTSBURGH

WHITE, James William, M.D.

Dr. J. William White, the eminent surgeon and author, died at Philadelphia, Pa., Apr 24. He was born in 1850.

WIDENER, Joseph E.

See

MAZARIN TAPESTRY

SCULPTURE

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"WILHELMINA" CASE

The British government served its brief in the case of the steamship *Wilhelmina*, Apr 3, contending that the cargo should be valued at the price of wheat at Hamburg as legally fixed by the German government in Feb and Mar of 1915, which was 40 per cent. below the London price. The owners contended that, since the German government promised not to interfere with the sale of the cargo, thereby giving it a free market, the regular competitive price should be taken as the basis.

WILLOUGHBY, Westel Woodbury

Prof. Westel Woodbury Willoughby, of Johns Hopkins University, was selected, Apr 20, to succeed his twin brother, William Franklin Willoughby, as legal adviser to the Chinese government.

WILSON, Woodrow

President Wilson addressed Congress, Apr 19, and informed that body of the action he had taken regarding Germany. His speech followed, in parts, almost word for word, the language of the note.

WOLPERT, Capt. Otto

See
SHIP FIRE BOMB CONSPIRACY

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

United States

Theodore Roosevelt came out in favor of the Federal suffrage amendment Apr 28.

Iowa

Gov. Clarke, of Iowa, issued a proclamation, Apr 17, providing that a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage be voted on at the primary election June 5. The proclamation was issued after the Attorney-General had decided that such action was necessary because the amendment was to be voted on at a primary and not at a regular election.

New York

Despite the opposition led by the Republican party leader, Elon R. Brown, the woman suffrage referendum won, 29 to 13, on a test vote in the Senate Apr 5., and was passed, Apr 10, 33 to 10. Favorable action by the next Legislature would insure a referendum in 1917.

Norway

The Storthing agreed, Apr 7, to an amendment of the fundamental laws giving women the only right withheld when the suffrage was accorded to them in 1914, that of appointment to the Council of State. The right of election to all offices, including membership in the Storthing, was included in the changes of 1914. The new amendment was adopted by a vote of 91 to 14.

YALE UNIVERSITY

At the meeting of the Yale Corporation, Apr 17, the treasurer reported gifts and bequests aggregating $105,783, the largest of which were $50,000 from E. J. McPherson, $22,000 from Henry H. Butler and $20,000 for the Gilbert L. Stark professorship in the divinity school.

YUCATAN

See
SISAL

ZUPELLI, Gen.

See
ITALY—ARMY

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of INFORMATION, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1916.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Fremont Rider, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Managing Editor of INFORMATION and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher . . . . . R. R. BOWKER Co.
241 West 37th St., New York.

Editor . . . . . R. R. BOWKER.
241 West 37th St., New York.

Managing Editor . . . . . FREMONT RIDER.
241 West 37th St., New York.

Business Manager . . . . . J. A. HOLDEN.
241 West 37th St., New York.

2. That the owners are:

R. R. BOWKER Co., 241 West 37th St., New York.
R. R. BOWKER, 241 West 37th St., New York.
A. H. LEYPOLDT, 241 West 37th St., New York.
J. A. HOLDEN, 241 West 37th St., New York.
FREMONT RIDER, 241 West 37th St., New York.
W. A. STEWART, 241 West 37th St., New York.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

NONE.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

R. R. BOWKER Co.,
FREMONT RIDER, *Managing Editor.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 30th day of March, 1916.
E. D. LOSEE,
Notary Public, Queens Co., N. Y., No. 291
(My commission expires Mar. 30, 1916.)

[Seal.]
Certificate filed in New York Co. No. 41.
New York Register No. 6106.

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NEW SERIES
Vol. 2 No. 5 COVERING MAY, 1916 June, 1916

INFORMATION

A DIGEST OF CURRENT EVENTS INCLUDING INDEX TO DATES

ISSUED MONTHLY—ALSO IN QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL CUMULATION

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In using INFORMATION as a daily newspaper index, it should be remembered that the dates given in articles are those upon which the events cited occurred, and that, generally speaking, further information should be sought in the daily papers of the day following the date given.

Main entries are indicated by BLACKFACE CAPS; subheads by lower case blackface; geographical subdivisions by *italic* center heads.

ACCIDENTS

See
AERONAUTICS—ACCIDENTS
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—ACCIDENTS

AERONAUTICS

—Accidents

In attempting to fly from the Washington Navy Yard to Norfolk, the Curtiss hydroaeroplane which made a record, May 8, fell into the Potomac, May 11, near Bryans Point, Md., resulting in the probable loss of two lives and serious injuries to J. C. MacCauley, the pilot, and two other passengers.

Lieut. James V. Rockwell was killed, May 24, at Pensacola, Fla., when a navy aeroplane fell about 150 feet into the water.

—Records

Establishing a new record for distance covered and duration of flight by five-passenger hydroaeroplanes, Captain MacCauley piloted, May 6, a fifteen ton machine from Newport News to Baltimore, a distance of 178 miles, without a stop.

Victor Luvet, in an aeroplane carrying one passenger, made an ascent at Milan, May 18, of 20,460 feet, a world's record.

Ruth Law, in a 100-h.p. Curtiss biplane, broke all world's records for altitude for women at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, New York, May 22, by flying to a height of 11,500 feet.

AGRICULTURE

See
RURAL CREDITS
"SOIL SCIENCE"
UNITED STATES—DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

ALAND ISLANDS FORTIFICATIONS

The question of the fortification by Russia of the Aland Islands, the Finnish group lying between the gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic Sea off the east coast of Sweden, came up in May in the Swedish Parliament.

When the European war broke out the islands were not fortified, but it was regarded in Sweden as quite natural that the Russians should take steps to meet any German naval diversion against them. The strategic importance of the Alands is beyond question. Properly fortified they form virtually an impassable barrier between the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia and provide a naval base commanding the entrance to the gulf of Finland.

The principal island of the group is only two hours' run from the Swedish coast and about six hours from Stockholm.

The question was raised as to whether Russia at the end of the war would submit again to the North Sea-Baltic treaty of 1908, according to which the Alands should not be fortified nor used for military establishments or garrison of any sort.

In both chambers of the Riksdag statements were made, May 17, on behalf of the Swedish Government that if Sweden had recently witnessed a crisis during which she was on the verge of war that period had definitely passed.

Apprehension of the Swedish Government was removed through the good offices of Great Britain. France asked Russia for particulars on behalf of Sweden, and Russia readily gave complete and unqualified assurances that any defenses erected on the islands would be purely for emergencies of the European war, and that any such military works would be removed at the end of hostilities. The good feeling that arose between Sweden and Great Britain as a result of these discussions brought about an understanding regarding trade between England and Sweden, in accordance with which it was expected that Sweden would make large concessions with regard to pulp exports, and that Great Britain would yield in a similar manner in coal exports.

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AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

Assistant United States Attorney-General Todd filed in the United States Court in Baltimore, May 1, a motion for a decree in the American Can Company anti-trust suit. The motion sought to have the company declared a combination in restraint of trade, to have it dissolved and to have the Federal Trade Commission work out the dissolution plan. To prevent a defect such as has been hinted was in the Standard Oil decree, Mr. Todd asked that the American Can Company owners be enjoined from holding stock in more than one of the companies.

AMERICAN CONGRESS FOR THE CHILD, FIRST

The proposed congress to be held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in July, 1916, was due to the initiative of the National Congress for the Child, convened in Buenos Aires on Oct 19, 1913, which by a resolution determined to emphasize the importance of welfare activities in behalf of children, in connection with the centenary celebration of the independence of Argentina.

The congress was to be organized in seven sections as follows: Law, hygiene, psychology, education, assistance to the mother and the child, sociology, and industrial legislation. An exposition was to be held in conjunction with the discussions.

Applications for membership should be addressed to the president of the executive committee, Dra. Julieta Lanteri Renshaw, Estacion Florida (F. C. C. A), Buenos Aires, accompanied by the membership fee, $5 for non-professionals and $2.50 for educators and students.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY

Corporations and individuals throughout the country that had adopted devices for the safety of workers, passengers and patrons won medals and honorable mention, May 25, from the American Museum of Safety. Special commemorative medals were awarded to Surgeon-General William C. Gorgas, U. S. A.; E. H. Blashfield, artist; and A. W. Wright, vice-chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Canada. Special gold medals were awarded to Albert A. Hopkins, managing editor of *The Scientific American*, and Robert J. Caldwell, of the Prison Association. The following grand prizes and gold medals were awarded:

GRAND PRIZE

American Abrasive Metals Company, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Consolidated Gas Company, Diamond Match Company, John C. Eames Company, Inc.; Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, Metropolitan Engineering Company, New York Central lines, the New York Edison Company, Nicholas Power Company, Norfolk & Western Railway, Pullman Company, Queen & Crescent route, Robinson-Roders Company, Shur-loc Elevator Safety Company, Union Traction Company of Indiana, West Disinfecting Company, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and T. A. Willson & Co., Inc.

GOLD MEDALS

American Mason Tread Company, Angel Elevator Lock Company, Bureau of Municipal Research, Consolidated Engine Stop Company, Clipper Belt Lacer Company, the Curtis Publishing Company, J. A. R. Elliott, Film Fire Protection, S. F. Hayward & Co., Hirsch Electric Mine Lamp, Humphrey & Co., Independence Inspection Bureau, A. G. Kaufman Manufacturing Company, Kranz Manufacturing Company, Life-Saving Devices Company, Multi Metal Separating Screen Company, National Committee on Prisons, National Safety Devices Company, National Special Aid Society, New York Telephone Company, Otis Elevator Company, the Peele Company, S. H. Pomeroy, Inc.; Pullclean Towel Cabinet Company, Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Company, Safety Engineering, S. and S. Windaw Corporation, R. P. Smith & Sons and Universal Safety Tread.

ANDERSON, Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank

Mrs. Elisabeth Milbank Anderson, May 24, made a gift of $100,000 to promote the work of the visiting nurse service administered by the Henry Street Settlement, New York.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION

See
SHACKLETON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

The Federal Trade Commission recommended to Congress, May 3, the enactment of legislation that would permit American manufacturers to enter combinations or associations for export trade without violating the Sherman anti-trust act.

"By its investigations, the commission has established the fact that doubt as to the application of the anti-trust laws to export trade now prevents concerted action by American business men in export trade, even among producers of non-competing goods," said the report of the commission. "In view of this fact and of the conviction that cooperation should be encouraged in export trade among competitors as well as non-competitors, the commission recommends the enactment of declaratory and permissive legislation to remove this doubt."

Hearings involving the tentative rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission placing into effect the Clayton Act as it applies to railroads were, May 10, postponed until June 19. The interlocking directorates' section of the Clayton Act provides that railroad supplies shall be purchased through competitive bidding under rules and regulations laid down by the Commission. The Commission had drafted a tentative set of these regulations and filed a copy with each of the interstate roads in anticipation of the hearings scheduled for June.

See also
AMERICAN CAN CO.
UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO.

"APPAM" CASE

May 12, the first day of the hearing in the libel proceedings in the United States District Court, Norfolk, Va., against the prize ship *Appam* and her cargo resulted in three signal victories for the British owners. The first victory came in the admission of Judge Edmund Waddill of an official statement of Sec. Lansing declaring that the *Appam* was not protected by the Prussian Treaty of 1799. The second was the admission of a certificate of registry of the *Appam* showing her English ownership. The third was the admission of Sections 110 and 111 of the German Prize Code, holding that under international law

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a war prize is inadmissible in a neutral port. These were admitted, despite the German counsel's protests.

Chief Officer William Dennitz gave the *Appam's* position when captured as 100 miles from the position designated by Lieut. Berg, her German captor. The effort was to show that this was 1590 miles from Emden and 3051 from Norfolk, and that Emden was the place to take the prize. Counsel for the German Government argued that the *Appam* could remain in port indefinitely and be immune from seizure under the Prussian-American treaty of 1799. They asserted also that the United States by failing to notify the prize commander that he must clear within a specified time or submit to legal proceedings had lost any jurisdiction it might ever have had over the vessel.

Sec. Lansing, May 16, made public the text of his note of Mar 2, 1916, to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, in which the latter was informed of the decision of this Government in the case of the *Appam*.

Regarding the Prussian-American treaty of 1799, Sec. Lansing said:

> In the opinion of the Government of the United States, the case of the *Appam* does not fall within the evident meaning of the treaty provision, which contemplates temporary asylum for vessels of war accompanying prizes while en route to the places named in the commander's commission, but not to the deposit of the spoils of war in an American port.
>
> In this interpretation of the treaty, which I believe is the only one warranted by the terms of the provision and by British treaties referred to in the article XIX, and by other contemporaneous treaties, the Government of the United States considers itself free from any obligation to accord the *Appam* the privileges stipulated in article XIX of the treaty of 1799.
>
> Under this construction of the treaty the *Appam* can enjoy only those privileges usually granted by maritime nations, including Germany, to prizes of war, namely, to enter neutral ports in case of stress of weather, want of fuel and provisions or necessity of repairs, but to leave as soon as the cause of their entry has been removed.

ARBITRATION, INTERNATIONAL

See
WORLD COURT CONGRESS

ARCTIC EXPLORATION

—MacMillan expedition

Dr. E. O. Hovey, head of the MacMillan Relief Expedition, reported by cable, May 18, that the auxiliary schooner *George B. Cluett*, which was sent to the Arctic in the summer of 1915 by the American Museum of Natural History for the relief of the Crocker Land expedition at Etah, met with bad ice conditions in Melville Bay, did not arrive in North Star Bay until Sept 12, and failed to reach Etah. Dr. Hovey proceeded in a power boat belonging to Knud Rasmussen, arrived at Etah on Sept 15 and found Fitzhugh Green, Ekblaw Tanquary and Allen there and brought them away with most important records and a supply of gasolene for the vessel. MacMillan, Hunt and Small were absent hunting game for food, but Dr. Hovey met MacMillan and Small next day and left them in charge of affairs and to continue their work.

Prof. Maurice C. Tanquary of Chicago, the first member of the MacMillan party to return from the Arctic, arrived May 22 at Copenhagen on the steamship *Hans Egede* from Greenland.

—Rasmussen expedition

Knud Rasmussen left Copenhagen on Apr 1 and was due to arrive at Holstensborg, south Greenland, on Apr 20. From Holstensborg he proposed to sail northward for Thule, his camp and base of supplies on the coast of Greenland. Thule is near the point where Dr. Hovey, of the MacMillan relief expedition, was stationed at last accounts at North Star Bay. If he should find ice conditions unfavorable he planned to leave his ship, the *Kap York*, and start with dog sledges for Thule. On the other hand, if all went well he was due to reach Thule and North Star Bay about May 15. Rasmussen planned to outfit his party at Thule for a dash over the ice to Peary Land, and to remain in this region until about Aug 1, returning over the inland ice during Aug, with a view to reaching Thule again by Sept 1.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Announcement of a gift of $500,000 to the endowment fund of the Armour Institute of Technology by J. Ogden Armour was made in Chicago, May 25. The effect of this gift was to make the institute a $3,500,000 school.

ARMY

See subhead ARMY *under names of countries.*

ASTRONOMY

See
COMETS
PLANETS

ATWATER, David Fisher

Dr. David Fisher Atwater, of Springfield, Mass., the oldest graduate of Yale University, died May 2, aged 98 years.

BABCOCK, Stephen

Stephen Babcock, teacher of the blind, died May 19, aged 83 years.

BANKS AND BANKING

See
RIGGS' NATIONAL BANK
RURAL CREDITS

—Frauds and robberies

See
LORIMER, WILLIAM

BARTON, Enos, M.

Enos M. Barton, former president of the Western Electric Co., died May 3, aged 74 years.

BLAKE, Lucian Ira

Prof. Lucian Ira Blake, inventor of the submarine signal, died in Boston, May 4, aged 61 years.

BOARD OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

See
JAMES, MRS. ELLEN STEBBINS CURTIS

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BOLIVIA
See
DUQUESNE EXPEDITION

BRANDEIS, Louis Dembitz
Correspondence between Pres. Wilson and Sen. Culberson, given out May 8, showed that the President lauded the extraordinary ability of Brandeis and asked for a favorable report on his nomination. Reopened hearings before the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee began and ended, May 12, with the introduction of testimony regarding Mr. Brandeis's connection as counsel with the merger in Jan, 1916, of the United Drug Company and the Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores Company, and a statement by Commissioner Harlan that Mr. Brandeis's services to the Interstate Commerce Commission in the five per cent. advance rate case were eminently satisfactory.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary, May 24, by a strictly partisan vote of ten (Democratic) to eight (Republican), ordered a favorable report on the nomination of Brandeis.

BRAZIL
See
"RIO BRANCO," DESTRUCTION OF THE

BREITUNG, Max
See
FAY, ROBERT, CASE

BRICKNER, Samuel M.
Dr. Samuel M. Brickner, a New York gynecologist and medical writer, died May 5, aged 49 years.

BROCKHORST, Englebert
See
FAY, ROBERT, CASE

BUSINESS
See
EMBARGOES

CANADA
See also
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

—Army
The Canadian Parliament ended its session, May 18. The speech from the throne stated that nearly 170,000 Canadian troops had gone overseas and that more than 140,000 were undergoing training in Canada. To supply needed reinforcement men had offered themselves in greater numbers during the first four months of 1916 than in any similar period during the war.

—French-Canadian difficulties
The month of May saw the French language agitation emerge from a provincial problem into an issue of the gravest national significance. It saw Sir Wilfrid Laurier abandon the political convictions of a lifetime to plead the cause of the bilingualists, thereby splitting the Liberal party into racial halves; the union of Liberals and Nationalists in the Province of Quebec to effect the defeat of the Conservatives, who remained loyal to the principle of provincial autonomy in the matter of language; and the practical cessation of enlistment in the Dominion forces among French Canadians.

The effect on enlistment among French Canadians was powerful. Out of a total of 330,000 men enlisted up to Apr 15, French Canada, with more than a quarter of the entire population of the Dominion, had furnished less than 14,000 men. After nearly two years of war the people of French Canada, comprising over 2,000,000 of the country's population, had only one battalion (the Twenty-second) actually on the firing line, and not more than three battalions overseas.

The cause of the agitation was the position taken by the government with regard to the teaching of French in the schools. This position was the enforcement in the schools of the province of what is known as Regulation 17. This regulation requires English to be taught in French or bilingual schools from the beginning of the course, and to be the language of communication and instruction after the first two years. The removal of French from the schools is not and never was proposed. It may remain the language of communication and instruction during the first two years, and can be retained as such even later where circumstances in the judgment of the inspectors require it. Moreover, after the first two years, it is in all cases a compulsory subject in the curriculum to be taught for not more than one hour a day. The ultra-Protestant and Orange sentiment of Ontario, backed curiously enough by the overwhelming majority of Irish Catholics, demanded that the government of the province should not recede one step from the position it had taken.

—Parliament buildings fire
Commissioners appointed to examine into the cause of the fire which destroyed the Parliament buildings, Feb 3, reported, May 15, that circumstances led to "a strong suspicion of incendiarism" but that evidence was lacking.

—War fraud inquiry
Explanation by Colonel David Carnegie, ordnance adviser of the Imperial Munitions Board, why Canadian firms were ignored and $27,000,000 worth of fuse contracts given to manufacturers in the United States, were given at the May 2 session of the Meredith-Duff Royal Commission of Inquiry which was investigating charges of favoritism in the purchase of munitions. Two reasons were given by Colonel Carnegie for the awarding of contracts in the United States.

The first was that he did not believe a Canadian company was "fit or competent" or could deliver the supplies "in time"; the second was the urgency of getting the fuses and the belief they would be promptly delivered by the New York concerns. Colonel Carnegie admitted his confidence in the American companies had not been justified and that the deliveries at the end of ten months were very small.

Benjamin Franklin Yoakum, of New York, a partner in the American Ammunition Company which obtained a large order from the

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Canadian Shell Committee, testified, May 12. Subsequent to the contract being signed in Ottawa he entered into an agreement, he said, with E. V. Cadwell and E. W. Bassick whereby 40 cents a fuse, or $1,000,000, was to be divided between the three "on the delivery of the fuses." Mr. Yoakum's share was to be $475,000, and he testified that half this amount was to go to Colonel J. Wesley Allison, whose share amounted to $197,000 after certain deductions. Allison, in turn, assigned part of his interest to other persons.

General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, was a friend and sponsor for Colonel Allison, and awarded fuse contracts to the American company through him.

Allison subsequently admitted that he was to receive half of the $475,000 commission on the Canadian time fuse contract. The name of Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, former British consul at New York, was brought into the inquiry by Allison, May 19. Gen. Hughes made sensational charges against Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, May 30. It had been stated by several previous witnesses for the opposition that Sir Courtenay had on several occasions warned the Canadian Government that there was considerable graft and rake-offs in connection with contracts which the Shell Committee proposed to let and which were subsequently let to American firms. It was stated that the British consul had recommended other firms, which offered to manufacture fuses more cheaply, but that for some unexplained reason they were not given contracts. Gen. Hughes declared: "I investigated the Courtenay Bennett outfit. It was a fake scheme run by people in the pay of Germany, and there are other interesting facts in connection with him that can be brought out."

CANALS

See

RHONE CANAL

CASEMENT, Sir Roger

The preliminary examination of Sir Roger Casement and Daniel Julian Bailey, on a charge of high treason, began in the Bow Street Police Court, London, May 15. The hearings were public. Bailey's capture had been kept secret until the opening of the examination.

Sir Frederick E. Smith outlined Sir Roger's career and the Crown's case.

The Attorney-General charged that while in Germany Casement had conducted a systematic campaign to seduce from their allegiance to Great Britain the Irish soldiers who had been taken prisoners by Germany. Bailey was one of the soldiers, he said, who had been won over by Sir Roger.

The Attorney-General then read a statement which, he said, had been made by Bailey. In it the soldier stated that at Casement's suggestion he joined the Irish brigade, hoping to get out of Germany. He visited the German Foreign Office, the soldier said, and then he was told to get ready to leave, and he was taken on board the submarine *U-19*.

Bailey, according to the Attorney-General, stated he had learned that a small Wilson liner was to be piloted to a point near Tralee. It contained 20,000 rifles and several million rounds of ammunition, and was disguised as a timber ship. Ten machine guns were aboard ready for action, as well as fire bombs. The prisoner further stated he had heard Dublin Castle was to be raided.

Attorney Read, in reviewing the evidence, said that on Apr 21 the sloop *Bluebell*, patrolling the neighborhood of Tralee, sighted a suspicious ship flying the Norwegian ensign. Upon being signalled by the *Bluebell*, the vessel replied she was the *Aud*, bound from Bergen for Genoa. The ship was directed to follow the *Bluebell* to harbor, but when she was about a mile and one-half from Daunt's Rock lightship, a small cloud of white smoke issued from her starboard side, and at the same time two German naval ensigns were broken at the mast. Two boats were lowered containing 19 or 20 German bluejackets and three officers, who were made prisoners.

A dramatic moment in the examination occurred when the rebel's flag was unfolded. The flag, found in a handbag together with some maps on the shore where Casement landed, showed a yellow castle on a green field with the motto "Urbs Antiqua Fuit Studüsque Asperima Belli," *i.e.*, "There was an ancient city, most keen in the pursuits of war." The words are from Virgil's Æneid, though their sequence has been slightly altered.

After reference had been made to the many honors bestowed on Casement by the British Government, witnesses for the prosecution were called. Succeeding one another upon the witness stand five Irish soldiers who had been prisoners in Germany and were recently exchanged as unfit told of Casement's activities at Limburg; how he had tried to obtain recruits for the "Irish Brigade"; and how out of 3500 only 52 succumbed.

The first witness, May 16, was a farmer named McCarthy, who discovered the collapsible boat from which Casement and his party landed off Sendfort, and whose daughter, 7 years old, was found playing with three loaded Mauser pistols which she had discovered on the shore. McCarthy traced the three sets of footprints on the sands and notified the police, thus causing Casement's arrest at McKenna's Fort.

Details of the capture and sinking of the *Aud* were given by Sidney Waghorn, a signalman on the *Bluebell*. He was followed on the stand by a diver who visited the wreck of the *Aud* where he found arms, some of Russian make, intended for the rebels. Some of these weapons he produced in court.

Col. Nicholas Belaiew, of the Russian army, May 17 identified a Russian rifle found on the *Aud*, and Lieut.-Col. Gordon testified that a map buried in the sand by Casement was similar to those made by the German war staff from British survey maps. Bailey's consul attempted to have excluded Bailey's confession showing that a revolt was planned to follow the landing of arms. The magis-

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trate, however, decided that the statement was admissible. Casement and Bailey offering no defense, the two men were committed for trial, May 17.

The grand jury, May 25, indicted Casement and Bailey. Trial was fixed for June 26.

CASTELLANE, Count Boni de

A commission of Cardinals appointed to consider the claim of Count Boni de Castellane for the annulment of his marriage to Anna Gould, subsequently Duchess de Talleyrand, handed down a decision, May 4, upholding the validity of the marriage. The appeal was filed in Jan, 1916. Pope Benedict ratified the decision. The Papal ratification definitely barred annulment of the marriage.

The Duchesse de Talleyrand, the second daughter of the late Jay Gould, was married to Count Paul Ernest Boniface de Castellane, on Mar 4, 1895. The Countess obtained a civil decree of divorce and the guardianship of her children. De Castellane's appeal was dismissed and the final decree was entered on July 16, 1907. The Countess married the Duc Helie de Talleyrand-Perigord, Prince de Sagan, and the Count de Castellane began suit for the annulment of the religious ceremony by the Rota Tribunal. The tribunal handed down a decision on Dec 9, 1911, in favor of annulment. On Mar 1, 1913, there was a second decision, this time opposing annulment.

CATHEDRALS

See

ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, CATHEDRAL OF, NEW YORK CITY

CHABRIERES-ARLES COLLECTION

See

FINE ARTS—CHABRIERES-ARLES COLLECTION

CHICAGO ORCHESTRAL ASSOCIATION

See

LATHROP, BRYAN

CHILD

See

AMERICAN CONGRESS FOR THE CHILD, FIRST

CHINA

By Apr the rebellion against Yuan Shi-kai had virtually broken the country in two. Of the three great divisions, North, Middle and South China, the North only remained truly loyal and even here disaffection was reported during the month. Of the eight provinces in South China, Che-kiang, Fo-kien, Kiang-si, Hu-nan, Kwang-tung, Kwang-si, Yun-nan and Kwei-Chow, Hu-nan alone retained a nominal loyalty to the Peking government. North of the Kang-tse, the five provinces of Middle China, Kiang-su, Ngan-hwei, Ho-nan, Hu-pe, and Sze-chuen, were disaffected and only kept in order by the presence of northern troops. Even from North China there came reports that three provinces, Shen-si, Shan-si and Shan-tung had declared their independence, leaving only two provinces, Kan-su and Chi-li, as strongholds for Yuan Shi-kai. What the breakaway of the south means will be understood when it is realized that not a single banking, financial or mercantile institution has its head office in the north.

In the south is all the machinery of the modern state; in the north only an antiquated capital, an agricultural region, and a spiritless peasantry.

The fear of Japanese intervention alone kept alive the possibilty of compromise between the two factions.

The first news of further defection came, Apr 7, when it was reported that the city of Cheng-tu, capital of Sze-chuen province, had assumed its independence without a formal declaration to that effect. As to the forces disposed in this district, the advices stated that Cheng-Yi, Governor of Sze-chuen province, had five divisions of troops, while the northern general, Tsao-kun, at Chung-King, had three divisions.

It was reported, May 11, that Li Yuan-hung had been proclaimed President of South China by the provisional government organized by the leaders of the revolutionary forces, and that Tang Chi-yao had been appointed chairman of the war cabinet, with Tsen Chun-hsuan as vice-chairman.

At the joint suggestion of the loyalist generals, Feng Kwo-Chang, Chang Hsun and Nishi Hohung, a conference was called for May 15 at Nanking to consider peace proposals and to decide whether President Yuan Shi-kai should retire. It was officially announced that the government banks had funds with which to pay foreign obligations and would redeem the notes held by foreign banks.

The revolutionists had captured a number of important towns between Tsingtau and Tsinan-fu, in Shantung province, where they had been operating along the Japanese controlled German railway, it was announced, May 13. The loyalist troops were helpless because the rebels sought refuge in the railway zone, which the Japanese troops prevented the loyalists from entering. The rebels were said to be shipping big guns, arms and ammunition on trains without Japanese interference.

There was continuous fighting throughout the night of May 15 in the foreign settlement at Tsinan-fu, province of Shan-tung. Forty rebels were killed. Among them were a number of armed Japanese. China protested to Eki Hioki, the Japanese Minister, against the participation of Japanese in the revolutionary rioting in Shan-tung and for dynamiting, terrorizing and killing of policemen in Tsinan-fu.

Mr. Hioki sent to the Foreign Office a report saying that while rowdy Japanese might be assisting the Shan-tung revolutionists, Japan could not control outlaws or prevent them from using the German railway zone.

According to dispatches of May 17, many cities and towns in the provinces of Shan-si and Shan-tung had declared their independence of the Yuan Shi-kai government.

General Chen Chi-Nei, a high official of the Chinese revolutionary party, was said to have been assassinated by three alleged Yuan Ski-kai supporters in Shanghai, May 18. Two of the assassins were caught.

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The province of Shen-si, a Western frontier province of China, was said, May 23, to have declared its independence.

The Nanking conference was dissolved, May 27, without effecting a compromise between the north and the south.

The inland province of Hu-nan declared its independence, May 29.

"CHINA" CASE

The British Foreign Office announced formally, May 13, that the 38 Austrian, German and Turkish passengers removed from the American steamer *China* in the Pacific by a British cruiser would be released. The note expressed regret at the action of the British commander in removing "enemy subjects" from the American vessel. The British agreed to release the men unconditionally, but with the reservation that the action of Great Britain in this case "shall not become a precedent for other cases in which the facts are not the same," which was regarded as entirely within her rights.

CHURCHES

See
METHODIST CHURCH

CITIZENSHIP

See
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

CLAYTON ANTI-TRUST ACT

See
ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

CLOTHING TRADES

See
STRIKES—CLOTHING TRADES STRIKE, NEW YORK

COAL MINERS

The Tri-District Committee, representing the United Mine Workers of America in the Pennsylvania anthracite mining districts, May 1, unanimously ratified the agreement as to wages and working hours made by a subcommittee of miners and mine operators the day before. By a unanimous vote, delegates representing 40,000 miners from District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, in convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., rejected the new wage scale signed in New York. The rejection of the scale meant that practically every coal mine in the Pittsburgh district, which includes the Allegheny, Monongahela and Youghiogheny valleys and portions of the Ohio Valley, would be shut down indefinitely and that 50,000 miners in this district, 40,000 of whom were than on strike as the result of the New York signed scale, would be idle.

COCA COLA CO.

See
PURE FOOD

COINS AND COINAGE

United States

Secretary McAdoo announced May 30 that dimes, quarters and half dollars of new design would be minted after July 1. The half dollar and dime models were made by Adolph A. Weinman and the quarter dollar by Hermon A. MacNeil.

The face of the new half dollar bears a full length of Liberty with a background of the American flag flying to the breeze. The Goddess is striding toward the dawn of a new day, carrying laurel and oak branches, symbolic of civil an military glory. The reverse side shows an eagle perched high upon a mountain crag, wings unfolded. Growing from a rift in the rock is a sapling of mountain pine, symbolic of America.

The design of the twenty-five cent piece is intended to typify the awakening of the country to its own protection. Liberty, a full length figure, is shown stepping toward the country's gateway, bearing upraised a shield, from which the covering is being drawn. The right hand bears an olive branch of peace. Above the head is the word "Liberty" and below the feet "1916." The reverse bears the inscriptions "United States of America and E Pluribus Unum." Both the half dollar and the quarter bear the phrase "In God We Trust." The face of the dime shows Liberty with a winged cap; the reverse shows a bundle of rods, and a battle axe, symbolical of Unity, "wherein lies the nation's strength."

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

See
UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

COMETS

The discovery of a bright object, possibly a comet, was announced by Professor Perrine, Director of the National Observatory of the Argentine Republic, in a cablegram received May 5 by the Harvard Observatory. The message said: "Bright object visible here last night 9 to 10 o'clock. Moved from Alpha Pavonis ten degrees toward sun's place; tail; possibly a comet."

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

See
GREAT BRITAIN — COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF MINISTERIAL RELIEF

See
JAMES, MRS. ELLEN STEBBINS CURTIS

CONSCRIPTION

See
GREAT BRITAIN — COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

CONSERVATION

See
WATER POWER

CORPORATIONS

—State control of foreign

In a decision announced May 22 in the case of the State of Wisconsin against the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, the Supreme Court held to be unconstitutional a Wisconsin State law revoking the charters of foreign corporations. This decision also re-

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moved the cases brought under this State statute from the jurisdiction of the State courts to the Federal courts.

CORTHELL, Elmer Lawrence

Dr. Elmer Lawrence Corthell, of Egremont, Mass., a noted civil engineer, died at Albany, N. Y., May 16, in his seventy-seventh year.

CORTRIGHT, Moses W.

Moses W. Cortright, former chief inspector of the New York police, died May 13, aged 77 years.

COSTA RICA

See also
NICARAGUA

COTTON FUTURES ACT

The cotton futures act was repassed by the House, without opposition, May 2, as a rider to the Agricultural Appropriation bill. Representative Madden demanded a separate vote on the amendment which re-enacted the cotton futures act. That amendment was thereupon carried by a standing vote of 107 to 21.

COUES, Rear-Adm. Samuel Franklin

Rear-Adm. Samuel Franklin Coues, U. S. N., retired, died at Cambridge, Mass., May 1, in his ninety-second year.

CURZON OF KEDLESTON, George Nathaniel Curzon, 1st Earl

See
GREAT BRITAIN—AERIAL SERVICE

"CYMRIC," Destruction of the

The White Star liner *Cymric* was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland, at 12:30 p.m., May 8, and sank 138 miles west of Fastnet, 14 hours later. Four members of her crew of 111 were killed by an explosion resulting from the torpedoing. There were no Americans on board. The *Cymric* carried a large war cargo, but was not in the British service. She had no passengers, and was unarmed. Officers declared that she was torpedoed without warning.

The *Cymric* was a ship of 13,370 gross register, 585 feet long and 64 feet beam, and had accommodations for 120 cabin passengers and 800 in the steerage. She was built in Belfast in 1898. Her book value was $413,000.

DAECHE, Paul

See
FAY, ROBERT, CASE

"DANBURY HATTERS CASE"

All trade unionists who had not already done so were requested, May 30, by Samuel Gompers to contribute one hour's pay on June 15 to the Danbury hatters who were trying to pay the judgment of $252,000 obtained against them in the Loewe boycott case. A similar appeal on Jan 27 produced contributions of $132,138.55, leaving about $177,000 to be raised.

DAYLIGHT SAVING

See
TIME

DERBY (race)

See
HORSE RACING—GREAT BRITAIN

DIEULAFOY, Mme. Jane

Mme. Jane Dieulafoy, explorer and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, died in Paris, May 27, at the age of 65.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

See
SANTO DOMINGO

DUQUESNE EXPEDITION

Captain Fritz Joubert Duquesne, of New York, explorer and soldier of fortune, who was in command of an expedition into Bolivian wilds, was found, it was reported, May 7, by troops at Rio Pilcomayo, in a badly wounded state after a battle in which his expedition had attacked and defeated a band of Indians on the Bolivian frontier. Aid was sent to the wounded explorer, who was expected to recover.

DWIGHT, Timothy

Dr. Timothy Dwight, former president of Yale University, died in New Haven, Ct., May 26, aged 87 years.

EARTHQUAKES

Italy

The vast region in central Italy extending from Aquila, through the Abruzzi Provinces, to Perugia, Pesaro, Forli and to Ferrara, on the north, and including the Republic of San Marino, was shaken by an earthquake, May 16 and 17.

EDUCATION

See
ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, CHICAGO

EMBARGO

The *Board of Trade Journal* (London), May 20, gives information regarding restrictions of imports and exports by various countries, both belligerent and neutral. Summaries are given of legislative enactments and recent decrees issued which have an important bearing upon all business.

See also subhead embargo under names of countries

EUROPEAN WAR

See also
EMBARGOES
PASTINI, COLONEL
RED CROSS SOCIETY
Also under names of belligerent countries

—Losses

Canada

Canadian casualties reported to May 30 were 20,010. This included 3464 killed in action, 1432 died of wounds, 346 died of sickness and 14,768 wounded.

Germany

The number of German casualties in the war was placed by an official British estimate issued, May 10, at 2,822,079. The casualties in Apr alone amounted to 91,162. So far 664,552 German soldiers had been killed in the war, according to the statement, which reads as follows:

German casualties, exclusive of corrections, were reported during the month of Apr, 1916, as follows

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Killed or died of wounds, 17,455; died of sickness, 2395; prisoners, 1921; missing, 6217; severely wounded, 14,557; wounded, 4001; slightly wounded, 38,997; wounded remaining with units, 5367. Total, 91,162.

These added to those reported in previous months, including corrections reported in Apr, 1916, bring the totals reported in German official lists since the beginning of the war to: Killed or died of wounds, 664,552; died of sickness, 41,325; prisoners, 137,798; missing, 197,094; severely wounded, 385,515; wounded, 254,627; slightly wounded, 1,023,212; wounded remaining with units, 117,956. Total, 2,822,079.

These figures include all German nationalities—Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons and Wuerttembergers. They do not include naval or colonial troops.

Confirmation of reports that the German casualty lists were so far in arrears that their total as issued from time to time was in no wise representative was declared by the British to have been supplied May 23.

Great Britain

Herbert L. Samuel, Home Secretary, said May 29 in the House of Commons that German raids by warships and aircraft during the war had resulted in the killing of 550 persons and the injury of 1616 more.

In the three sea attacks 61 men, 40 women and 40 children were killed and 611 persons were injured.

In the forty-four air attacks 222 men, 114 women and 73 children were killed and 1005 persons were injured.

He stated that the number of soldiers and sailors killed was very small when compared with the number of non-combatants slain.

—Mail seizures

Norway formally notified the British and French governments, May 6, that she could not admit the correctness of their interpretation of The Hague 1907 convention regarding the seizure of neutral mails at sea. The Norwegian government had lodged a formal complaint at London and Paris stating that the action of the allied governments in seizing Norwegian mails was against the interests of neutral nations.

Identic notes renewing the protest of the United States against British treatment of neutral mails on the high seas were handed to the British and French Ambassadors May 24.

The notes admitted that the United States and the allied governments were in substantial accord "in principle" as to the treatment of mails. The thing to which the United States objected was the way these Powers had proceeded to exercise their rights, not the rights which they had asserted.

The right to subject parcel post mail to the same rules as other categories of merchandise shipments was not questioned, and it was conceded that stocks, bonds, money orders and other negotiable paper might be treated as contraband, even when sent by letter mail.

Secretary Lansing, in his note to Great Britain and France said:

The government of the United States . . . can no longer tolerate the wrongs which citizens of the United States have suffered and continue to suffer through these methods.

To submit to a lawless practice of this character would open the door to repeated violations of international law by the belligerent powers on the ground of military necessity, of which the violator would be the sole judge.

Manifestly a neutral nation cannot permit its rights on the high seas to be determined by belligerents. The rights of neutrals are as sacred as the rights of belligerents and must be as strictly observed.

The government of the United States . . . expects the present practice of the British and French authorities in the treatment of mails from or to the United States to cease, and belligerent rights, as exercised, to conform to the principle governing the passage of mail matter and to the recognized practice of nations.

Only a radical change in the present British and French policy, restoring to the United States its full rights as a neutral power, will satisfy this government.

—Prisoners

Bulgaria

Baron Newton announced May 31 that there were 449 British prisoners in Bulgaria.

Canada

An outbreak among Austrian prisoners of war in the internment camps at Kapuskasing, Ont., May 12, was quelled by the military authorities after one of the prisoners was killed, nine were seriously wounded, several fatally, and four slightly injured. The revolt was said to have been started by about 300 Austrian prisoners who refused to work and turned on their guards.

Germany

Baron Newton announced in the House of Lords, May 31, that the number of British prisoners in Germany was 26,710 military and 4000 civilians. He said they were poorly fed, but not starving. Of the total 1370 had died.

Turkey

Baron Newton announced, May 31, that there were 8960 British prisoners in Turkey, including 16 civilians.

AFRICA

During May the British, Belgian and Portuguese forces invading German East Africa were slowly but surely forming a ring around the Germans, while General Smuts, the Boer commander of the South African forces, was rounding up the Germans defending the Usambara Railway and occupying one of the important stations on that line, as well as other towns in the district. He had fought his way through the almost impenetrable jungles of Kilimanjaro to a point on the railway from Tanga, on the coast, to Moshi, and had been pushing on southward to the principal railway, which crosses the country from the coast to Lake Tanganyika.

Belgian troops, on Apr 19, captured German positions at Shangugu, on the border of German East Africa, and continued progress south of Kivu Lake, and occupied a German

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post at Ishange, Apr 22, according to an announcement made May 7, by the Belgian Minister of the Colonies.

Col. Molitor, in command of the southern Belgian column, occupied Kigali, capital of the German province of Ruanda, about 50 miles from the border, on May 8. The Belgian troops also captured the island of Kiviuivi in Lake Kivu, which the Germans took by surprise at the beginning of the war. Pursued by two converging Belgian columns from Kigali Nyanza the Germans in the Ruanda continued to retreat.

Telegraphing on May 12, Lieut.-Gen. Smuts in command of British troops, reported that the Germans, having effected a concentration of troops under the personal command of Colonel von Lettow-Vorbeck (commander of the German Imperial troops in German East Africa) in the vicinity of Kilamatinde, (in the centre of German East Africa) had made a considerable display of activity in the direction of Kondoa and Irangi (northeast of Kilamatinde) since May 5. An attack at the latter place, preceded by a heavy bombardment, was attempted during the night of May 9-10, and was driven off with severe losses. The Germans persisted in their offensive during the 10th and 11th, and after sunset on the 11th they made an attack against the British left flank, which was repulsed. During the 12th there were no attacks. Further progress of the British army advancing south from Kilmanjaro, was reported in an official statement, May 26. The towns of Ruwalager Lembeni and Ngulu on the Usambara Railroad were captured without opposition. The column then advanced down the Panagni River reaching the south end of the Egare Mountains on the 29th and located the enemy near Nikocheni, occupying strong intrenched positions on a narrow neck between the mountains and the river.

Meanwhile another British force under Brigadier General Northey, invading from the southwest, penetrated 20 miles into German territory, on the front between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika. The Germans retired toward New Langeniberg, which they were compelled to evacuate May 25. An enemy garrison holding Marema, twenty-three miles east-northeast of Abercorn (on the Rhodesian border), was reported to have been invested.

AIR OPERATIONS

Five hostile airships attacked the north-east coast of England and the southeast coast of Scotland on the night of May 2-3. The raid resulted in 38 casualties. In only a single locality did the raiders cause any casualties or effect much damage. In this case eighteen houses were damaged. The casualties totalled six men—one of them a soldier—and three women killed, and nineteen men, including three soldiers, and eight women injured—a total of thirty-six. The remaining seventy-odd bombs occasioned only two casualties, one soldier and one child being slightly injured.

All the airships, notwithstanding the fact that they were shelled heavily, returned to their home port, with the exception of the *L-20*, which, in consequence of a strong southern wind, was driven off her course to the north and, getting into difficulties at sea was blown ashore on the west coast of Norway, on May 3, and wrecked against the side of a mountain. All the sixteen men comprising the crew were rescued and interned by the Norwegian authorities.

A hostile aeroplane visited Deal on the afternoon of May 3, coming from the direction of Ramsgate. It dropped six bombs on the railway station and damaged several houses. One man was badly injured.

An Austrian air squadron, on May 3, attacked the barracks and other buildings at Ravenna, Italy, and escaped unharmed.

On the night of May 4-5, about 2 o'clock in the morning, a Zeppelin which was hovering over Saloniki was brought down by the artillery of the allied fleet. The Zeppelin fell in flames at the mouth of the Vardar River. It was reported that the French flagship *Patrie* brought down the Zeppelin. Only 1 of the crew of 30 escaped.

An aerial attack on Majadagh, near the Greek-Serbian frontier, southwest of Doiran, occurred May 12. Fourteen civilians were killed and a number of persons were wounded.

Austrian naval headquarters reported that an Austrian naval aeroplane squadron successfully bombarded military establishments at Avlona (Albania) and Satino during the afternoon of May 13. The aeroplanes returned undamaged, in spite of being heavily shelled.

Austrian aeroplanes raided Venice and Mestre, May 15, but the Italian batteries shelled them so hotly that they were forced to keep at a great height, and the bombs dropped by them had little effect. There were no casualties in Venice, but two persons were killed and several injured in Mestre. The material damage was slight.

Austrian headquarters reported that strong squadrons of military and naval aeroplanes, on the nights of May 16 and 17, dropped many bombs on railroad stations and other establishments of Venice, Mestre, Cormons, Cividale, Udine, Perlacardin and Erwiso.

Three German seaplanes made a raid on the English east coast at 2 a. m. on the night of Mar 19-20. One of the aircraft was brought down off the Belgian coast. The seaplanes dropped thirty-seven bombs, killing one soldier and wounding two civilians.

German aeroplanes dropped about twenty shells in the region of Dunkirk, May 20, killing four persons and wounding fifteen. On the 21st another squadron dropped about a hundred bombs in the outskirts of Dunkirk. Two soldiers and a child were killed, and twenty persons were wounded. Allied aeroplanes pursued the enemy machines and succeeded in bringing down two at the moment they were about to enter their own lines. Immediately after the first bombardment, fifty-three French, British and Belgian aeroplanes flew over the German cantonments at Wywege and Ghistelles, on which 250 shells were dropped.

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An attack, May 21, on Port Said, the northernmost point on the Suez Canal, by two Turkish aeroplanes resulted in the death of two civilians and the injury of thirteen civilians and five soldiers.

Two aeroplanes dropped sixteen bombs on Cairo, May 21; two civilians were killed and thirteen injured severely and five soldiers wounded. The aeroplanes were driven off by anti-aircraft guns.

Eighteen civilians were killed and twenty, principally women and children, were wounded during a raid by Austrian aeroplanes on the afternoon of May 25 on the town of Bari, on the Adriatic coast. No damage was done by the bombs to any military buildings and but slight damage was done to houses.

The Turkish War Office issued the following statement May 26: "On the morning of May 24 two enemy aeroplanes intentionally hurled sixteen bombs on an inhabited quarter of Smyrna, killing three persons, injuring three women and a child and destroying houses."

See also
GREAT BRITAIN—AERIAL SERVICE

ASIA MINOR

During May the campaign in Asia Minor developed into one of the major operations of the war. Asia Minor, for the first time, was seriously threatened by the allied forces. Six Russian armies, of whose strength nothing was known, but which undoubtedly were formidable in Armenia, advanced toward the Mesopotamian plain and two of them threatened the Bagdad railway, the principal line of communication. Should they take the railroad both Mesopotamia and Armenia would be lost to the Turks.

Of these six armies, the first three were in Asia Minor, their respective objectives being Baiburt, Erzingan, and Diarbekr (all strongly fortified points), the last three in Persia, with Mosul and Bagdad as objectives. Besides the above there remained the British army, which attempted to relieve Kul-el-amara, and was held about 20 miles below that place and 100 below Bagdad.

Beginning at the north, the first or costal army, after the capture of Trebizond in Apr, advanced to Platana, some sixteen miles west of that place, May 11, but made no further progress.

The second Russian army, which took Erzerum in Feb, advanced very slowly. A portion of it engaged the Turks in the neighborhood of Baiburt (65 miles northwest of Erzerum), about half-way between Erzerum and Trebizond, while a much larger force advanced on Erzingan and captured Mamahatan, May 16. A majority of the Turkish forces and reinforcements were concentrated against the armies of the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, as the importance of the city was very great. The Turkish army at this point was said to be 100,000 strong.

Should the Russians reach Erzingan they would have crossed the mountainous district of Armenia. Erzingan stands on the western edge of a rich, well-watered plain through which runs the western Euphrates. It is an important city of about 15,000 inhabitants, important principally because it is a military headquarters, with huge barracks and military factories. The road to Erzingan leads to Sivas, Angora, and on to Constantinople.

The descent of the Russians westward toward Erzingan had thus far proved the most difficult of all the Russian lines of advance, because the melting snows delayed the descent from the high Armenian plateau into the valley of Asia Minor. To the southwest, however, where the season was further advanced, the descent was easier and the Turks south of Bitlis were driven from a series of fortified positions, hotly pursued by Cossacks. Thus, both the Turkish flanks—that is, the one along the Black Sea and that south of Bitlis—were bent back by the severity of the Russian assaults, while the Ottoman center before Erzingan remained slightly advanced.

The third army, seemingly of considerable size, approached Diarbekr, with the probable intention of taking Aleppo and reaching the Mediterranean, having crossed the Armenian Taurus mountain range by way of Mush and Bitlis. Diarbekr lies at the head of navigation of the Tigris and therefore was the most critical point of defense for the Turkish high command. It is the meeting place of several important routes and is more than twice the size of Erzingan. Should the Russians reach Diarbekr they would be able to get astride of the Bagdad railway in a few days' marches. A good road runs from Diarbekr to the neighborhood of Nesibin, on the Bagdad road. This railway is the main line of communication for the Turkish armies operating in Mesopotamia in the defense of Bagdad. The line, however, is not entirely completed, and judging from the latest reports available it has not been built further eastward than Ras-el-Ain, or perhaps to Amude. From that point there is a considerable stretch across the plain to Mosul, on the Tigris. From Mosul troops, munitions and supplies can be sent down the Tigris by rafts or by boat. At its eastern end the railway has been built up the Tigris for a short distance to Tekrit.

The fourth Russian army operating from Persia came down from the Lake Urmiah region, reached the Mesopotamian plain at Rowanduza, 75 miles directly east of Mosul, May 14, the town of Rivandoza on the following day, and advanced on Mosul, through which ran the main line of communications of the Turkish Bagdad army.

The last official mention made of the Lake Urmiah army was weeks before, when it was reported as occupying the vicinity of that lake. The May 14 report revealed the fact that this army, unnoticed, so far as the press was concerned, had fought its way to a point eighty-five miles from Lake Urmiah.

Mosul is on the Tigris, opposite the ancient city of Nineveh, about 220 miles above Bagdad. It is the meeting point of caravan roads from Aleppo, Diarbekr, Bitlis, north and west Persia and Bagdad.

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The fifth Russian army, which captured Kermanshah, Feb 26, and Kirina, Mar 12, captured Kasr-i-Shirin, just over the Persian border, some 100 miles northeast of Bagdad, May 10, and advanced on Khanikin, a strongly fortified position guarding the route through the mountains to the Mesopotamian plain. The Russians, after being held for some time, scored a success against the Turks defending the mountain paths between Karind and Hanikin, and occupied Serinal-Kerind. At the battle of Serinal-Kerind, the Turks made almost superhuman efforts to prevent the Russian occupation of this fortification. The entire garrison died fighting, but without accomplishing its purpose, since, after only a short delay, the Russian forces swept onward toward Khanikin.

The hasty retreat of the Turks in this quarter seemed to imply that the forces defending Khanikin had been greatly overestimated. It was apparent that they had as yet been unable to transfer the force released by the surrender of Kut-el-Amara to assist their hard-pressed army north of Bagdad. The Russian advance upon Khanikin, therefore, very seriously threatened the whole rear of the Turkish Bagdad army, confronting that army with the possibility of being entirely cut off from the city of Bagdad and the force operating to the southward against the British.

The existence of a sixth Russian army was revealed, May 20, by reports of the capture of the city of Sakiz and an advance on the village of Ban. Sakiz lies nearly midway between the armies operating against Mosul on the north and by way of the Khanikin Pass on the south, toward Bagdad. On the 25th the sixth army was reported to have reached Suleimanie, 30 miles from the Persian border.

No news of importance came from the British forces until May 21, when, without preliminary announcements and apparently quite unexpectedly, a force of Russian cavalry, "after a bold and adventurous ride," formed a junction with the British General Gorringe on the right bank of the Tigris in the region of Kut-el-Amara. The Russian cavalry band set out from Kermanshah along the difficult mountain roads paralleling the western border of the Persian province of Luristan, succeeded in crossing the Mesopotamian frontier and joined the British south of Kut-el-Amara.

A despatch received from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Percy Lake, commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia, May 22, showed that the forces of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Gorringe, operating on the south bank of the Tigris, had now virtually reached Kut-el-Amara, this region then being clear of Turks up to the junction of the Shatt-el-Hai River with the Tigris at Kut. On the north bank of the Tigris to the east of Kut-el-Amara, however, the Turks still occupied Sannayyat.

A dispatch made public, May 10, from the British "eye-witness" with the Mesopotamia forces gave a description of General Townshend's holding out against the Turks at Kut-el-Amara while on the verge of starvation. The men subsisted during the last fortnight on four ounces of flour daily and a ration of horseflesh. One of the chief difficulties was the fact that the civil population remained in Kut-el-Amara. The few who tried to leave were shot by the Turks, who made it clear that they would execute any persons who tried to escape. Thus the garrison was burdened with 6000 additional mouths to feed.

Gen. Townshend and his staff, who surrendered at Kut-el-Amara, were sent to an island in the sea of Marmora.

British aeroplanes dropped 18,000 pounds of food, in addition to mail and military and other stores in Kut-el-Amara between Apr 11 and 29, in an effort to relieve the garrison.

During the whole siege, according to Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for the War, only one British aeroplane was brought down by the Turks. The pilot was killed and the observer wounded. The Turks reported that a number of aeroplanes which attempted to drop food supplies were shot down.

BALKAN FRONT

During May, Italian hydroplanes bombarded Durazzo, while Avlona, which had been fortified by the Italians, was attacked by Austrian aeroplanes.

A Bulgarian invasion of Greece, unresisted, was the most important operation of the month. The force employed was estimated at 25,000 men. The Bulgarian advance began with the occupation of Fort Rupel and the earthworks around it. They also took possession of Fort Dragotin, and patrols were occupying Demir-Hissar station beside the destroyed railway bridge as well as points in the surrounding neighborhood by May 28. All the Greek covering forces were reported to have been withdrawn, but a report of the 30th said that the Greeks were fortifying the Demir-Hissar section with great haste. The regions which King Constantine's government surrendered without a blow were the very regions rescued from the Bulgars in 1913 by the help of the Serbs and at heavy cost in Greek casualties.

EGYPTIAN OPERATIONS

A small rising, under the Sultan of Darfur, developed during May, but was quickly put down. Operations against the Senussi continued during the month.

A successful enterprise against the tribesmen at Bayoud and Mageibra was carried out by a column of Australian and New Zealand mounted troops, May 16. The camp at Bayoud was destroyed and the tribesmen put to flight.

The bombardment by English warships and aircraft of the town of El Arish, seventy-five miles east of Quatia, near the Palestine border, "on the Turkish line of communications from Syria to Egypt," was reported May 17. Recording destruction of the fort at El Arish, the statement indicated that the town was a fortified base, evidently for a large force operating against Egypt. Added significance was contained in the announcement that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bryan Mahon had assumed command on the western frontier of Egypt, and Lieut.-

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Gen. Milne had been placed in command of the British troops at Salonika.

The Darfur uprising against the British in the Sudan occurred early in the month. Ali Dinar, the Sultan of Darfur, proclaimed a holy war against the British forces in northern Sudan, and planned to co-operate with the Senussi tribesmen.

The attitude of Ali Dinar for some time had been unsatisfactory and truculent. Darfur, although a part of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and paying tribute to the Sudan government, had been left, so far as local affairs were concerned, almost entirely under the rule of the Sultan. Early in Feb he concentrated a force on the Kordofan frontier at Jebel-el-Hella. A mixed force of all arms under Col. Kelly was assembled at El-Nahud, and at the end of Mar occupied Um-Shangah and Jebel-el-Hella. Subsequently it moved forward to Abiat, where preparations were made for an advance on El-Fasher, Ali Dinar's capital. Col. Kelly's force defeated the enemy and occupied El Fasher on May 23. The main action occurred near the village of Beringia, 12 miles north of the capital, where the enemy to the number of between 2000 and 3000 held an intrenched position. The camel corps successfully induced them to leave the position. They then attacked the British troops with the utmost rapidity and desperation. The attack was met by a withering fire and few penetrated within ten yards of the British lines. A counter attack totally defeated the enemy, whose minimum losses were estimated at a thousand men.

Ali Dinar fled with a small following of some 300 men early on May 23. British casualties were 5 killed and 23 wounded. Most of the Sultan's troops were either killed or surrendered.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

At the end of the three-months' offensive at Verdun 150 square miles of territory and some 30 villages had been won by the Germans, their lines had been shortened from 40 to 30 miles and pushed forward an average distance of three miles. Early May saw the culmination of a French offensive. During the latter part of the month the French bent their energies into a soldierly defense. Almost every German attack of Apr and May was directed against either Le Mort Homme or Hill 304, both keys to the French line in the Verdun region.

The French offensive, assumed at the end of Apr, was felt at three places: near Vaux, in the Caillet Wood, and north of Le Mort Homme. These assaults resulted in the capture of 1000 yards of German trenches and several hundred prisoners, but the German assaults were resumed May 4. In one week seven assaults were aimed at Hill 304 at two different points. The French trenches and underground shelters were finally destroyed by shells, and were then captured with the aid of gas. During the week 1500 French prisoners were taken, according to German reports. Near the end of the month, in a final effort to beat down the French resistance, the Germans launched a new attack in a new quarter. This time, it came down close to the Meuse, along the western edge of the valley, the first blow being struck at Cumières, and through the woods of Les Caurette. This was from the first a success, and the town of Cumières, with a small section of the western valley of the Meuse immediately to the south, fell into German hands. It was the first real advance they had been able to make since Apr 9.

The French saw their danger at once and, counterattacking strongly, retook all of the village except the extreme northern edge. A furious German attack was delivered on the 30th. Prefacing their infantry charge with a violet artillery preparation, the Germans three separate times attempted to debouch from Crow Woods and drive between Cumières and Le Mort Homme. The first two efforts were smothered by the French artillery, and the infantry was broken up before it could get under way. The third time the Germans succeeded in reaching the French first line trenches and in taking them over a front of some 300 yards.

The next day the attack was continued, a new division, not before seen in the Verdun fighting, making its appearance. These fresh troops at once showed the effect of their presence. Fighting of the most violent character between Le Mort Homme and Cumières marked their advent, and the French were forced back about a hundred yards to a line just south of the road between Béthincourt and Cumières.

The Germans showed some activity in the Vaux region during May. In four successive attacks, between Haudremont Wood and Fort Douaumont, 500 meters of French first line trenches were taken. Fort Douaumont was taken by the French May 23 and retaken by the Germans May 25. Later progress was made by the Germans into the Caillette Woods, south of this point.

Lieut.-General Sir James Wolfe Murray, formerly in command of the Imperial troops in South Africa, was appointed General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Sixth British Army, May 14, Vice-Gen. Sir Leslie Rundel. resigned. Gen. Rundel, at the time governor of Malta, was appointed to the post, May 6, 1915.

According to an official announcement made in the House of Commons, May 10, British troops then held a front of 90 miles in France and Belgium. The Belgian line was taken up by the British at a point near Merckem, southeast of Dixmude. The 25 miles sector held by the British in Belgium extended to Loos and included the Ypres salient. In France the line extended from Loos south 65 miles to Lassigny, 25 miles northwest of Soissons. This line included the Lille sector, the Hulluch region and the region to the north of the Somme. In the early days of the war the British held only 17 miles of the Franco-Belgian front.

In a review of operations of the British

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Army on the Continent since he took over the command, Dec 19. Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, May 29, mentioned the arrival of South African troops on the line (the first time it had been known that South African troops were in France).

ITALIAN FRONT

Reports of a large concentration of Austrian troops in the Tyrol, current in Rome at the end of Apr, were confirmed, May 15, when a vigorous offensive was begun on a twenty-three mile front, stretching northeast from a point three miles south of Rovereto. Italian trenches on Armentara Ridge, in the southern Sugana Valley, on Folgaria Plateau, and south of Rovereto were taken. The next day's gains brought the Austrians close to the Italian frontier, and offset the slow gains the Italians had made during many months. Six thousand two hundred prisoners were taken in the two days.

Other Austrian gains were made east of Monfalcone and west of San Martino. Rome admitted, May 19, the evacuation of Zegnatorta (in the Lagarina Valley, south of Trent), and also the line from Monte Maggio to Sagliodaspio. The next day the Italians abandoned the Santo Ridge, southeast of Rovereto. The Lavarone Plateau was claimed by the Austrians May 22. A resumption of the Austrian offensive in the Posina zone and along the upper Astico, in the southern Tyrol, was admitted in Rome May 30. The Austrians were still pushing their advance in the Asiago and Arsiero region toward the Vicenza plain and the railroads supplying the Italian armies on the Isonzo. In the official statement, issued in Vienna, May 31, the Austrian War Office announced the capture of Gallio, northeast of Asiago, and heights to the north of the town. Monte Baldo and Monte Fiara had been occupied.

The total number of Italians captured since the beginning of the May drive was given by the Austrian authorities as 30,388.

The Italian War Office in a detailed statement of the results of the operations covering two months, reported, May 15, the capture of 2100 prisoners, two field guns and 17 machine guns; the bringing down of 13 air machines and the destruction of five hydroplanes in air raids on Trieste. The statement declared the Italian offensive was prompted by the German attack on Verdun, the purpose being to make it impossible for the Austrians to send guns and reserves to France from the Italian front.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

A list of the naval losses of the belligerents to date will be found in the *Boston Weekly Transcript* for May 3.

A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced, May 9, that the fleet would be redistributed to prevent East Coast raids. Important naval forces were to be brought southward, and submarines and monitors were to be used for coast defense.

Germany, in a note presented to Sec. Lansing by Count von Bernstorff, May 16, warned neutral governments that merchant ships flying neutral flags must obey the provisions of international law in regard to their conduct when stopped by a German submarine, and that they incur danger should they turn their ships in the direction of a submarine. The communication was dated May 12. Sec. Lansing said that the note was occasioned by no action of the United States, and it was indicated that the State Department would take no formal step to comply with the request of the Imperial Government other than to give out the note itself for publication. It was understood that the communication, which called for no reply from the United States, also was sent to other neutral maritime nations.

See also
"APPAM" CASE
"CHINA" CASE
"PORTUGAL," DESTRUCTION OF THE

—Merchantmen captured

One hundred and ninety-five neutral ships, loaded with goods from Scandinavian countries for the United Kingdom, had been captured by the Germans and taken into German ports since Oct, 1914, Thomas J. Macnamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, told a questioner in the House of Commons May 31.

—Merchantmen destroyed

Earl Curzon, Lord Privy Seal, announced in the House of Lords, May 3, that a total of 450 enemy ships had been detained, seized or captured by the Allies in all parts of the world since the beginning of the war. He added that the British merchant ships lost through war operations were exactly balanced in number and tonnage by the new ships added to the register during the war.

Thirty-seven unarmed British merchantmen and 22 neutral vessels were torpedoed without warning between May 7, 1915, and May 7, 1916, Thomas J. Macnamara, Financial Sec. to the Admiralty, said in the House of Commons May 11.

A German official announcement issued, May 14, said that during Apr 96 hostile merchantmen of 225,000 tons had been sunk by German and Austro-Hungarian submarines or mines.

The Austrian government, May 16, sent to all allied and neutral nations a note enumerating alleged illegal attacks by submarines belonging to the Entente Powers against peaceable shipping, including the torpedoing of the hospital ship *Electra* and destruction of the steamer *Dubrovnik*, which was termed in the note a "barbaric attempt."

During the month of Feb, according to statistics from the *Bureau Veritas* made public May 22, 47 ships of a total tonnage of 105,232 were lost. The loss of 26 ships of a total tonnage of 56,345 was due to submarines, two ships of 1131 tonnage to submarines or mines

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nine ships of 16,165 tonnage to auxiliary cruisers and one of 957 tons to a Zeppelin. England was the greatest loser, 27 of her ships of a total tonnage of 58,000 having been destroyed. Other nations lost ships as follows: France, seven, of 25,000 tonnage; Belgium, four, of 6710 tonnage; Russia, two, of 4108 tonnage, and neutrals, seven, of 10,000 tonnage.

Official figures published by the British Embassy and made public May 31, showed that up to the end of Apr neutral nations had lost 121 ships sunk by submarines. The name of only one American ship, the *Leelanaw*, sunk July 25, 1915, appeared in the list. Norway lost 62 ships; Denmark, 22; Sweden, 20; Holland, 7; Greece, 5, and Spain, 4 ships.

See also
"CYMRIC," DESTRUCTION OF THE
GREAT BRITAIN—PRIZE COURTS
"LUSITANIA" CASE
"RIO BRANCO," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"SUSSEX" CASE
"TUBANTIA," DESTRUCTION OF THE

RUSSIAN FRONT

During May the Russian was comparatively inactive, all operations being local and of minor importance.

According to a communication of May 3, on the right wing of the Riga sector a German attempt to assume the offensive before Ragasem was repulsed. The enemy continued to maintain an energetic artillery fire on the Uskull bridgehead, certain sectors of the Dvinsk positions and the terrain between Lake Narocz and Lake Vischnevskoye. A report of May 10 stated that on the western (Russian) front, north of the small town of Smorgen, a body of Germans, after a heavy gun and rifle fire in the vicinity of the village of Peraplisnka, began to mass before the Russian wire entanglements, but met with an artillery fire which forced them to retire. During the night of the 7th the Germans exploded a mine in the vicinity of the village of Novo Selki (southwest of Czartorysk), at the town of Krevo, and under cover of their fire began an assault with the object of taking the crater. The attack was repulsed. Southwest of Pinsk artillery heavily bombarded the sector of the Russian positions west of the Village Plestchice. Near Czartorysk an hostile aeroplane was captured with the aviator and observer.

UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH

See also
"APPAM" CASE
"CHINA" CASE
EUROPEAN WAR—MAIL SEIZURES
"LUSITANIA" CASE
"SUSSEX" CASE

—Pro-German activities

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, called at the State Department, May 18, to inform Mr. Lansing, Sec. of State, that he had issued instructions to all German consuls to admonish all German subjects in this country to abide by the laws of the United States, the action being taken under direct orders from the Berlin Foreign Office. The Ambassador's action was unexpected, as the United States had made no representations to Berlin recently which could have called forth this warning.

See also
FAY, ROBERT, CASE
LINCOLN, IGNATIUS TIMOTHY TREBICH
OIL SMUGGLING CONSPIRACY
SWIERZ DYNAMITING CONSPIRACY
VON DER GOLTZ, HORST
VON RINTELEN, FRANZ

EXPLOSIONS

At least 14 men were killed and about 30 injured, May 15, in an explosion at the Repauno plant of the du Pont Powder Company near Gibbstown, Pa.

FAY, Robert, case

The jury which for 10 days heard testimony at New York at the trial of Robert Fay, Walter Scholz and Paul Daeche, charged with conspiracy to destroy munitions shops through bomb contrivances, returned a verdict of guilty, May 5, against all of the defendants. The jury deliberated on the case for five hours, and in reaching a verdict asked for clemency in behalf of Daeche, who, according to his own statements and those of Fay and Scholz, was an employee of Fay and knew little of the details of the "fire bomb" plots. Fay was sentenced, May 9, to serve eight years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., Scholz to serve four years, and Daeche to serve two.

All three men secured a stay, pending an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Scholz and Fay, however, renounced their appeals and began serving their sentences. It was announced, May 12, that the trials of Max Breitung, Dr. Herbert Kienzle and Englebert Bronkhorst, would not take place until the fall.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

See
ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION
RUBLEE, GEORGE

FINANCE

See subhead FINANCE *under names of countries*

FINE ARTS

—Chabrieres-Arles collection

That the famous Chabrieres-Arles collection of renaissance furniture and objects of art had been purchased by Duveen Bros. was made known, May 1. The price was assumed to be in excess of $1,000,000. The collection, which comprises some 250 pieces, is particularly celebrated for the French and Italian renaissance pieces of furniture, made during the sixteenth century, and which are considered unmatchable now anywhere. There are a few pictures in the collection of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; also a collection of arms, including a group of wonderfully engraved swords; a number of watches and clocks,

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many of them from the Spitzer collection; some small bronzes, Italian and Hispano-Moresque faience, reliquaries, ivories and medals. The Duveen brothers acquired all the collection with the exception of a small bronze equestrian, "Cavalier with a Cap," of great rarity, which the family presented to the Louvre.

FIRES

United States and Canada

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during Apr, as compiled from the records of *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, aggregated $12,681,050. This compares very favorably with the Mar record, when the losses were $38,680,250, and was also a reduction from the figures of Apr, 1915, which were $18,180,350. The losses for the first four months of 1916 were, however, still excessive, totaling $97,555,420, as compared with $70,108,600 in 1915 and $88,162,450 in 1914. There were some 191 fires during Apr, 1916, each causing a loss of $10,000 or over.

The large fires of May included the following: buildings in the business section of Raleigh, N. C., May 2, estimated loss, $200,000; plant of the Montana Sash and Door Co., Billings, Mont., May 8, loss $200,000; Alger-Smith Lumber Co. plant, Duluth, Minn., May 8, loss $600,000; buildings in the business district, Aberdeen, S. D., May 10, loss $350,000; buildings in the business district, Ellendale, N. D., May 10, loss $200,000; plant of the Laurel River Lumber Co., Jenningstown, W. Va., May 11, loss $125,000; the Thompson Hotel at Kane, Pa., May 14, loss $200,000; plant of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., Gibbstown, N. J., May 15, loss $250,000; a 30,000-barrel tank of gasolene at the plant of the Union Petroleum Co., Westwego, La., May 17, estimated loss, $500,000; the Grangers' Union Department Store, Hollister, Cal., May 17, loss $200,000; the building of the Universal Film Co., Detroit, Mich., May 18, estimated loss, $200,000; the fertilizer plant of Thomas F. White, at Barren Island, N. Y., May 19, loss $300,000; the plant of the Louisville Cooperage Co., at Louisville, Ky., May 20, loss $200,000; the Tungsten Mining plant of the American Equipment Co., at Long Hill, Ct., May 21, loss $250,000; a business block in Philadelphia, Pa., May 22, loss $200,000; the plants of the New England Fish Co., and the Alberta-Pacific Grain Elevators at Vancouver, B. C., May 29, estimated loss, $600,000.

See also
CANADA—PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS FIRE

FIRST AMERICAN CONGRESS FOR THE CHILD

See
AMERICAN CONGRESS FOR THE CHILD, FIRST

FLOODS

See
STORMS

FOSSILS

G. Allen Hancock gave to the City of Los Angeles, Cal., May 21, thirty-two acres of La Brea ranch, the section in which excavations had been made for the past three years, provided the land be improved and a museum established. This was agreed to by the supervisors. The La Brea beds are ancient deposits of asphalt in which thousands of now extinct animals were mired fast and eventually buried. They have produced thousands of perfect skeletons. In one small space 16 imperial elephant skeletons were found. Many complete specimens of hitherto unknown species were here unearthed, making the find one of the richest ever known to paleontological science.

FRANCE

A fourth contingent of Russian soldiers arrived at Marseilles, May 4, and was received with notable military and popular receptions. The troops proceeded to the camp at Mirabeau.

It was repeatedly asserted in Germany since the first Russian contingent was landed at Marseilles that the troops sent by Russia to France were really not Russians, but remnants of the Serbian army reorganized and newly equipped at Corfu.

President Poincaré, in an address at Nancy, May 14, responding to Germany's' declaration regarding peace contained in the German reply to the American note, said:

"Neither directly nor indirectly have our enemies offered us peace. But we do not want them to offer it to us; we want them to ask it of us. We do not want to submit to their conditions; we want to impose ours on them. We do not want a peace which would leave Imperial Germany with the power to recommence the war and keep Europe eternally menaced. We want peace which receives from restored rights serious guarantees of equilibrium and stability. So long as that peace is not assured to us; so long as our enemies will not recognize themselves as vanquished we will not cease to fight."

Premier Briand in an address delivered in Paris, May 22, to the Russian officials and members of the Duma visiting France declared that France and Russia became allies only to prevent a European war and maintain peace. The Premier said that peace would come after a decisive victory and would insure against another world war. He spoke of the valiant defence of the French troops at Verdun and predicted final victory for the Allies. The speech was regarded as a final and definite answer to Germany's peace suggestions which had been communicated officially and semi-officially to the United States.

See also
RHONE CANAL

—Army

Gen. Henri Philippe Petain was relieved of the command of the French forces at Verdun, it was announced, May 7, and was succeeded by Gen. Robert George Nivelle. Gen. Petain was promoted to commandant in chief of the group of armies in the sector between Soissons and Verdun.

See also
GALLIENI, GEN. JOSEPH SIMEON
ROQUES, GEN. PIERRE AUGUSTE

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—Embargo

In accordance with a recent law, the government, May 15, prohibited the importation of a long list of articles, among which were: Automobile chassis, with or without motor or body; automobile coach work and other automobile parts, parts of photographic apparatus, fresh and preserved fruits, perfumery and soap or other perfumed articles, porcelain, glass, crystal ware, crockery, cotton hosiery, gloves, undressed skins, imitation jewelry, and musical instruments. A list of the prohibited articles covered two pages in the official journal.

—Finance

Finance Minister Ribot presented to the Chamber of Deputies on its reassembling, May 18, a measure covering the credits for the third quarter of the year. The credits aggregated 8,310,000,000 francs ($1,662,000,000). The Finance Minister accompanied the measure with a statement showing a satisfactory condition of the treasury and of the Bank of France. M. Ribot called attention to the necessity of providing before the end of the war for interest charges. He proposed increases in direct and indirect taxes that would increase the revenue 900,000,000 francs annually on alcohol, wine, beer, cider, sugar and tobacco. The law submitted by M. Ribot would double the tax on horses, carriages, automobiles, billiard tables, clubs, hunting preserves and mines. It would tax house dogs ten francs each and hunting dogs five francs each.

FURNITURE

See
FINE ARTS—CHABRIERES-ARLES COLLECTION

GALLIENI, Gen. Joseph Simeon

Gen. Joseph S. Gallieni, former French Minister of War, died at Versailles, May 27.

Joseph Gallieni, "the savior of Paris," was 67 years of age on Apr 24. When the war began he already had a distinguished career behind him and was then a most prominent member of the Superior Council of War and President of the Consultative Committee of Colonial Defense. As a lieutenant fresh from the military school of St. Cyr he had fought in the Franco-Prussian war. Later he had commanded troops in the Sudan, Indo-China, and Madagascar.

His greatest achievement had been his administration in Madagascar as Governor General from 1896 to 1905, where he put down several formidable native revolts and, on his retirement, gave France a valuable tranquilized colony of 228,000 square miles and a population of 3,000,000. He had also turned his foreign sojourns into "copy" and was the author of several books on colonial exploration and administration; he was a member of French as well as of foreign scientific societies.

He acquired his title as the "savior of Paris," Sept 5, 1914. On that day General Maunoury, who commanded the French left north of Paris, sent word to Gallieni that his positions were in jeopardy, and Gallieni, collecting every available motor car in Paris, rushed the 80,000 reserved troops to his relief. A fierce attack was made upon von Kluck's flank at Ourcq, and the French front in the southeast, feeling the pressure of the Germans weakening, not only "stiffened," but rolled the Germans back to the Marne, where the battle was fought which turned their retreat into a rout.

During the first fourteen months of the war Gallieni, as the military governor of Paris, performed a gigantic work. Not only did he reconstruct the fortifications, and defend the city from aviation attacks, but as the city became the great clearing house for wounded, troops and supplies, it became his duty to facilitate all these movements.

When the French Cabinet was reconstructed Nov, 1915, he became minister of war, succeeding M. Millerand, and in Feb., 1916, he took over the direction of the Department of Aviation, but shortly afterward he was taken ill and was compelled to resign on Mar 16.

GAMES, SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS

See
AERONAUTICS—RECORDS
HORSE RACING
JUMPING

GARDNER, William A.

William A. Gardner, president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, died May 11, aged 57 years.

GASOLENE

See
PETROLEUM

GERMANY

Dr. Clemens Delbrueck, Minister of the Interior and Vice-Chancellor, resigned May 13. Dr. Delbrueck succeeded Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Chancellor, as Minister of the Interior in July, 1914. Attacks upon him had been printed in German papers recently on account of the food situation, which was under the supervision of his department.

Dr. Delbrueck was succeeded by Dr. Karl Helfferich, who received the added honor of Deputyship in the office of the Imperial Chancellor. Count von Roedern, formerly Sec. of State and Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, succeeded Dr. Helfferich as Secretary of the Imperial Treasury.

—Food and commodity prices and supply

The creation of a food dictatorship with sweeping powers was announced May 23. The announcement stated that adequate nourishment of the population was fully insured and that the action was due to scarcity of meats and the poor crops of 1915. Herr von Tortilowitz von Batocki was appointed chairman of the Food Regulation Board.

—Peace riots

Serious trouble was reported to have occurred in Berlin and elsewhere in Germany on May Day. Vast crowds, composed for the most part of women and laboring classes, clamored for peace. The crowds were dispersed by the police and many persons were reported to have been killed or wounded.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, and eight other persons were arrested on May 1 in connection with a May Day peace demonstration in Berlin. It was stated that

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Liebknecht was arrested while addressing a peace demonstration and that it was a violation of the military regulations for him to wear the civilian clothes in which he was arrested, as he is a soldier. A Berlin Socialist introduced a resolution in the Reichstag, May 3, requesting Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg to release Liebknecht from arrest and to suspend proceedings against him until after the adjournment of the Reichstag.

The business committee of the Reichstag declined unanimously, with the exception of two Socialist votes, to consider the resolution. Herr von Payer, the reporter of the committee, read official documents in which Dr. Liebknecht admitted participation in a peace demonstration, but denied that he was guilty of treason. A majority of the committee supported Herr von Payer in the opinion that Dr. Liebknecht had forfeited parliamentary immunity.

The Reichstag, May 11, by a vote of 229 to 111, ratified the decision of the committee.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

See

ANDERSON, MRS ELIZABETH MILBANK
ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, CHICAGO
GILLENDER, JESSIE
HARKNESS, CHARLES WILLIAM
JAMES, MRS. ELLEN STEBBINS CURTIS
LATHROP, BRYAN
STEVENS, MRS. ELLEN CORBETT
UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
VANDERBILT, MRS. ALFRED G.
WILLIAMS, HOBART
WIMPFHEIMER, CHARLES A.

GILLENDER, Jessie

The will of Miss Jessie Gillender, filed in New York, May 4, left almost her entire estate, valued at about $750,000, to public institutions, the principal beneficiary being the Missionary Society of St. Paul, the Apostle, which received the residuary estate amounting to about $300,000. The society also received a bequest of $25,000 to create the Arthur Gillender Fund in memory of Arthur Gillender, the father of the testatrix. Johns Hopkins University and the Charity Organization Society received $100,000 each.

GOERGEI, Gen. Arthur

General Arthur Goergei, Commander in Chief of the Hungarian Army during the war of liberation, died at Budapest, Hungary, May 21, aged 98 years.

General Goergei came of a Saxon noble family, and on the outbreak of the revolutionary war of 1848 he offered his sword to the Hungarian Government, receiving a commission as captain. He won a number of successes against the Austrians and was made commander in chief. He was deposed temporarily on account of ordering a retreat against the advice of Kossuth, but subsequently was reinstated. On Kossuth's resignation as dictator, when Russia intervened on the side of Austria, Goergei became dictator, and eventually surrendered to the Russians. After being released he retired from public life and for many years had been living in retreat. He was also prominent as a chemist.

GOETHALS, Major-General George Washington

See

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

GOULD, Anna

See

CASTELLANE, COUNT BONI DE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Correspondence laid before the Canadian Parliament May 3 showed that a demand was made by the Grand Trunk Railway that the Canadian government take over the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast, which was built with the backing of the Canadian government and the Grand Trunk Railway Company. This system was a project of C. M. Hayes to rival the Canadian Pacific. The idea was developed to a trans-continental system, the Canadian government building from the Atlantic to Winnipeg a line to be leased to the Grand Trunk Pacific, which was to build from Winnipeg to the Pacific. The rails were laid down across the continent. The company declined to take over the eastern section and the correspondence showed that on Dec 10 it asked the government to take over the western section as well. The Canadian government declined to take the system and relieve the Grand Trunk of its obligations. Instead it provided a loan of $8,000,000 to pay the interest on the bonded obligations and ordered an investigation into the affairs of the company. In a letter Chairman Smithers disclosed the fact that Premier Borden offered on behalf of the Canadian government to "advance by way of loan sufficient money to supply any deficiency in the amount required to meet the fixed charges of the Grand Trunk Pacific for a period of, say, five years." Chairman Smithers declined to enter into any arrangement which would involve the Grand Trunk in "the accumulation of further liabilities."

GRANITE CUTTERS' UNION

A twenty-five-year-fight for a national eight-hour-day was won by the Granite Cutters' International Association, according to an announcement made by James Duncan, its president, May 30. A minimum wage of $4 and a four-hour day on Saturday were gained.

GREAT BRITAIN

See also

PROHIBITION—GREAT BRITAIN
STRIKES—GREAT BRITAIN

—Aerial service

During debate in Commons, May 17, on aerial service Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Sec. for War, announced that the government had decided to constitute an aerial board to advise the Admiralty and the War Office in regard to air services and designs of machines. Earl Curzon had accepted the presidency of the board, of which Lord Sydenham was to be a member, and Major Baird would represent the board in the House

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of Commons. The other members would be army and navy officers. Mr. Tennant said that Great Britain had two types of aeroplanes faster than any possessed by Germany and two other types as fast as the Fokker. It was far from true to say Germany had the supremacy of the air, he continued. On the contrary, England had a large measure of supremacy, and in a great majority of combats her airmen were the winners.

Lord Beresford, who had recently made strong allegations in the House of Lords against the efficiency of the British air service, appeared May 18 before a committee appointed to inquire into charges made by himself and others, and retracted his statements. He declared that at the time he made these assertions he considered them accurate, but on further investigation he found they were incorrect.

—Army

Sir George Cave, the solicitor-general, announced in the House of Commons, May 9, that all married Englishmen between the ages of 18 and 41 whose residence was usually in England must return from the United States or wherever they might be living to serve in the army. The order called on the Englishmen to return within thirty days or as soon afterward as the exigencies of travel would permit.

The action was in accordance with the military service act passed about four months before. At first only the unmarried men were instructed to return.

—Blockade minister

Announcement was made May 17 that the finance section of the Foreign Office was being incorporated into a new department, the Foreign Trade Department, formed to deal with financial matters connected with the blockade.

—Compulsory military service

Many "conscientious objectors," whose objections to military service had been overruled by the military tribunals, were court-martialed in May on charges of refusing to obey military orders. Several were sentenced to two years at hard labor, and others were fined the maximum penalty, $500 and costs.

Premier Asquith announced in the House, May 2, that a bill providing for immediate and general compulsory military service would be introduced on the following day.

Mr. Asquith said in speaking of the military situation that there were then 5,000,000 men in the army and navy, while the total forces in both services in time of peace were about 600,000. At the beginning of the war, he continued, the army consisted of 26 divisions, and at the time of speaking it amounted to 83 divisions, including the contributions of the dominions and the naval division, but excluding India.

The government's military bill for immediate general compulsion passed its first reading in the House of Commons, May 3. Its passage was loudly cheered.

This bill, which was to become effective a month after its passage, authorized the government to call to the colors all males eligible for service. It provided, however, for the establishment of an army reserve for industrial work. To this reserve the government might assign as many men as industrial conditions demanded. All men, whether married or single, between the ages of 18 and 41 were eligible.

The House passed the second reading of the bill. A motion by Richard D. Holt, Radical, to reject the bill was previously defeated, 328 to 36. Speaking on the motion to reject the bill, David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, said that he would rather be driven out of the Liberal party, even out of political life altogether, than have upon his conscience the responsibility of refusing the demands of the military authorities for men, which might make all the difference between defeat and victory. He declared: "Until Russia has completed her equipment so as to employ her immense reserves of men it is essential that France and Great Britain put every available man in the field."

An amendment to the bill making conscription apply in Ireland was defeated without division in the House of Commons, May 9. The bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons, May 16, by a vote of 250 to 35, and was signed by the king on the 25th. At the same time the king issued to the people a message in which he made public for the first time the exact figures (5,041,000 men) of British enlistment since the beginning of the war.

—Finance

The House of Commons unanimously, May 23, passed a vote of credit for £300,000,000 ($1,500,000,000), making the total since the war began about $11,910,000,000. In proposing the vote of credit Premier Asquith laid before the House of Commons an account in some detail of the government's recent financial operations. He took up the period between Apr 1 and May 20, stating that the actual outlay during those 50 days was £241,000,000. Expenditures for the army, navy and for munitions in that time accounted for £149,000,000, loans to Allies and dominions for £74,500,000, and outlay for food supplies, railways and miscellaneous items, £17,500,000. Eliminating the payments to the Bank of England in respect of advances abroad, for which allowances had been made in the previous votes, the daily average expenditure had been reduced to £4,600,000. There had been no increase, but a slight decrease in expenditures for the fighting forces. The total outlay was somewhat larger, mainly on account of loans to Allies and dominions. The average expenditure for the army and navy and for munitions, Mr. Asquith continued, was just under £3,000,000 daily. The Premier added he could hold out no hope of any appreciable reduction in expenditures and estimated that the £300,000,000 asked would last until the middle of the first week of August.

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—Foreign Trade Department

See
GREAT BRITAIN—BLOCKADE MINISTER

—Prize courts

The record of the prize court during the past 20 months is outlined in a statement issued by the Press Association, May 1, in London, showing that the tonnage of enemy vessels requisitioned had been 141,198. Some of these enemy ships had been condemned while others had been detained until after the close of the war. Through the sale of vessels and cargoes, a sum of £6,850,000 had been realized. The statement says:

"No fewer than 84 captured enemy vessels have already been condemned as prizes, and of these 42 have been sold, and 42 requisitioned. The total tonnage of the vessels sold has been 54,772, and of the ships requisitioned 56,162. The number of enemy vessels captured and ordered to be detained until after the war has been 73, with a total tonnage of 85,036. All of these have been requisitioned. The totals of ships dealt with under these headings, therefore, have been:

	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
Condemned	84	110,914
Detained	73	85,036
	157	195,950
Requisitioned	115	141,198
	42	54,752

As regards the proceeds of the sales which have taken place, it is understood that the results have been approximately as under:

Proceeds of condemned vessels and interest	£334,805
Expenses of sale	5,308
	£329,497
Total proceeds of sale of ships and cargoes	£6,850,000

GREECE

By a large majority, former Premier Venizelos was elected, May 8, to the Chamber of Deputies as Representative of Mytilene. Great enthusiasm was displayed in many parts of Greece over the victory of the former Premier.

The British Foreign Office announced, May 15, that the outstanding differences between Greece and the Entente Powers regarding the use of the Peloponesian Railway for the transportation of troops, had been settled amicably, with the result that there would be no violation of the neutrality of Greece.

See also
EUROPEAN WAR—BALKAN FRONT

HAITI

The Haitian cabinet resigned May 5. Parliament at Port au Prince, Haiti, entered a protest with the American government and Congress against what it declared to be a violation of the rights of the legislative branch of the government. President Dartiguenave of Haiti and his cabinet had been in controversy with the Haitian Parliament over the course to be taken with regard to the framing of a new constitution to conform with the treaty between Haiti and the United States. The president and the cabinet, according to a dispatch, Apr 29, threatened to resign if the deputies and senators declined to abide by the presidential decree dissolving the Senate and persisted in continuing to assume legislative powers instead of meeting merely as a body designated to frame the new constitution. Rear-Admiral Caperton, commanding the American forces in Haiti, took a definite stand in support of President Dartiguenave when the legislators refused to accept his dissolution decree which the admiral held to be valid, a later dispatch declared. The following new Cabinet Ministers were named May 10: Minister of Finance, M. Herraux; Minister of Interior, M. Vieux. The following ministers retained their portfolios: Minister of Foreign relations, M. Borno; Minister of Public Instruction, M. Audain; Minister of Justice, M. Dorneval.

HANCOCK, G. Allen

See
FOSSILS

HARKNESS, Charles William

Charles William Harkness, who, with his brother, Edward W. Harkness, was said to be the third largest holder of Standard Oil stock, died in New York City, May 1, in his fifty-seventh year. He was a brother of Lamon Vernon Harkness.

The will bequeathed to the decedent's widow his town house, his country residence at Madison, N. J., and his interest in the stables at 135 West 52d street, with their contents, and his personal effects. She received also one-half of the residuary estate.

To his brother, Edward S. Harkness, his interest in the family homestead at Willoughby, Ohio, with its contents, was bequeathed; also his Standard Oil holdings, said to be worth $170,000,000, together with one-half of the residuary estate. From one-half of the residuary estate left to Edward S. Harkness was to be deducted $500,000 for Yale University for general purposes. The Presbyterian Hospital of New York gets $250,000 for scientific and educational work, and $100,000 for endowment purposes.

HAY, Lord John

The Right Hon. Lord John Hay, Admiral of the Fleet in 1888, died at Fulmer, Slough, England, May 4, in his ninetieth year.

HAYTI

See
HAITI

HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT, NEW YORK

See
ANDERSON, MRS. ELIZABETH MILBANK

HILL, James Jerome

James J. Hill, noted railway man, died at St. Paul, Minn., May 29, aged 77 years.

HORSE RACING

Great Britain

The New Derby Stakes of 6500 sovereigns ($32,500) was run off at Newmarket, May 30.

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and won by *Fifinella*. *Kwang Su* was second and *Nassovian* was third. Ten horses started. The event was for entire colts and fillies foaled in 1913, and the distance was about one mile and a half. The betting was 11 to 2 against *Fifinella*, 3 to 1 against *Kwang Su* and 11 to 2 against *Nassovian*.

IMMIGRATION

Figures published May 1 by the Immigration Bureau, show that 33,000 foreigners reached the United States during Mar, against 24,000 in February, and 17,000 in Jan. Each of the three months showed a large increase over the corresponding month of the previous year. Italy sent the greatest number, with England second and Scandinavian countries third. Italian immigrants in Mar numbered about 3000.

—Burnett Immigration bill

The Senate Committee on Immigration agreed, May 16, on the form of the amendment in the immigration bill designed to overcome the objections of the Japanese government. The following language, suggested by Secretary Lansing, after hearing the Japanese contention, was inserted in the bill to meet the objections of the Japanese to any reference to persons not eligible to naturalization:

"Unless otherwise provided for by existing treaties, persons who are natives of islands not possessed by the United States adjacent to the continent of Asia situate south of the twentieth parallel of latitude northwest of the 160th meridian of longitude, east of Greenwich and north of the tenth parallel of latitude south, or who are natives of any country, province or dependency situate on the continent of Asia, west of the 110th meridian of longitude, east from Greenwich and east of the fiftieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich, except that portion of said territory situate between the fiftieth and sixty-fourth meridians of longitude east from Greenwich and the twenty-fourth and thirty-eighth parallels of latitude north."

INDIA

Lord Harding, of Penhurst, formerly viceroy of India, in a statement on Indian conditions, May 19, said that India had sent 300,000 men to the battle-line in France, Egypt, China, Mesopotamia, East Africa, Gallipoli and even the Cameroons. These consisted of both Indian and British troops. When it is remembered that the British army of occupation usually numbered some 73,000 men, and that at one time for a few weeks there remained only a handful of British troops, something between 10,000 and 15,000 men, in a country with a population of over 315,000,000, one can realize that such a course of action would have been foolhardy in the extreme had there been any real foundation for the reports of widespread and serious disaffection, spread from enemy sources. These reports came through German wireless stations at Ispahan and Shiraz, which were subsequently taken by the Russians. He added that during 1915 seven very serious attacks had been made on the northwest frontier. The attacks were repulsed and the tribesmen severely punished.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

Judge Peter A. O'Boyle, in naturalization court at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 3, announced that members of the Industrial Workers of the World cannot obtain citizenship papers in that county. He said they were undesirable because they countenanced and even instigated trouble and use un-American means of voicing their displeasure about conditions with which they did not agree.

INTERNAL REVENUE

Nothwithstanding the fact that prohibition laws became effective in seven States July 1, 1915, approximately 7,500,000 gallons more whisky were used in the United States up to May of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1916, than ever before. Returns to the Internal Revenue Bureau, reported May 13, approximated the total increase for the year at 10,000,000 gallons. During the same period the use of beer fell more than 1,500,000 barrels, or 45,000,000 gallons, from 1915 figures. The total use of beer for the year ending June 30, it was estimated, would be about 60,000,000 gallons less than it was in 1915. An extraordinary increase in the amount of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco was reported for 1915. The tax collected during the nine months ended Mar 31 showed an increase of approximately $5,000,000 on tobacco over 1915.

IRELAND

The execution of fifteen rebels, resignations of officials and attempts at reconstituting the government of Ireland by Premier Asquith and David Lloyd George followed the overthrow of the short-lived Irish Republic.

By May 3 estimates of the damage were available. The total damage to buildings in Dublin was estimated by the chief of the Fire Department at £1,000,000 ($5,000,000), and the damage to stock at £750,000 ($3,750,000). Altogether, 179 buildings were destroyed.

The casualties in Dublin were 124 killed, 388 wounded and 9 missing, a total of 521 among his Majesty's troops and the Royal Irish Constabulary, Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons, May 9. The casualties were divided as follows:

Army officers, 17 killed, 46 wounded; other ranks, 86 killed, 311 wounded, 9 missing.

Royal Irish Constabulary, 12 killed, 23 wounded.

Dublin Metropolitan police, 3 killed, 3 wounded.

Royal navy, 1 killed, 2 wounded.

Royal Volunteers, 5 killed, 3 wounded.

Repeating in the House of Lords the figures on casualties given by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons, Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener, Secretary for War, indicated that they referred to the whole of Ireland.

No official figures had yet been issued on the deaths of civilians, but 160 already had been accounted for—112 males, 20 females, and 28 unidentified.

The resignation of Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was announced May 3. John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, appealed to the government, May 3, not to treat with undue severity the masses concerned in the revolutionary outbreak. Sir Edward Carson, Ulsterite leader, politically a bitter foe

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of Redmond, but co-operating with him throughout the rebellion, endorsed the Nationalist chief's appeal.

Closely following the announcement of the execution of three leaders of the rebellion, Patrick H. Pearse, Thomas MacDonagh and Thomas J. Clark, on May 3, came the news that four more Irish rebels had been shot on May 4, namely, Joseph Plunkett, one of the seven signatories of the proclamation; Edward Daly, Michael O'Hanrahan, and William Pearse, a brother of Patrick H. Pearse. An hour before his death, Joseph Plunkett was married to Miss Grace Giffard, sister of Mrs. Thomas MacDonagh, widow of one of the first rebels to be put to death. At the same time, fifteen others sentenced to death had their sentences commuted to ten years' penal servitude. They were: Thomas Bevan, Thomas Walsh, Finian Lynch, Michael Mervin, Dennis O'Callagan, P. E. Sweeney, Patrick McNestry, Peter Clancy, William Tobin, George Irvine, John Doherty, J. J. Walsh, James McLinn, J. J. Reid, and John Williams. The sentence of John McGarry, sentenced to death was commuted to eight years, and two others, Francis Fahey and Richard Davys, were sentenced to ten years. This was the second group of rebels to receive prison sentences, the first being Edmund W. Duggan, Pierce Beazlaw, and Joseph Maginnes, sentenced to three years' penal servitude May 3.

It became known, May 4, that James Mark Sullivan, of New York, formerly American Minister to Santo Domingo, had been arrested in Dublin, Apr 30, on the charge of complicity in the rebellion. Sullivan was released May 6.

Following the example of his superior, Augustine Birrell, Sir Matthew Nathan, Under Secretary to the Chief Secretary of Ireland, resigned May 5; he was temporarily succeeded by Sir Robert Chalmers, former governor of Ceylon.

It was officially announced, May 6, that Major John McBride had been shot, and that the sentences of Thomas Hunter and William Cosgrave, condemned to die with McBride, had been commuted to life imprisonment.

It was officially announced, May 7, that Countess Georgina Markievicz, one of the prominent figures in the revolt, had been sentenced to death after her trial by court-martial, but that that sentence had been commuted to one of life imprisonment. The death sentence upon Henry O'Hanrahan was also commuted to a life term, while death sentence imposed upon George and John Plunkett, brothers of Joseph Plunkett, were commuted to ten years' penal servitude.

An official statement issued, May 8, announced that 4 more rebels had been shot. They were Cornelius Colbert, Edmund Kent, Michael Mallon, and J. J. Houston. Death sentences imposed on James O'Sullivan, Vincent Poole and William P. Corrigan were commuted, O'Sullivan's to 8 years' and Poole and Corrigan's to 5 years' imprisonment, while 16 others death sentences were commuted to 3 years. A ten-year sentence was remitted to seven years in the case of one rebel, two were sentenced to a year each at hard labor, and two others were acquitted.

Another plea by John Redmond to stop military executions in Ireland was made, May 8, in the House of Commons.

The arrest of John MacNeill, organizer and vice-president of the Gaelic League and chairman of the Irish Volunteers, was announced, May 8. MacNeill disappeared on the day on which the rebellion started. Next to the capture of Sir Roger Casement, his apprehension was considered the most important.

Despite the statement of Premier Asquith in the House of Commons that there was reason to believe that there would be no further necessity to proceed to extreme measures against the Irish rebels, another leader, Thomas Kent, of Coole, near Fermey, had been shot, according to an official statement issued May 10. This was the first execution outside of Dublin.

The resignation of Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was announced May 10. On the same day John Dillon's demand for a special session of the House of Commons to discuss the executions in Ireland was granted. An important manifesto to the Irish people by John Redmond, strongly denouncing the rebellious movement and eloquently appealing to Ireland to stand fast by constitutional means to secure self-government, was also issued May 10.

The House voted down, May 11, without division, a resolution offered by John Dillon asking that the government should make a full statement of their intentions as to continuance of executions in Ireland.

Replying to Mr. Dillon, Premier Asquith explained that actually thirteen persons had been shot, the last case being that of Kent for murder. He promised that further courts-martial for murder would be conducted publicly.

The persons executed, he said, could be divided into three categories. The first was composed of those who signed the proclamation of the provisional government and were the leaders of the actual rebellion in Dublin. Of these, five out of seven had suffered the extreme penalty. The second class consisted of those who were in command of the rebels, actually shooting down troops and police. Of these, there were seven. The third class comprised men like Kent, who had been guilty of murder.

The two other persons who signed the proclamation were under sentence of death. The number of rebel leaders deported from Ireland was 1706.

Premier Asquith, May 12, arrived in Dublin to make a personal study of the Irish situation. The first result of his coming was a relaxation of the severity of the martial law, the populace being allowed more freedom of the streets. His visit to Belfast was said to have been disappointing, but at Cork he was warmly greeted. He returned to England May 18.

Two signers of the Irish proclamation, James Connolly, the so-called commander-in-

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chief of the Irish Republican Army, and John McDermott, were shot, May 12, for complicity in the rebellion. They had been tried and found guilty May 9.

A royal commission, composed of Baron Hardinge, former viceroy of India; Justice Sir Montague Shearman, and Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, former Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, was appointed, May 10, to investigate the rebellion.

From testimony developed, May 18, at the hearing opened by the royal commission, it appeared that the government had received advance information of preparations for an uprising with help from German sources. The executives in Ireland being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, decided upon their arrest and were discussing the matter on Apr 24 when the rebellion broke out.

Augustine Birrell, testifying before the royal commission, May 9, placed the bulk of the blame for the rebellion squarely upon the shoulders of Sec. for War Kitchener. Mr. Birrell stated that as far back as Mar 20 and 27 he had had conferences with the War Secretary and with Gen. Sir John French, commander of the British home forces, and tried to persuade both to send more soldiers to Ireland, as the Sinn Fein movement looked very serious to him. "The War Office replied," testified Birrell, "that they were very busy training men, and that the men could not be spared to be transferred to Ireland."

Word was received, May 18, that Jeremiah C. Lynch, a naturalized American, formerly of New York, had been tried by court martial for complicity in the revolt and sentenced to die on the morning of May 19. On representation by Senator O'Gorman, President Wilson instructed Sec. Lansing to cable to the British Foreign Office with all possible dispatch, asking that Lynch's execution be postponed until the United States could make inquiries as to the evidence against him. It was reported, May 19, that sentence had been commuted to 10 years.

The British government, May 10, admitted the truth of the report that F. Sheehy Skeffington, editor of *The Irish Citizen*, and two other journalists had been executed in the Portobello barracks, in Dublin, Apr 26, without the knowledge of the military authorities and before court martial law was actually in operation. The government announced that the officer responsible for the shooting acted without the knowledge of his superiors and was to be court-martialed.

Baron Wimborne testified before the royal commission, May 22, that since the Chief Secretary for Ireland had dislodged the Lord Lieutenant in the cabinet, the Lord Lieutenant's powers had been entirely usurped by the Chief Secretary and the Under Secretary. He had no confirmation of reports other than that which might reach him from castle sources, and no executive machinery with which he could take action independent of his colleagues.

Gen. Friend testified, May 26, that on the outbreak of the revolt there were only 2255 available British troops in Ireland.

The names of Judge Daniel Cohalan, of the New York State Supreme Court, and Denis Spellissy, a New York lawyer, were mentioned by Major Price in his testimony, May 27, in connection with money sent from America to the Sinn Feiners.

Announcement was made by Premier Asquith, May 25, that, at the request of the government, David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, had undertaken negotiations with the Irish leaders.

Prof. John McNeill, president of the Sinn Fein volunteers, was found guilty, May 24, by a court martial and sentenced to life imprisonment for his part in the recent rebellion.

See also
CASEMENT, SIR ROGER.

ITALY

See also
EARTHQUAKES—ITALY

—Embargo

The cabinet issued orders, May 16, prohibiting the importation of luxuries and bulky articles which are not of prime necessity, such as pianos and furniture. This step was taken to remedy the difficulty in securing freightage for government supplies and such common articles of food as it was necessary to import.

JAMES, Mrs. Ellen Stebbins Curtis

Bequests aggregating $2,800,000 were left to charitable, educational and religious institutions in the will of Mrs. Ellen Stebbins Curtis James, who died on Apr 28. The will was filed, May 4, in New York.

To each of the following institutions Mrs. James left $750,000:

The Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers, the Board of Conference Claimants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief.

Other public bequests were:

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $100,000; St. Luke's Hospital, $100,000; the Female Branch of the Bible Society, $100,000; for the use of Bible readers, Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, $100,000; Hampton Institute, $100,000; and the Congregational Home Missionary Society, $100,000.

JAPAN

See also
IMMIGRATION—BURNETT IMMIGRATION BILL

—Finance

The official report of Japanese commerce in 1915 shows that Japan's foreign trade has been rapidly expanding through the fortuitous circumstances of the great world war, while the fact that Russia has been negotiating in Japan for a loan of $25,000,000 is practical recognition of Japan's present and future financial standing. A consistent policy of turning external into internal funded indebtedness is being carried out, and it was reported in London that by Apr 1 Japan's floating treasury notes would have disappeared, thus placing her in a first-rate financial position.

Exports in 1915 amounted to $354,153,499,

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compared with $295,550,731 in 1914 and with $366,230,107 in 1913. Imports amounted to $266,224,969, against $297,867,863 in 1914, and $364,765,822 in 1913. Thus Japan has a merchandise credit balance of nearly $88,000,000, instead of debit balances running from $2,000,000 to $84,000,000 in recent years. The population of Japan is a little over 55,000,000. Japan has been pushing the sale of manufactured articles instead of raw materials, and the growing excellence of quality in Japanese manufactures has been noted by official French investigators. Japanese commercial and shipping activity has been marked in Australia, New Zealand, and other South Pacific countries, in British India, the Straits Settlements and other Asiatic dependencies, in Dutch India and in South Africa, where she is trying to supplant German textiles. Other countries of increased exports are the United States, British America, Argentina, Chile, Cape Colony, Hawaii, the Philippines, Siam, Spain, Portugal, and Sweden, besides an increase from $20,500,000 in 1913 to $78,800,000 in 1915 to England and Russia. The chief exports comprised woolen cloths, serges, and other textile fabrics, clothing, paper, pottery, metal manufactures and machinery, drugs, chemicals and dyes. Shipments of wheat flour twelve times as great as in 1914 were also reported.

JEWELRY WORKERS

See

STRIKES—JEWELRY WORKERS' STRIKE, NEW YORK CITY

JIMINEZ, Juan Isidoro

Juan Isidoro Jiminez, who resigned as President of Santo Domingo May 7, was one of the factional leaders in the revolution against President Bordas in 1914. He was a candidate for the presidency in Nov of that year. The election was supervised by an American commission named by the Washington government, and United States marines were landed in Santo Domingo to preserve order. After the commission declared him elected his majority was disputed by his opponents for the office and the matter was referred to the Senate, who decided in his favor. At the time of his election some of the principal parts of the city were held by revolutionary factions. At no time during his administration has he been in control of Congress. He was inaugurated on Dec 5, 1914. This is Jiminez's second term as President. His previous tenure of office was cut short before the expiration of his term by a revolution and he was forced to abdicate. He fled to Puerto Rico, where he remained until he returned to Santo Domingo in 1914 to take part in the revolt against President Bordas.

JORDAN, David Starr

It was announced, May 2, that David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Stanford University and noted as a peace advocate, had been retired with the title of chancellor-emeritus.

JUMPING

The world's record in the 120-yard high hurdles was broken at the Missouri-Iowa State College dual meet at Columbia, Mo., May 6, when P. Simpson, the Missouri star, made a mark of 14 4-5 seconds. Simpson also was the individual point winner, 20 tallies being placed to his credit. Missouri won the meet, 80 to 47.

KELLOGG, Clara Louise

The famous American prima-donna, Clara Louise Kellogg-Strakosch, died at New Hartford, Ct., May 12. She was born in 1842.

KIENZLE, Herbert

See

FAY, ROBERT, CASE

LA BREA RANCH

See

FOSSILS

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES

See

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
STRIKES

LAMAR, David

The Supreme Court of the United States, May 1, affirmed the judgment of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York in sending David Lamar, so-called "Wolf of Wall Street," to the penitentiary for two years for impersonating A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, when Mr. Palmer was a member of the House. Aside from questions of jurisdiction the case hinged on whether a member of Congress was an officer of the Government, in the meaning of the statute forbidding their impersonation, and whether Mr. Lamar, while impersonating Mr. Palmer, tried to do anything he might lawfully have done if he were the person he pretended to be. Lamar had admitted he had tried to interest financiers in their retaining the services of Edward Lauterbach, a lawyer.

The Court held that it was not necessary to show that a member of Congress was an officer of the United States, within the meaning of the Constitution, as the case rested on the construction of the penal statute, which was plainly intended to protect members of Congress. As to the second point, the Court held that it was not necessary to show that the frauds contemplated by Lamar would have been proper if he had the authority he pretended to have. The Court held that the Court below erred in denying Lamar's motion to have reinstated his writ of error granted by that Court to the Circuit Court of Appeals. The Chief Justice announced that the very fact that the Supreme Court had held that it could not review the case because no Federal question was involved, being without jurisdiction, proved that the other writ of error was open to the defendant, for otherwise he would be denied the right of a review which the statute gave him under one of the writs then pending. Holding, however, that the writ of certiorari voluntarily given in this case had corrected the error of the Court below, the Supreme Court proceeded to dispose of the case on its merits. A mandate confirming the sentence was issued by the Supreme Court, May 22. Lamar began serving his sentence May 28.

LAND BANKS

See

RURAL CREDITS

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LA SALLE STREET TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

See
LORIMER, WILLIAM

LATHROP, Bryan

A trust fund of $700,000 to provide for the establishment in Chicago of a great school of music "for the benefit not only of said city but of all America" was left to the Chicago Orchestral Association in the will of Bryan Lathrop, a wealthy real estate broker, filed for probate in Chicago, May 19.

LEAMING, Edward, M. D.

Dr. Edward Leaming, a New York X-ray specialist, died May 11.

LIEBKNECHT, Karl

See
GERMANY—PEACE RIOTS

LINCOLN, Ignatius Timothy Trebich

Without filing a formal opinion the United States Supreme Court, May 1, affirmed the judgment of the Federal Court for the Eastern District of New York which dismissed a writ of habeas corpus sued out by Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, whose extradition was sought to try him on a charge of forgery. A mandate, requiring his return to England was issued by the United States Supreme Court, May 8. Lincoln sailed under guard, May 27.

LORIMER, William

William Lorimer was acquitted at 12:30 a. m., May 4, on charges connected with the failure of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank. He announced that he would again be a candidate for the United States Senate, from which he was ousted.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.

See
FOSSILS

LUDERNITZ, Carl A.

See
VON DER GOLTZ, HORST

"LUSITANIA" CASE

Seventeen more suits, making 43 in all, against the Cunard steamship line were filed in the Federal Court at New York, May 6, by relatives of persons who perished in the *Lusitania* disaster. The amounts sought in the actions in which final papers had been entered totaled $1,420,000, and preliminary papers in the other suits did not indicate the sums asked. Among the suits filed was that of Daniel Frohman for the loss of his brother.

The memorial meeting under the auspices of the American rights committee, which was to have been held at New York, May 7, on the anniversary of the sinking of the *Lusitania*, was abandoned "in deference to the wishes of the Mayor, who thought it important to avoid any risk of embarrassing the national administration at a critical stage of the negotiations with Germany."

McLEAN, Mrs. Emily Nelson Ritchie

Mrs. Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean, formerly president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, died at Baltimore, Md., May 19, aged 57 years.

MACMILLAN EXPEDITION

See
ARCTIC EXPLORATION—MACMILLAN EXPEDITION

MARSHALL, H. Snowden

Speaker Clark received, May 3, a long protest from the executive committee of the Bar Association of the City of New York against any further proceedings, either by impeachment or for contempt, against H. Snowden Marshall, Federal District Attorney of the Southern District of New York, before the criminal prosecution of Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois and others was brought to a conclusion. This course was urged on the ground that legislative proceedings brought by a member of Congress, indicted or about to be indicted, against the Federal attorney bringing the suit, would have a bad effect upon the enforcement of criminal statutes.

MAUNA LOA

It was reported, May 22, that the crater of Mauna Loa, on the Island of Hawaii, was in eruption once more. A great stream of lava was flowing southward down the mountain slope at the rate of a mile an hour. There had been no danger to life.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS

See
AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

See
RED CROSS SOCIETY
MUSCLES—ARTIFICIAL CONNECTION OF

MERRY, Rear Adm. John Fairfield

Rear Adm. John F. Merry, U. S. N., retired, died in Washington, D. C., May 29, aged 76 years.

METHODIST CHURCH

At the Methodist General Conference held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., May 16, a resolution was unanimously adopted indorsing the proposed union of American Methodism and authorizing the appointment of a commission to confer with representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Methodist Protestant Church. As a result of this action a definite plan for union would be presented, it was expected, to the Methodist Episcopal Church South at the 1918 general conference and to the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1920.

The conference indorsed woman suffrage.

Seven new bishops were elected as follows: The Rev. Herbert Welch, D.D., of Delaware, Ohio, President of Ohio Wesleyan University; the Rev. Thomas Nicholson, of New York, Sec. of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. Adna W. Leonard, of Seattle; Franklin Hamilton, Charles B. Mitchell, William Fitzjames, and Matthew S. Hughes.

What was declared to be the most sweeping and drastic action ever taken to change the ritual since it was adopted in 1784 was

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taken May 8 when the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church tentatively voted to eliminate from the infant baptismal service the clause suggesting "original sin," and enforcing the principle that to be saved a child must have been washed by baptismal waters. On a test vote the conference, greatly moved by the solemnity of the occasion, was almost unanimous in favor of eliminating from the ritual the expression "forasmuch as all men are conceived and born in sin." Among the most important changes made by the report presented were the following: The American revised version of the Bible is used, except in passages from the Psalms. The words "Holy Spirit" are used instead of the old form "Holy Ghost." In the Lord's prayer, "Those who trespass against us" is used instead of "Them that trespass against us," as formerly. The service for infant baptism has been very much abbreviated. The service of ordination for deacons and elders and deaconesses has also been made shorter. The present burial service has been modified, principally through the use of additional Scripture selections, with the purpose of giving fuller expression to the Christian hope and comfort, as found in the New Testament. Two new forms of service have been added—one for the burial of children and one for the reception of baptized children into full membership. Another change of great importance is the recommendation of the commission that candidates for membership should not be required to subscribe to the Apostles' Creed and the Twenty-five Articles of Religion of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the marriage service the responses of the bride and bridegroom are made exactly alike. The words formerly repeated by the bridegroom, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow" are omitted.

MEXICO

Another raid into the United States, futile conferences at the border, and a new demand on the part of Carranza for the immediate withdrawal of the United States troops from Mexico were the principal developments of the month of May.

Through two channels the United States notified Gen. Carranza, May 1, that it did not desire at that time to discuss the question of withdrawing the American forces from Mexico. At the direction of President Wilson Sec. Baker so advised Gen. Scott, who, with Gen. Funston, was conferring with Gen. Obregon on the border. After consultation with Sec. Baker and Counsellor Polk, Sec. Lansing later in the day informed Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador Designate, in response to a pressing inquiry from the latter, that the American Government would not be in position to answer Gen. Carranza's formal request for the withdrawal of the troops until the conclusion of the Scott-Obregon conferences.

During these conferences desultory fighting continued. A full squadron of 230 men of the 11th Cavalry surprised and routed a much larger force of Villa bandits at Ojo-Azules, June 4. The American commander under Maj. Robert L. Howze had been pursuing bandits under Gens. Cruz Dominguez and Julio Acosta for several days when they encountered the men camped in the huddled adobe huts of Ojo-Azules. The band, which was the largest remaining under the Villa standard, was believed to be the same as that defeated at Temochic, Apr 22, by Col. George A. Dodd's command.

The Howze column, consisting of six picked troops and one machine gun detachment, struck the band of Mexicans after an all-night cross-country ride of 36 miles.

Howze attacked without resting either men or horses. Forty-two Mexicans were killed, including Gen. Antonio Angeles, a relative of Filipe Angeles, the former confidant of Villa, and a number wounded. There were no American casualties. More than 50 of the fugitives were rounded up by Americans after the engagement and pursuit of the scattered remnants was continued. In the meanwhile, farther to the east, Mexicans, whether Villa or Carranza forces were not known, again raided Texas, May 5. The bandits' foray, carried them through the southern limits of Brewster County in the Big Bend district of Texas, and taking in three little settlements near the border—Glenn Springs, Boquillas and Deemer.

Three American soldiers and a 10-year-old boy were killed and two American citizens, John Deemer and C. G. Compton, were kidnapped and carried south of the international border.

Within an hour after the news reached El Paso preparations had been begun for adequate action. Maj.-Gen. Frederick Funston ordered that in all, four troops of cavalry should proceed to the raided section to reinforce small detachments already on their way to the scene from Presidio, Alpine and other points. Col. Frederick Sibley, of the 14th Cavalry, was placed in charge.

Major George T. Langhorn made a dash across the border in pursuit of the raiders, but halted some 50 miles south of the Mexican border from Boquillas to await the arrival of Col. Sibley and reinforcements. The Federal Government, also, was stirred to action. President Wilson, May 9, ordered out the State militia of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico to patrol the Mexican border, and in addition the War Department directed that three more regiments of the regular infantry be dispatched to the border and placed under General Funston's command. The addition of these troops raised the American ranks by about 7000 men.

On the following day American consuls throughout Mexico were instructed again to call attention of Americans to the State Department's repeated warnings that this government regarded their presence there as undesirable. The last census of Americans in Mexico, taken by the State Department six weeks before, showed less than 3000 throughout the country. Most of them were near Mexico City and extreme east and west

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coasts, few remaining in Chihuahua and Sonora.

While military events were developing with such rapidity, the conference over the co-operation of American and Mexican soldiers in Mexico came to an abrupt halt May 11. No agreement was signed, but it was believed that the net result of the conferences was as follows:

First—General Scott was convinced that the Carranza de facto Government understood that the purpose of the United States in sending troops into Mexico was not aggression or armed intervention.

Second—General Obregon had agreed to send 10,000 picked troops into the Big Bend and Parral regions of Mexico to stamp out bandits.

Third—General Obregon had given orders to General Trevino to endeavor to head off the bandits who raided Glenn Springs and Boquillas.

Fourth—The United States troops were to remain in Mexico until the Carranza Government demonstrated that it had power to control the situation in Northern Mexico and where the United States Government had no troops.

Fifth—General Obregon also gave assurances that the Carranza forces would not move from Sonora through Pulpito Press to operate in the rear of General Pershing's column and would not attack American troops.

Sixth—Every effort should be made by Carranzistas to free the Americans whom the Big Bend bandits kidnapped.

The rescue of Jesse Deemer was effected, May 13, by Troops A and B of Langhorne's 8th Cavalry at Santa Fe Del Pino, ninety miles south of the Rio Grande. Five bandits were killed and 3 taken prisoners on the 15th in a skirmish in the neighborhood.

The State Department, May 18, issued orders to American consuls and vice-consuls at Chihuahua, Juarez, Nogales, Durango, Aguascalientes and Monterey to report to El Paso for a conference with Gen. Funston. The consuls and vice-consuls included in the order were Marion Letcher, at Chihuahua; Thomas D. Edwards, at Juarez; Frederick Simpich, at Nogales; Homer C. Coen, vice-consul at Durango; Gaston Schmutz, at Aguascalientes; and Philip C. Hanna, consul-general at Monterey.

After the conference, one of the consuls was to proceed to Washington to confer with the officials of the State Department.

Official figures of dead, wounded and missing, both soldier and civilian, that marked the progress of the American expedition in Mexico from the time of the Columbus, N. M., raid, showed the following total casualties to May 20:

Killed—United States soldiers, 30; civilians, 24; Mexican soldiers, 301.

Wounded—United States officers, 6; soldiers, 76; civilians, 71; Mexican soldiers, 97.

Candelario Cervantes, second in command to Villa among the Mexican bandits, was shot and killed with Jose Bencomo, another Villista chief, near Cruces, May 26, by United States troops. One American soldier was killed and two were wounded.

The Carranza de facto government, May 31, delivered to the United States government a new and sharp note, bristling with what amounted to charges of bad faith against President Wilson and insisting upon the immediate withdrawal of the American military forces from Mexican soil, or a frank declaration by the American government in explanation of its purpose in retaining them there "idle and inactive."

The note did not fix any time limit within which the American forces should be withdrawn, but asserted that should the American government refuse to comply with these requirements the de facto government might conclude that the expedition was being maintained on Mexican soil for occult reasons and as a precautionary measure in anticipation of a clash with Mexico.

MILLS, Benjamin Fay

Rev. Benjamin Fay Mills, the lecturer and evangelist, died May 1, aged 58 years.

"MOEWE" (raider)

See
"APPAM" CASE

MOORE, Robert M.

Major Robert M. Moore, who cleaned up Havana for the United States Army after the Spanish-American War, died May 13, aged 68.

MOSBY, Col. John Singleton

Col. John Singleton Mosby, the noted Confederate raider, died at Washington, D. C., May 30, in his 83d year.

MOTION PICTURES

See
SMITH-BLACKTON CORPORATION

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, NEW YORK

See
WIMPFHEIMER, CHARLES A.

MURRAY, Lieut. Gen. Sir James Wolfe

See
EUROPEAN WAR—FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT, MAY 14

MUSCLES

—Artificial connection of

Three professors of Zurich University have been experimenting in the hope of training the muscles in the stumps of amputated arms to connect with artificial hands in such a way as to open and close the fingers. Professor Sauerbach states in a German medical magazine that the anatomical difficulties had been overcome so effectually that all that was required for complete success was a somewhat better artificial hand, and he expressed expectation that this soon would be invented.

MUSIC

See
LATHROP, BRYAN

NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL

See
SHIPS AND SHIPPING

NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE

The National Security League held its first annual national convention, May 3, in New York City. Delegates were present from every part of the United States, representing 160 branches of the League, which began its active existence fourteen months before.

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The league decided upon the following program for the coming year:

1—Insistence upon the immediate passage of the bills increasing the strength of the Army.
2—Immediate measures to bring the Navy to second place among the sea forces of the world.
3—Compulsory military training of all boys.
4—The development of American nationalism.

The following officers were elected:

Honorary president, Joseph H. Choate (succeeding S. Stanwood Menken); honorary vice-president, Alton B. Parker; president, Robert Bacon; vice-presidents, S. Stanwood Menken of New York, George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania, Frederick L. Huidekoper of the District of Columbia, Eric Fisher Wood of Pennsylvania, George von L. Meyer of Massachusetts, Willet M. Spooner of Wisconsin, and Luke E. Wright of Tennessee; secretary, Herbert Barry of New York; treasurer, E. H. Clarke of New York; chairman board of directors, Charles E. Lydecker of New York; directors, Franklin Q. Brown of New York, Charles E. Lydecker of New York, H. H. Chamberlain of Massachusetts, Henry L. Stimson of New York, Willing Hare of Pennsylvania, W. C. Church of New York, H. B. Harris of New York, Chase Mellen of New York, and Lawrence Abbott of New York; delegates at large, John F. Stevens of New York, D. J. Haff of Kansas, C. W. Feigenspan of New Jersey, Ralph D. Mershon of New York, William H. Wiley of New York, Henry A. Wise Wood of New York, Raymond B. Price of New York, Arthur Woods of New York, C. C. Webb of New York, Robert P. Perkins of Michigan, Robert Bacon of New York, Karl F. Behr of New York, Alexander Laughlin of Pennsylvania, W. H. Hobbs of New York, Eversley Childs of New York.

NEARING, Scott

The report of the inquiry committee named by the American Association of University Professors to investigate the case of Prof. Scott Nearing and his failure to be reappointed a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania was made public May 26. The report upheld Nearing throughout. Sharply criticising the action of the university board of trustees, the inquiring professors decided that the action could only be regarded as an infringement of academic freedom, despite the assurances of the trustees that any such motive was not encouraged by them.

NECROLOGY

For the deaths of May, '16, *see:*

ATWATER, David Fisher
BABCOCK, Stephen
BARTON, Enos M.
BLAKE, Lucian Ira
BRICKNER, Samuel M.
CORTHELL, Elmer Lawrence
CORTRIGHT, Moses W.
COUES, Rear Adm. Samuel Franklin
DIEULAFOY, Mme. Jane
DWIGHT, Timothy
GALLIENI, Gen. Joseph Simeon
GARDNER, William A.
GOERGEI, Gen. Arthur.
HARKNESS, Charles William
HAY, Lord John
KELLOGG, Clara Louise
LEAMING, Edward, M.D.
MCLEAN, Mrs. Emily Nelson Ritchie
MERRY, Rear Adm. John Fairfield
MILLS, Benjamin Fay
MOORE, Robert M.
MOSBY, Col. John Singleton
NICHOLS, Gen. George S.
NUTTALL, Archbishop Enos
PASTINI, Colonel
PEACOCKE, Archbishop Joseph Ferguson
RABINOWITZ, Solomon ["Sholem Aleichem," pseud.]
REGER, Max
SEVIN, Hector Irenaeus, Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons
SLICER, Thomas Roberts
SMITH, Charles R.
STANLEY, William
VAN DIVER, Gen. Murray
WATERS, Nacy McGee
WILBERFORCE, Albert Basil Orme, D.D.
WILSON, Epiphanius

"NEVADA" (battleship)

See
"OKLAHOMA" (BATTLESHIP)

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND

See
STEVENS, MRS. ELLEN CORBETT

NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL

See
VANDERBILT, MRS. ALFRED G.

NEW YORK STATE

See
PRISONS—NEW YORK STATE
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT LAWS—NEW YORK

NICARAGUA

Costa Rica, May 5, won her suit before the Central American Court of Justice against the government of Nicaragua. The only vote against Costa Rica was that of the member for Nicaragua. The Supreme Court of San Salvador received the original text of the decision reached by the Central American Court. Costa Rica began suit in Mar against Nicaragua, on the ground that her rights had been violated by Nicaragua in negotiating the canal route treaty with the United States. Costa Rica contended that she must be consulted before Nicaragua entered into any treaty disposing of the canal rights. The United States began negotiations in 1915 for a new treaty with Costa Rica to compensate that country for its rights in the canal route.

NICHOLS, Gen. George S.

Gen. George S. Nichols, the oldest surviving commanding officer of the Civil War, died at Athens, N. Y., May 29, in his 97th year.

NORWAY

See
EUROPEAN WAR—MAIL SEIZURES

NUTTALL, Archbishop Enos

The Most Rev. Enos Nuttall, Archbishop of the West Indies, died at Kingston, Jamaica, May 31. He was born in England in 1842.

OIL SMUGGLING CONSPIRACY

The Federal Grand Jury returned an indictment, May 8, in New York City, against Wolf von Igel, former aid of Captain Franz von Papen; Dr. Walter T. Scheele, President of the New Jersey Agricultural Chemical Company, and Gustave Steinberg, an alleged

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aid of Franz Rintelen, charging them with having been concerned in a conspiracy to defraud the United States through the false manifestment and shipment of lubricating oils to Germany. The indictment stated that the conspiracy existed between July 1 and Nov. 30, 1915, and that the conspirators' plan was to get the oil into Germany via Sweden, by fraudulently manifesting it as fertilizers, manufactured in the Scheele factory in Hoboken. Of the three men under indictment, von Igel was already under indictment as a principal in the first Welland Canal conspiracy; Dr. Scheele was under indictment in the ship fire bomb case and was a fugitive from justice, while Steinberg was said to be in Germany, having managed to get back to that country disguised in woman's clothing. The indictment charged that during the five months the conspiracy was in force von Igel and his associates caused to be placed on board steamers leaving New York for Sweden large quantities of heavy hydrocarbon oil, mixed freely with finely-powdered mineral matter. The oil cakes were packed in bags and sacks and manifested at the Custom House as fertilizer.

"OKLAHOMA" (battleship)

The *Oklahoma* with the *Nevada* her sister ship, the mightiest dreadnought in the United States Navy and one of the most formidable in the world, was formally turned over to the government by the New York Shipbuilding Company at League Island, May 2. Characteristic naval ceremonies, which for years have marked the reception of each new ship, were held. For details of the *Oklahoma's* construction see under *Nevada*, "Information Annual, 1915."

OPERA

The annual statement of the Metropolitan Opera Company, containing the names of the important artists engaged for next season, new operas that would be produced and a general resume of the coming year, was issued May 22.

The novelties to be produced during the season of 1916-17 were: "Iphigenia in Tauris," by Gluck, to be sung in German: "Francesca da Rimini," book by Gabriele d'Annunzio, music by R. Zandoni, to be sung in Italian; "The Canterbury Pilgrims" (first time on any stage), book by Percy Mackaye, music by Reginald De Koven, to be sung in English; "Les Percheurs de Perles," by Bizet, to be sung in French.

New artists engaged included Odette le Fontenay, a French-American soprano, a New Orleans girl, who has sung at the Opera Comique, Paris.

Other artists to be seen at the Metropolitan for the first time were:

Alice Eversman, American soprano of the Karlsruhe Opera House; Marie Sundelius, Swedish-American soprano; Kathleen Howard, American contralto of the Covent Garden Theatre, London; Paul Bender, bass-baritone of the Royal Theatre, Munich; and Paul Fisler, assistant conductor of the opera in Vienna.

The list of artists who have been re-engaged follows:

Sopranos—Frances Alda, Maria Barrientos, Lucrezia Bori, Anna Case, Vera Curtis, Emmy Destinn, Minnie Egener, Geraldine Farrar, Rita Fornia, Johanna Gadski, Mabel Garrison, Frieda Hempel, Melanie Kurt, Edith Mason, Alice Nielsen, Marie Rappold, Lenora Sparkes, Rosina Van Dyck.

Mezzo-Sopranos—Mariska Aldrich, Emma Borniggia, Sophie Braslau, Raymonde Delaunois, Louise Homer, Marie Mattfeld, Margarete Matzenauer, Florence Mulford, Margarete Ober, Flora Perini, Lila Robeson, Ernestine Schumann-Heink.

Tenors—Paul Althouse, Pietro Audisio, Angelo Bada, Julius Bayer, Max Bloch, Luca Botta, Enrico Caruso, Riccardo Martin, Giovanni Martinelli, Albert Reiss, Johannes Sembach, Jacques Urlus.

Baritones—Pasquale Amato, Bernard Begue, Giuseppe de Luca, Otto Goritz, Mario Laurenti, Robert Leonhardt, Vincenzo Beschiglian, Carl Schlegel, Antonio Scotti, Riccardo Tegani, Hermann Weil, Clarence Whitehill.

Bassos—Carl Braun, Adamo Didur, Pompilio Malatesta, Arthur Middleton, Giulio Rossi, Leon Rothier, Basil Ruysdael, Andrea de Sergurola, Henri Scott.

Conductors—Artur Bodanzky and Giorgio Polacco.

Conductor and Assistant Conductor—Richard Hageman.

Assistant Conductors—Giuseppe Bamboscheck, Frederick Jacobi, Hans Steiner, Francesco Romei and Willy Tyroler.

Chorus Master—Giulio Setti.

Technical Director—Edward Siedle.

Stage Managers—Jules Speck and Jan Heithekker.

Ballet Masters—Pauline Verhoeven and Ottokar Bartik.

Premiere Danseuse—Rosina Galli.

Premier Danseur—Giuseppe Bonfiglio.

Signor Gennaro Pani, who has been conductor of the San Carlo Opera of Naples and the Regio of Turin and is now in Buenos Ayres, has been appointed second conductor of the Italian opera.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Major-Gen. George W. Goethals announced May 11 that he would resign June 1 as Governor-General of the Canal Zone.

PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF

The United States Government demanded the surrender of the arms of the Panama police, May 14. On the 18th the leader of the Conservative Party and six other prominent Panamans cabled Secretary of State Lansing that fair elections for President would be impossible without American supervision and alleged that their lives were menaced by the Government. Fifteen hundred Conservatives paraded on that date, but there were no disorders. The rifles demanded by the United States Government had been delivered up for shipment to the Panama consul in New York, where they were to be sold. Forty-three citizens of Panama, many of them men of prominence, issued a protest against the disarmament of the police.

PASSPORT FRAUDS

See
VON DER GOLTZ, HORST
VON RINTELEN, FRANZ

PASTINI, Colonel

Colonel Pastini, chief of the Italian airship brigade and a competitor in the international balloon race in Paris in 1913, had been killed recently near Gorizia, when his airship was shot down, it was announced May 11.

PEACOCKE, Archbishop Joseph Ferguson

The Most Rev. Joseph Ferguson Peacocke, Archbishop of Dublin from 1897 to 1915, died in London, May 26.

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PETAIN, Gen. Henri Philippe

See
FRANCE—ARMY

PETROLEUM

—Rittman process

The Senate offered, May 1, a resolution offered by Senator James, of Kentucky, authorizing the Sec. of the Interior to accept as trustee for the use and benefit of the American public the assignment of the patents of Dr. Walter F. Rittman for improvements in the methods of manufacturing gasolene, benzine and toluene. Dr. Rittman perfected his gasolene process as an employee of the Bureau of Mines. By the use of his method it was said that forty-five per cent. instead of fifteen per cent. of gasolene might be extracted from crude oil.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON CO.

See
CORPORATIONS—STATE CONTROL OF FOREIGN

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

—Philippine Independence bill

The Administration encountered its sharpest defeat in the House May 1, after one of the bitterest fights of the session, when on a number of roll calls and divisions the House by a vote of 213 to 165 rejected the Clarke amendment to the Philippine bill giving the islands complete independence within four years. This was one of the issues on which Lindley M. Garrison resigned as Sec. of War. He had said that the Clarke amendment marked a cowardly abandonment of the islands, and urged the President to oppose it. At the time the President was expected to use his influence with House leaders for the elimination of the amendment, but at the recent party caucus a letter from the President was read giving his approval to the amendment. The rejection of the bill as it passed the Senate was effected by the solid Republican vote with the aid of thirty Democrats. The House then, having taken the situation in hand, rejected the entire Senate bill and substituted the House measure, with its preamble declaring the intention of the United States to grant ultimate independence to the islands. After that, on motion of Mr. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, Democratic Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the House instructed its conferees to agree to no provision fixing a definite time limit for the evacuation of the islands. The bill as adopted by the House, aside from this preamble, simply provides the islands with a new system of Government in which the natives would have a larger share. This bill follows the lines of the Senate bill as prepared in the Committee on the Philippines. The Clarke amendment, which never won the approval of the Senate Committee, was offered on the floor by Mr. Clarke of Arkansas, President pro tempore of the Senate. The Senate bill in its administrative features came nearer the wishes of the War Department than the House bill.

PLANETS

The discovery of a planet by Dr. Wolf, of Koenigsthul, was announced in a cablegram received May 2 at the Harvard College Observatory from Copenhagen. The object, which had a cometary appearance, had a daily motion of minus 32 seconds in right ascension and plus 5 minutes in declination, and was visible through a large telescope. Its position as observed on April 27, at 4.124 Greenwich mean time, was right ascension 52 hours 40 minutes 16 seconds, and declination plus 2 degrees 24 minutes.

POLAND

—Food and commodity prices and supply

The British Government announced, May 11, its acceptance of the plan submitted by Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, in Feb, 1916, for feeding the civilian population of Poland by an American commission. The acceptance carried, however, certain rather difficult stipulations for the Central Powers, namely, that the relief must be applied to that portion of Poland in Austrian occupation and not confined, as Germany desired, to that part occupied by Germany. It was stipulated that the food was to be shipped from the United States in German ships under a neutral flag, and further that Germany and Austria agreed as part of the scheme to properly care for the populations of Serbia, Albania, and Montenegro.

The Rockefeller Foundation announced, May 26, that it had appropriated $1,000,000 for relief in Poland, Serbia, Montenegro and Albania. This was the largest single donation yet made in this country for war relief work.

Germany, May 30, refused to agree to the British stipulation.

PORTO RICO

The House struck from the Porto Rican Citizenship bill, May 23, by a vote of 80 to 50 the amendment adopted the day before in committee of the whole designed to grant woman suffrage to the islands. The bill was then passed without roll call, virtually as introduced. The vote on the amendment showed a complete disregard of party lines, though more Democrats than Republicans voted against it. It was inserted in the bill by a rising vote of 60 to 37 in committee of the whole, by the minority leader, Mr. Mann. The bill as passed gave the Porto Rican government all of its internal revenue, regardless of whether the goods on which it is paid are used in Porto Rico or this country. Heretofore revenues on goods used in the United States had gone to the Federal Treasury. Property and educational qualifications were provided for applicants for citizenship under the measure, and the employment for children under fourteen years of age in injurious or hazardous occupations was prohibited. The measure then went to the Senate.

PORTUGAL

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, May 10, Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, said that Portugal had not signed the agreement not to make a separate peace.

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—Ship seizures

A list of the German and Austrian vessels seized by Portugal, Feb 28, their tonnage and new names, will be found in the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin* for May 26.

"PORTUGAL," DESTRUCTION OF THE

The Russian Embassy made public, May 25, a summary of the findings of a special commission which investigated the torpedoing of the Russian hospital ship *Portugal* by a Turkish submarine. Following is the summary:

"1. The *Portugal* was painted white down to the water line with a broad red strip along both sides. The funnels were also painted white, with large red crosses on them, and at night there was a cross of red electric lights. The *Portugal* flew the flag of the Red Cross at the masthead.

"2. These distinguishing marks were so visible even from afar that the Russian torpedo boat *Smetliy* recognized the *Portugal* when she appeared on the horizon at a distance of about eight miles.

"3. The periscope of the submarine appeared first on the port side of the *Portugal*, slowly went around the bow and slowly followed for quite a considerable time along the starboard side; then, stopping at a distance of 30 or 40 sajenes (70 or 90 yards) from the *Portugal*, fired a torpedo which struck the steamer amidships, opposite the engine room.

"4. The prolonged stay of the submarine so near the *Portugal* excludes the possibility that the officers and crew could not see the distinctive marks on the ship and also the Sisters of Charity and the male assistants, who were standing on the deck in their usual uniforms with the signs of the Red Cross.

"5. The *Portugal* had in tow three flat-boats and one steam launch specially provided for the transportation of wounded from the shore to the hospital ship, and the steam launch was flying at the stern a flag of the Red Cross 12 by 10 feet square.

"6. The *Portugal* had been used to transport not only Russian wounded but also Turkish, which has been proved by a list of the wounded transported from Rizeh to Satoum on the 6th of March, 1916, found in a desk which had floated to shore from the *Portugal* near the station of Kaboulety."

POSTAL AFFAIRS

See
EUROPEAN WAR—MAIL SEIZURES

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

United States

An amendment to the postal savings act, which increases to $1000 the maximum amount of deposit upon which interest will be paid and abolishes the limit of $100 for deposits in a calendar month, was announced, May 24, from the local post office. Formerly $500 was the maximum.

PREPAREDNESS PARADES

New York expressed its attitude on the question of national preparedness, May 13, by holding the greatest civic parade in the history of the country. A host of men and women, estimated at more than 150,000, representing all walks of life, marched for 12 hours, 20 abreast.

The Boston parade, in which some 40,000 participated, was held on the 27th. Similar demonstrations were planned in Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore and other cities.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

See
WILLARD, CAROLINE

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS

See
WILLARD, CAROLINE

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF RELIEF FOR DISABLED MINISTERS AND THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF DECEASED MINISTERS

See
JAMES, MRS. ELLEN STEBBINS CURTIS

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF NEW YORK

See
HARKNESS, CHARLES WILLIAM

PRISONERS OF WAR

See
EUROPEAN WAR—PRISONERS

PRISONS

New York State

Governor Whitman approved, May 1, the Sage bill permitting well-behaved prisoners to earn commutations amounting to one-third of their sentences. The measure also contained provisions intended to increase the output of prison industries.

PRIZE COURTS

See
GREAT BRITAIN—PRIZE COURTS

PROHIBITION

Great Britain

The largest demonstration by women ever held in Scotland occurred in Glasgow, May 13, when, as a protest against the manufacture and sale of liquor during the war, thirty thousand women, headed by bands, marched to the Green, where speeches were made demanding prohibition.

PURE FOOD

The United States Supreme Court reversed, May 22, the Tennessee Federal courts, which refused to confiscate, on petition of the government, forty barrels of coca cola as violating the Federal pure food law, and sent the case back for presentation to a jury to determine whether caffeine contained in coca cola is injurious to health. Justice Hughes, for the unanimous court, held the Tennessee courts had erred in deciding that no poisonous articles could be added to a proprietary food, composed of ingredients brought together within the meaning of the pure food law, which declares to be adulterated any product with "added poisonous or injurious ingredient." Justice Hughes held that the provisions of the statute were somewhat incongruous, but that it was evident "added" meant "artificially introduced."

RABINOWITZ, Solomon ["Sholem Aleichem," pseud.]

Solomon Rabinowitz, the "Yiddish Mark Twain," who wrote under the pseudonym of "Sholem Aleichem" ("Peace be with you"), died in New York City, May 13. He was born in Peresjaslow, near Poltava, Russia, in 1859.

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RAILROADS

Spain

See

STRIKES—SPAIN

United States

See

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

—Water competition

A report, in response to a resolution, on the relation between carriers by rail and carriers by water, was filed, May 11, with the Senate by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The report stated that the data in the hands of the commission showed that twenty-seven railroad systems were engaged or were interested in the transportation of freight by water, either directly through subsidiary rail line or by water line carriers. These twenty-seven systems, with the number of vessels owned, controlled, or leased by them, and the registered tonnage of such vessels, the Commission tabulated in its report as follows, showing the facts as of June 30, 1914:

System Designation and Railroad Systems.	Total vessels. Number.	Gross tonnage.
A.—Atlantic Coast Line Co. (1)....	6 (2)	13,373
B.—Bessemer & L. E. R. R. Co. (3)..	..	....
C.—Buff., Roch. & Pitts. Ry. Co....	1 (4)	5,146
D.—Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. (5)..	..	....
E.—Dela., Lack. & W. R. R. Co (6)..	21	17,335
F.—Erie & Mich. Ry. & Nav. Co....	1	523
G.—Erie R. R. Co. (7).....	23	30,608
H.—Florida East Coast Ry. Co. (8)..	..	....
I.—Great Northern Ry. Co. (9).....	3	29,206
J.—Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	9	43,484
K.—Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.....	61	49,467
L.—Maine Central R. R. Co.....	7	3,038
M.—N. Y. Cent. & H. R. R. R. Co. (10)	32 (11)	88,721
N.—N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. Co. (12)	121	161,576
O.—Norfolk & Western Ry Co. (5)..	..	....
P.—Norfolk Southern R. R.....	9	1,101
Q.—Northern Pacific Ry. Co.....	3 (13)	1,640
R.—Pacific Coast S. S. Co.....	19	47,164
S.—Pennsylvania R. R. Co. (14)....102		95,122
T.—Pere Marquette R. R. Co.....	2 (15)	4,315
U.—Reading Co. 102		88,907
V.—Seaboard Air Line Ry.....	20 (16)	35,583
W.—Southern Pacific Co.....	94	259,995
X.—Southern Ry. Co. (5).....	8 (17)	15,428
Y.—Union Pacific R. R. Co.....	10	16,205
Z1.—Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.....	7 (18)	19,990
Z2.—Grand Trunk Ry. of Can. (19).	15	30,006
Total 672		1,057,975

(1) Also interested with Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co., Norfolk & Western Ry. Co., Seaboard Air Line Ry. and Southern Ry. Co. in 15 of the 20 steam vessels included under system V and with Southern Ry. Co. in the 8 steam vessels included under system X.

(2) Includes 3 steam vessels referred to in note 8 below.

(3) Interested with Pere Marquette R. R. Co. in the 2 steam vessels shown under system T.

(4) Steam vessel referred to in note 19 below.

(5) See note 1 above.

(6) Also interested with Erie R. R. Co., Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. and New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. in 12 of the 30 steam vessels included under system M.

(7) See note 6 above.

(8) Interested with Atlantic Coast Line Co. in 3 of the steam vessels included under system A.

(9) Also interested with Northern Pacific Ry. Co. in the 3 steam vessels shown under system Q.

(10) Also interested with Pennsylvania R. R. Co. and Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. in 2 of the 7 steam vessels included under system Z1.

(11) Includes the 12 steam vessels referred to in note 6 above and the 2 steam vessels referred to in note 12 below.

(12) Also interested with New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. in 2 of the 80 steam vessels included under system M.

(13) Steam vessels referred to in note 9 above.

(14) See note 10 above; also interested with Canadian Pacific R. R. Co. in 1 of the 7 steam vessels included under system Z1, connected with the interest in water transportation of Norfolk & Western Ry. Co. and Southern Pacific Co. through stock ownership in these companies.

(15) Steam vessels referred to in note 3 above.

(16) Includes the 15 steam vessels referred to in note 1 above.

(17) Steam vessels referred to in note 1 above.

(18) Includes the 2 steam vessels referred to in note 10 above and 1 steam vessel referred to in note 14 above.

(19) Also interested with Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry. Co. in 1 steam vessel shown under system C.

RASMUSSEN, Knud

See

ARCTIC EXPLORATION—RASMUSSEN EXPEDITION

RASPUTIN, Gregory

According to a report of May 11, Gregory Rasputin, the Russian monk, was assassinated as the result of a plot backed, it was said, by persons close to the Czar, who were jealous of his prestige with the Emperor, and aided by Helidorus, his arch enemy. For nearly fifteen years Rasputin enjoyed unrivalled ascendency and influence over the Czar and Czarina. He first came to the capital in 1900 as the protégé of Bishop Theofan. Although he came of humble stock, and had not learned to read until past thirty, he made an immediate impression in Petrograd society. The suspension of the manufacture of vodka, shortly after the outbreak of the war, was attributed chiefly to Rasputin's influence.

RED CROSS SOCIETY

Major-Gen. Arthur Murray, U. S. A., acting chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, issued a report, May 9, showing that since Sept 7, 1915, the Red Cross had shipped more than $790,000 worth of supplies to the Allies, and more than $248,000 worth to the Central Powers and their allies.

The supplies shipped to the Allies were divided as follows:

	Packages.	Value.
France	7,826	$192,405
England	2,456	117,959
Serbia	13,902	214,155
Russia	2,314	110,735
Belgium	1,507	67,339
Belgium (via Holland).....	507	41,749
Italy	403	26,501
Montenegro	372	19,510

These were shipments to the Central Powers:

	Packages.	Value.
Germany	2,512	$122,039
Austria	1,891	95,335
Bulgaria	51	3,391
Turkey	309	14,489
Prisoners	609	13,274

The Red Cross then had on hand, waiting shipment, supplies valued at more than $41,000 for the Allies and $22,000 worth for the Central Powers.

It was stated, May 11, that the United States was preparing a protest to Great Britain because of a letter from Ex-President Taft to President Wilson which made known the fact that Great Britain had formally declined to

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issue permits for shipments of supplies to the Central Powers except when intended for American hospital units. This exception, Mr. Taft wrote, was worthless, because, on account of lack of funds, the Red Cross had maintained no units in the belligerent countries since Oct, 1915. The Red Cross considered the attitude of the British government in violation of the Geneva convention, to which the United States and all the belligerents were signatories. Replying to the charges, Sir Maurice de Bunsen stated, May 12, that Britain was prepared to allow the dispatch of medical supplies to any American Red Cross units which were working for the Central Powers upon receipt of assurances as to their employment. They were not, however, prepared to allow medical supplies to be generally imported by the enemy, who would then be free from all necessity from using from their existing supplies such articles as rubber for medical purposes, and they would be able to devote them exclusively for warlike ends. He added that in the Franco-Prussian war the Germans did not allow medical supplies to enter Paris, and in the present war they prohibited the export of German medical books, because they openly professed to grudge other countries the benefits of German scientific skill. They, moreover, had given no indication that they would allow medical supplies to be imported into Great Britain, from which country their submarine blockade was avowedly intended to cut off all supplies. Germany had deliberately violated the Geneva (Red Cross) convention by attempting to torpedo the hospital ship *Asturias*. Of the legal right of the Allies to intercept medical supplies, he continued, there can be no doubt. Medical supplies never have been regarded in previous wars as entitled to preferential treatment.

It was announced, May 22, that the government of the United States and Spain were negotiating with a view to effecting a *modus vivendi* through combined representations to the Entente Powers whereby Red Cross supplies might get through the blockade to Germany and the Central Powers.

REGER, Max

The death of Dr. Max Reger, one of the leading German composers, was announced May 12. He was born in 1873.

RHONE CANAL

The new canal connecting the Rhone with the sea of Marseilles, which was completed during the war, was opened May 7. The canal is seventy-seven kilometers long (48.10 miles). The cost of the canal was 90,000,000 francs ($18,000,000), 35,000,000 francs ($7,000,000) of which was given by the state and the remainder by the local government and the Chamber of Commerce. The most difficult work in the construction was the building of the tunnel, which is 7 kilometers (4.3 miles) long. The canal will accommodate 600-ton barges drawing 8 feet. It opens up the connection by way of the Rhone and the Saone to 540 kilometers (333 miles) inland with the main line waterways. The waterway will also give Marseilles a direct connection with Havre and the North Sea and form a part of a canal system connecting centers of France's productive resources in oil, coal and iron. Most of the work on the canal was done since 1910, but much has been added to it since the outbreak of the war. It was estimated that the initial traffic to go over the canal would amount to 1,400,000 tons annually.

The canal and its tunnel had been under discussion for nearly one hundred years, but the actual work on them was not begun until 1904. The total length of the canal is sixty miles, and the five-mile section under the mountain is seventy-five feet wide and seventy feet high, constituting what is declared to be the largest tunnel interior in the world. The canal, like the Kiel Canal, it is believed, will have strategic value in permitting the movement of destroyers and small warcraft between the Mediterranean and the North Sea.

RIGGS NATIONAL BANK

The trial of Charles G. Glover, William Flather and Henry H. Flather, of the Riggs National Bank, on a charge of perjury growing out of the injunction suit of the bank against Sec. McAdoo and Comptroller Williams was begun May 8. The charge of perjury was brought as the result of an affidavit signed by the bank's officers denying that the institution had bought and sold stocks. They admitted certain stock transactions, but said that these were personal and not bank transactions. Ex-President Taft testified as a "character witness" in behalf of the bank's president, May 15.

Ledger entries showing stock deals of the bank were produced in court, May 16, but, when confronted with the transactions, officers of the bank declared they were for clients. The Riggs Bank won a point, May 19, when testimony was given that 9 other national banks had bought and sold stock. Among the "character witnesses" called, May 23, were Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama; Henry White, former ambassador to France; Senator Newlands, of Nevada; and Rudolph Kauffman, managing editor of the Washington *Star*.

Frank J. Hogan, of counsel for the defense, took the stand, May 24, and declared that he filed the Riggs affidavit stating that the bank had not dealt in stocks without consulting any of the bank officials. This affidavit caused the return of the indictment. After deliberating only nine minutes, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, May 27. The announcement of the acquittal was received with a remarkable demonstration of approval by crowds in different parts of the city.

The District Supreme Court in Washington, May 31, held that Comptroller Williams might not retain a $5000 fine he imposed upon the Riggs National Bank, and might not impose further penalties, as the bank alleged he had threatened to do.

"RIO BRANCO," DESTRUCTION OF THE

The Brazilian steamship *Rio Branco* was sunk, May 2, and her crew landed at Blyth,

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England. The sinking caused great indignation in Brazil and the government at once notified Germany that it had ordered an urgent inquiry. The German minister, May 10, replied that his government would welcome any communication on the subject, and expressed gratification that the crew had been saved.

RITTMAN, Walter F.

See

PETROLEUM—RITTMAN PROCESS

RIVERS AND HARBORS APPROPRIATION BILL

The Senate passed the $43,000,000 river and harbor bill by a vote of 35 to 32, May 29, after three weeks of filibustering, led by Senator Kenyon on the Republican side and Senator Husting on the Democratic side. Efforts to recommit the bill were voted down by narrow margins in rapid succession.

ROADS

The Senate passed the good roads bill, May 8, carrying appropriations for an expenditure of $85,000,000 on road improvement during the next five years, to be expended under direction of the Federal government by the states, the appropriations being distributed among the states proportionately. A similar bill had passed the House. The Senate gave $10,000,000 for road improvement in the national forests.

The National Highway Association has prepared a map showing tentative routes of 100,000 miles of articulated highway. The organization feels that the government could well afford the expenditure of the $1,000,000,000 which these roads would cost, even at the high estimate of $10,000 a mile.

The primary feature of the plan is one of "excess condemnation," providing, in brief, that a strip of land along each side of all national highways is to be reserved by the government and leased by it to private individuals or corporations at 3, 4, or 5 per cent., as may be decided, on the value of the land, exclusive of improvements, this value to be readjusted at stated intervals. The width held for road purposes should be at least fifty feet. The nation would get the rental on the land made valuable by the road built by the nation on part of the land it had acquired by purchase.

ROUTES OF THE PRINCIPAL TRANSCONTINENTAL HIGHWAYS

1—Boston, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Bismarck, Butte, and Seattle.
2—Philadelphia, Fort Wayne, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne, and Salt Lake City.
3—New York, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.
4—Philadelphia, Columbus, Springfield, Denver, and San Francisco.
5—Washington, Terre Haute, St. Louis, Santa Fe, Flagstaff, and Los Angeles.
6—Washington, Nashville, Dallas, El Paso, Phoenix, and San Diego.
7—Richmond, Atlanta, New Orleans, San Antonio, and El Paso.
8—Chicago, Kansas City, Santa Fe, Phoenix, and San Diego.
9—Seattle, Salem, Sacramento, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.
10—Salt Lake City, Boise, and Seattle.
11—Houston, Fort Worth, Denver, Yellowstone Park, and Butte.
12—Laredo, Wichita Falls, Hutchinson, and Grand Rapids.
13—Chicago, Louisville, Chattanooga, Macon, Jacksonville, and Miami.
14—Bar Harbor, New York, Washington, Raleigh, Columbus, Savannah, and Jacksonville.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

See

POLAND—FOOD AND COMMODITY PRICES AND SUPPLY

ROOSEVELT, Theodore

At the American Day celebration held at Detroit, Mich., May 19, Theodore Roosevelt attacked the policy of the pacifists and declared that Americanism and preparedness were bound together inseparably as the two great issues before the people of the United States. He called the peace-at-any-price advocates spiritual heirs of those who in the Revolution and Civil War denounced and opposed Washington and Lincoln, and he condemned the "professional German-Americans" who are preaching pacifism for the United States to make this nation a prey to any foreign enemy. Pacifism, he said, had cost the lives of more American citizens in Mexico than were killed in the Spanish war and had earned only contempt for the United States.

Theodore Roosevelt made three speeches in St. Louis, May 21, in which he denounced the German-American Alliance as an anti-American alliance. He assailed what he called the hyphenates, asserting that the acts of the leaders of the German-American Alliance, who seek to coerce public men, are "moral treason."

Colonel Roosevelt began the day's speechmaking by opening his guns upon President Wilson, answering statements made by the President in his Memorial Day address. He accused Mr. Wilson of using "weasel words" in advocating universal military training, but "only the compulsion of the spirit of America." A weasel, the Colonel explained, would suck all the meat out of an egg and leave it an empty shell. So, he said, President Wilson had destroyed the effect of his utterance by his proviso, which would make it possible for those who were unwilling to do their part in behalf of the defense of the country to avoid training.

"The President, in his speech, said he was for universal voluntary training," said Mr. Roosevelt. "That is an expression precisely similar to that which you would use if in speaking of schools you should say you believed in universal obligatory attendance upon all children except those that didn't wish to go to school at all. In connection with the word 'training,' the words 'universal voluntary' have the same effect that acid has upon alkali—they neutralize each other."

A delegation of German-American editors and publishers delivered an anti-Roosevelt ultimatum to Chairman Hilles of the Republican National Committee, May 30. They were reported to have told him that German-American support would be forthcoming for Hughes, for Sherman, for Fairbanks, or any favorite son, but never for Roosevelt or Root.

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ROQUES, Gen. Pierre Auguste

General Pierre Auguste Roques, the new French Minister of War, who succeeded General Gallieni in Apr, is best known for his services in the French army in building up the aviation corps. He is 60 years old. For two years, from 1910 to 1912, as Inspector-General of Aeronautics, he developed and enlarged the "fourth arm" of the army, and his success is proved beyond question by the present efficiency, so often proved in the war, of the French aviation corps. General Roques, who is a skilled engineer, was graduated from the Polytechnic School with the rank of second lieutenant in 1875. He went to Algiers as a captain of staff in 1889. In the Dahomey campaign in 1892 he was wounded in the chest. For his services in this campaign he was made a lieutenant colonel. In 1909 he became a general of division, the highest rank in the French army. He commanded the Fourth Army Corps at Limoges at the outbreak of the war. Later he was made commander of the First Army and was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and the War Cross.

RUBLEE, George

After serving fifteen months as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, the nomination of George Rublee was rejected by the Senate, May 15, by a vote of 42 to 36. The vote was a defeat for the President, who brought every possible influence to bear to obtain Rublee's confirmation. Five Republicans, all of the Progressive wing of the party—Clapp, Kenyon, La Follette, Norris and Poindexter—voted to confirm Mr. Rublee. Thirty-two Democrats voted to confirm. Fourteen Democrats and twenty-seven Republicans voted to reject. Both New York Senators voted to reject.

A tie vote in the Senate, with Vice-President Marshall paired, resulted, May 23, in the final rejection of George Rublee as a member of the Federal Trade Commission. The vote stood 38 to 38 on the motion to reconsider the vote by which Rublee was rejected the week before.

This ended the fight which had been going on for fifteen months, since Mr. Rublee was appointed. Senator Gallinger persistently fought Rublee on that ground that he was personally objectionable. The dean of the Senate based his objection on articles which he said Rublee had written attacking Gallinger in the campaign of 1914, when Gallinger was opposed for re-election by ex-Representative Stevens. Objection was also made to Rublee on the ground that he was not a Republican. He was appointed as a Progressive, the law providing that not more than three members of the commission should be members of one political party. Senator Gallinger claimed that Rublee was really a Democrat.

Under a ruling of Attorney-General Gregory in the summer of 1915, it was not believed that Mr. Rublee could draw any pay for his fifteen months' services, as he was appointed to a vacancy which was created during a session of Congress.

RUNDEL, Gen. Sir Leslie

See
EUROPEAN WAR—FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT, MAY 14

RURAL CREDITS

The Hollis farm loan bill, embodying the administration plan for establishing a system of rural credits, passed the Senate, May 4, by a vote of 58 to 5. Senators Brandegee, Lodge, Oliver, Page and Wadsworth, Republicans, voted against the measure.

By a vote of 295 to 10 the House passed, May 15, its substitute for the Senate rural credits bill making certain the establishment of a system of farm credits. In general features, the House and Senate bills were similar.

In the House bill the provision was for the establishment of twelve Federal land banks with a minimum capital of $750,000 each. The management of the entire system was entrusted to a farm loan board of three members, and each of the banks was to be in charge of nine directors, three of whom were to be selected by the farm loan board and six by the national farm loan associations.

The banks were to make loans to farmers through local associations of borrowers, ten or more of whom might form an association. When a farmer desires to make a loan he enters into membership of a local association. His loan is passed on by the loan committee of the association and must be approved by the local board of directors, a land bank appraiser and the land bank directors.

To raise the money to be issued in the form of loans to the farmers, the land banks were permitted to issue farm loan bonds in series of not less than $50,000 each. These bonds were secured by the capital and reserve of the bank making the issue, the capital and reserve of the other eleven land banks of the system, the security of all the mortgages pledged, the personal undertaking of the borrower, the mortgage on the land, the capital and reserves of the local association and in various other ways.

The House bill also provided for the authorization of joint stock banks with a paid-up capital of not less than $250,000, the operations of which are confined to the territory of a single state. It was also stipulated that the interest rate upon the mortgage loan should not in any case exceed 6 per cent. The mortgages might run from five to thirty-six years.

Every land bank was required to place semi-annually in reserve 25 per cent. of its net earnings until it should amount to 20 per cent. of the outstanding capital of the bank. After that, 5 per cent. of the earnings must be placed in the reserve annually. The balance might be available for dividends.

RUSSIA

See
ALAND ISLANDS FORTIFICATIONS
RASPUTIN, GREGORY

—Army

As the result of a preliminary inquiry by Senator Bogorodsky into charges of criminal negligence and high treason in connection with

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his administration of the Russian army, Gen. W. A. Soukhomlinoff, former Russian Minister of War, had been imprisoned in the fortress of Peter and Paul, according to a semi-official dispatch received from Petrograd, May 6.

SAFETY

See
AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY

SAILORS

See
SEAMEN

ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, CATHEDRAL OF, NEW YORK CITY

Ground for the $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 nave of the cathedral was broken, May 8, in the presence of Mayor Mitchel, President Butler of Columbia, Governor Whitman, and some 3000 spectators. The nave, a single chamber about 260 feet in length, extending to a line about forty feet from Amsterdam avenue, would make St. John's next to St. Peter's in Rome, the largest cathedral in the world. It would be 135 feet wide, with an interior height of 125 feet, and an exterior height of 160 feet. The architecture was to be pure Gothic of a style conceived in the thirteenth century, but modified to suit modern conditions. Six million six hunderd and fifty thousand dollars has already been collected for the cathedral fund, the first contributions dating years before the cornerstone was laid in 1892.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, CHICAGO

See
WILLIAMS, HOBART

SANTO DOMINGO

President Juan Isidoro Jiminez was impeached by the Chamber of Deputies, May 1, and the Senate, May 2, in connection with his budget. President Jiminez moved his capital from Santo Domingo to San Geronimo and issued a statement defying the action of the two houses of Congress and refusing to surrender to the Senate for trial on the impeachment charge. The opposition, which had been steadily growing since he took up the power of government, at once broke into open hostility, and on May 5 General Desederio Arias, leader of the opposition, resorted to arms and there was a revolt in the capital, in which six men were killed and several persons wounded.

The American minister, William W. Russell, served notice on the Arias and Jiminez factions, May 6, that if the fighting were resumed the naval forces of the United States would intervene to put a stop to it and prevent a civil war. Meanwhile, marines and seamen had been landed from the transport *Prairie* and were protecting the American legation and other American property. President Juan Isidoro Jiminez resigned May 7. He said his resignation was designed to prevent American intervention in the Dominican Republic.

General Desederio Arias, in command of the rebel forces which had held Santo Domingo since the abandonment of the capital by President Jiminez, evacuated the city, May 14, after dismantling the fortress. The action of the rebel commander followed the warning of the American minister, that unless Santo Domingo was turned over to the constituted authorities by the rebels, marines and blue-jackets from American warships in the harbor would take the place by force.

By May 17 the situation in Santo Domingo was giving so much concern to the Navy Department that nine American warships were dispatched to waters of Dominican ports and the force of marines in Santo Domingo city was strengthened.

See also
JIMINEZ, JUAN ISIDORO

SCHEELE, Walter T.

See
OIL SMUGGLING CONSPIRACY

SEAMEN

The Department of Commerce made public, May 15, the following figures with regard to the number of certificates issued to able seamen under the La Follette act by the Steamboat Inspection Service up to May 1:

ATLANTIC PORTS

New York	4530	Savannah, Ga.	123
New Haven, Conn.	46	Boston, Mass.	948
Philadelphia	860	Bangor, Me.	104
Norfolk, Va.	636	N. London, Conn.	73
Baltimore, Md.	895	Portland, Me.	248
Charleston, S. C.	20	Providence, R. I.	627
Jacksonville	109		
Total			9,218

PACIFIC PORTS

San Francisco	3126	Portland, Ore.	271
Honolulu, H. I.	408	St. Michaels.	...
Juneau, Alaska	9	Seattle, Wash.	1114
Los Angeles, Cal.	308		
Total			5436

GULF PORTS

New Orleans, La.	479	Mobile, Ala.	337
Apalachicola, Fla.	106	San Juan, P. R.	68
Galveston, Tex.	403		
Total			1392

GREAT LAKE PORTS

Detroit, Mich.	306	Port Huron, Mich.	254
Chicago, Ill.	697	Cleveland, O.	742
Duluth, Minn.	706	Buffalo, N. Y.	551
Grand Haven, Mich.	54	Oswego, N. Y.	126
Marquette, Mich.	81	Toledo, O.	139
Milwaukee, Wis.	475		
Total			4119

SECURITY LEAGUE, NATIONAL

See
NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE

SEVIN, Hector Irenaeus, Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons

Hector Irenaeus Sevin, Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons, died at Paris, May 4. Cardinal Sevin was 64 years of age and was created Cardinal in May, 1914.

SHACKLETON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

It was announced at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, in London, May 8, that the Admiralty was forming a small expert committee to decide on measures to succor Sir Ernest Shackleton. It was decided, May 19, that a relief ship would sail from London by

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Aug 1 for Weddell Sea by way of Buenos Ayres and the Falkland Islands.

It was calculated that the voyage from London to the Falkland Islands would require ninety days, with another month to Weddell Sea, which would thus be reached as the ice was breaking.

A dispatch of May 31 from Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton, who had arrived at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, described the misfortunes which overtook his Antarctic expedition. His ship *Endurance* was pierced by icebergs and sank in the Weddell Sea on Nov 20, having been abandoned by all hands on Oct 27. Shackleton and his crew reached Elephant Island on Apr 14 in boats after a series of privations and suffering in the drift ice, several of the party being then on the verge of physical collapse.

Owing to the seriousness of the food situation and the impossibility of finding any satisfactory camping place, Shackleton decided to make an effort to reach South Georgia, seven hundred miles distant, leaving the main party on Elephant Island in charge of Frank Wild, the second in command. Lieutenant Shackleton left on Apr 24, with five volunteers, and after terrible difficulties arrived safely at the head of King Haakon Bay, May 15. On May 19 they started to cross the island, reaching the Stromness whaling station on May 20. There they secured an eighty-ton Norwegian whaler for an attempt to relieve the men left behind. The whaler started south with a volunteer crew on May 26, but found the ice too formidable and decided to turn north for assistance to the Falklands. The party on the Beach at Elephant Island were all well when Shackleton left on Apr 24. They had five weeks' provision, with the possibility of reinforcing these by the capture of seals.

The work of the expedition to date, said Lieutenant Shackleton, included discovery of 200 miles of new coast line, a complete hydrological survey of the Weddell Sea, the elimination of South Greenland from the map, continuous magnetic and meteorological observations, important biological observations, cinema records to Oct 30, and photographic records up to date. So far as was known, not a single man of the expedition had lost his life.

Lieut. Shackleton started from South Georgia Island, 800 miles east of Port Stanley, on Jan 10, 1915, to cruise across the unexplored region about the south pole. His plan was to enter Weddell Sea, a quadrant of the Antarctic on the Atlantic side, cross to the pole and come out through Ross Sea, on the Pacific side. One of his objects was to determine whether the Victoria chain of mountains, extending to the pole, was a continuation of the Andes. He expressed belief that the world would hear of him in Mar, 1916. The expedition was divided into two parties, one under Lieut. Shackleton in the *Endurance*, taking the Weddell Sea route; the other, under Lieut. Æneas Mackintosh, in the *Aurora*, going to Ross Sea to pick up Lieut. Shackleton and his party when they had crossed the polar region.

SHAKESPEARE, William

Judge Richard S. Tuthill in Chicago entered an order, May 2, setting aside his recent decision that Sir Francis Bacon was the real author of the works attributed to William Shakespeare. The point had been raised that Judge Tuthill had no right to hear the case, inasmuch as it was in chancery, and he was working on the law side.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING

After extended investigation the National Foreign Trade Council in a statement submitted to Congress, May 17, said that to increase the 14.3 per cent. of American foreign commerce carried by American ships in 1915 to 60 per cent. ten or fifteen years hence, rendering the trade reasonably independent of foreign shipping, would require somewhere between 6,000,000 and 10,000,000 gross tons of steamers worth from $520,000,000 to $1,040,000,000 according to values at time of purchase or construction. The creation of this greater merchant fleet would require the development of a national shipping policy which would encourage the investment of private capital, for it was pointed out that such a fleet to be a sound investment should return an average 6 per cent. dividend, after depreciation, which would amount to from $31,000,000 to $62,000,000 per annum.

The problem was pronounced essentially industrial and shipping legislation of the past four years was described as "a succession of promises and disappointments, an incomplete and changing legislative purpose."

In discussing the kind of vessels of which the greater American merchant marine should consist, the Council declared that American foreign trade was primarily dependent upon the tramp steamer because the tonnage of exports was about double that of imports.

The Council favored the creation of a non-partisan shipping board composed of men experienced in shipping and foreign trade but declared against chaining such a board to a predetermined policy of government ownership and operation of vessels, or to wholesale regulation of ocean freight rates, although it did not oppose the amendment to the Administration shipping bill providing for the regulation of conferences, abolition of deferred rebates, the use of fighting ships and other abuses.

The statement was formulated under the direction of the Council's merchant marine committee, consisting of James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation; Robert Dollar, export merchant and shipowner of San Francisco, and P. A. S. Franklin, vice-president of the International Mercantile Marine Co. It was then approved in referendum by the Council, which has an authorized membership of fifty manufacturers, merchants, farmers, railroad and steamship men and bankers in all parts of the United States, and is devoted to the economic investigation of foreign trade problems.

The text of the report will be found in the *Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, for May 18.

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See also
RAILROADS—WATER COMPETITION

Great Britain

According to *Lloyd's Register of Shipping*, the total addition to the register of the United Kingdom during 1915 was 655 steamships of 1,401,816 tonnage, and 152 sailing vessels of 61,934 tonnage. Removals from the register during the year were 741 steamers of 1,452,679 tonnage and 334 sailing vessels of 82,222 tonnage, so that during the year steamers on the register decreased by 86, but the tonnage increased by 9137 tons, while the number of sailing vsssels decreased by 182 and the tonnage by 20,288. The total number of vessels on the register on Dec 31 last was approximately 12,776 steamers of 19,154,277 tonnage and 8021 sailing vsssels of 844,391 tonnage. During the year 377 new steamers were built, 77 brought from foreign countries, 14 transferred from colonies and 192 acquired under the heading of "other additions," which includes enemy vessels requisitioned. Removals of steamers from the register are classified as 592 lost or broken up, 71 sold foreign, 19 transferred to colonies, 59 "other deductions." Vessels sold foreign include 17 steamers, 78,478 tons, and six sailing vessels, 9870 tons, sold to the United States. New steamers added to the register during the year show a decrease, compared with 1914, of 305 vessels of 557,059 tonnage.

See also
GREAT BRITAIN—PRIZE COURTS
SEAMEN

—Accidents

Forty-one members of the crew of the steamship *Roanoke*, operated by the California South Navigation Company, which capsized and sank when its cargo shifted during a gale 100 miles south of San Francisco, May 9, were reported missing.

—Administration shipping bill

The administration's perfected shipping bill was introduced in the House, May 7, by Chairman Alexander of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The most important alteration made by the House committee was the one limiting government ownership and operation of vessels to a period of five years following the conclusion of the European war.

The bill provides that the Sec. of the Treasury shall sell Panama Canal bonds to obtain the funds necessary to carry out the provisions of those sections of the bill authorizing the construction, equipment, lease or purchase of vessels, or the creating of the $50,000,000 shipping corporation, and that the shipping board shall investigate the navigation laws, with a view to their amendment, and the cost of building merchant vessels in the United States and abroad, the encouragement of investments in American shipping and other maritime questions, and report to Congress.

Drastic provisions are included to prevent illegal combinations in the shipping trade. The bill also gives the shipping board sweeping powers over rates and practices and clothes it with authority to require regular and special reports from water carriers engaged in carrying the commerce of the United States. The board is authorized to receive and hear complaints and to enforce reparation to the complainant for injury done. Records of investigations made by the board shall be competent evidence in all courts of the United States. The board is to have authority to compel the production of papers and to hear testimony under oath.

The Attorney-General is authorized to intervene on behalf of the board whenever any of its orders shall have been violated and to apply to the courts for the proper process to put such order into effect.

The full text of the revised shipping bill will be found in the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, May 8, page 10. The majority report, filed with the House, May 7, stated that the committee hoped the board would become permanent, and declared that the coastwise trade was inadequately served.

A Republican minority report, submitted to the House, May 12, contended that the primary functions of the board should be to investigate shipping conditions and report to Congress, and that relief would come more quickly from private enterprise. The report was signed by Representatives Greene, Hinds, Curry, Edmonds, Rodenberg, Loud, Hadley, and Rowe.

The House Committee on Rules agreed, May 15, upon a special rule giving privileged status to the bill. Filibustering by the Republicans, however, delayed the vote.

—Seizures on neutral ships

See
"CHINA" CASE

SHOLTZ, Walter L.

See
FAY, ROBERT, CASE

SLICER, Thomas Roberts

Rev. Thomas Roberts Slicer, of All Souls' Unitarian Church, New York City, died May 29 in his 70th year.

SMITH, Charles R.

Charles R. Smith, a prominent Wisconsin timber man and manufacturer, died May 12, aged 61 years.

SMITH-BLACKTON CORPORATION

The Smith-Blackton Corporation, a consolidation of the Vitagraph Companies of America, Paris, and London, with a capital stock of $25,000,000, was incorporated May 10 with the Secretary of State, to carry on a general motion-picture business in all its branches. The directors were J. Stuart Blackton and Albert E. Smith, Brooklyn, and Walter W. Irwin, William T. Rock, A. I. Siegel, and David Herman, New York.

SOUKHOMLINOFF, Gen. W. A.

See
RUSSIA—ARMY

SPAIN

Several changes in the Spanish government were reported May 2. Amilio Gimento, for-

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mer Minister of Public Instruction, became Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Duke of Alba was made Minister of Finance; Ruiz Giminez, former Governor of Madrid, Minister of the Interior, and Rafael Gasset, Minister of Public Works.

SPIES

See

LINCOLN, IGNATIUS TIMOTHY TREBICH

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

See

JORDAN, DAVID STARR

STANLEY, William

William Stanley, one of the foremost inventors and engineers in the electrical world and former vice-president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, died at Great Barrington, Mass., May 14, at the age of fifty-eight years.

STEVENS, Mrs. Ellen Corbett

By the will of Mrs. Ellen Corbett Stevens, filed in New York City, May 22, the New York Association for the Blind received $100,000.

STORMS

A report from Cape Town received May 13 stated that 150 lives were lost and much property damaged as a result of floods in the Midland districts of South Africa.

STRIKES

Great Britain

Three Socialists were sentenced to terms of imprisonment under the Defence of the Realm act in the Hight Court at Edinburgh, Scotland, May 11, after pleading guilty to advising munitions workers at Glasgow in Mar, 1916, to quit work. James MacDougall, a member of the school board, and James Maxton, a school teacher, were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment each. Jack Smith, a toolmaker, received a sentence of eighteen months.

Spain

Delegates representing the employees of all the railroads in Spain voted, May 8, at Valladolid, for a general strike. The Spanish government took steps to prevent disorder and the paralysis of traffic.

United States

—Allegheny Co., Pa.

The many strikes which took place in Allegheny county, Pa., toward the end of Apr and the beginning of May, were the direct outgrowth of the walkout at the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company on Good Friday, Apr 28. The striking Westinghouse employees were also the first in this district to demand the eight-hour day. The striking workmen from the East Pittsburgh plant of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company essayed a campaign against other Turtle Creek and Monongahela industrial plants and by intimidation and threats forced thousands of workmen to quit their places; these same strikers, augmented by several hundred steel workers, marched into Braddock, May 2, and led the rioting which resulted in bloodshed and the calling of the state troops to the strike zone. With the arrival of state troops, big plants which had been shut down rather than court violence announced that they would reopen. Among the concerns were the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Braddock, the Rankin and Braddock plants of the American Steel and Wire Company, and the Mesta Machine Company, West Homestead.

—Clothing trades strike, New York

In spite of attempts by Mayor Mitchel and Jacob H. Schiff to arbitrate differences that had arisen in the clothing industry since the abrogation of the peace protocol by the manufacturers in the summer of 1915, the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association ordered a lockout in New York City, Apr 29, rendering 60,000 workers in 409 shops jobless. The workers then called strikes, May 3, in 1600 smaller shops operated by subcontractors.

The first break in the strike came May 7, when some 7000 workers, according to union figures, returned to the factories of twenty-five independent manufacturers who had settled with the union.

The cloak manufacturers, May 22, mailed pamphlets denouncing the union leaders to the 30,000 operatives locked out.

Rabbi J. L. Magnes, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, and Charles L. Bernheimer announced, May 26, their resignations as members of a board of moderators to keep peace in the men's garment industry. Their resignation revealed a crisis which might result in a strike or lockout of 70,000 workers. The resignation of the Council of Conciliation in the women's garment industry, headed by Dr. Felix Adler, occurred a few days before the lockout of the 60,000 workers in that industry, four weeks before.

Dr. Magnes, Dr. Moskowitz, and Mr. Bernheimer resigned because, they said, the union refused to abide by the agreement it had signed. It was because the manufacturers refused to arbitrate that Dr. Adler's committee resigned.

Responsibility for the lockout of Apr 29 was placed upon the shoulders of the executive committee of the Manufacturers' Protective Association in a statement issued by a group of political scientists and economists. The signers of the statement were:

Wendell T. Bush, J. P. Chamberlain, John Dewey, Charles A. Beard, Robert E. Chaddock, Robert L. Hale, Carlton Hayes, Arthur Macmahon, Parker Thomas Moon, Samuel McCune Lindsay, Franklin H. Giddings, Henry R. Seager, Edwin R. A. Seligman, James H. Robinson, Herbert L. Osgood, Thomas I. Parkinson, W. P. Montague, Robert Livingston Schuyler, Robert N. Shenton, A. A. Tenney, Donald B. Tucker, W. R. Shepherd, and James T. Shotwell.

The political economists, in their report, asserted that the manufacturers were prompted by a wish to break the union at a time advantageous to them and called their action "little less than a public calamity." They recommended re-establishment of the protocol the employers had abrogated.

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Their report said, in part: "From these facts, which are now undisputed, our conclusion, after careful consideration, is that the Manufacturers' Protective Association broke its two-year agreement, which had still more than a year to run, without other justification than the fear that the agreement might hereafter be broken by the union at a time less favorable to the manufacturers' interests.

"It seems to us that the real reason for the action of the Manufacturers' Protective Association is that its officers were unwilling to accept the consequences of their agreement and, as their president has stated, they wished to take advantage of an opportunity to return to the conditions existing prior to 1910. We regard this as little less than a public calamity and urge that every effort be made to restore the agreement not only for the protection of the rights of the employees thereunder, but also for the protection of the public interests so vitally involved in the economic security of those who are just entering upon industrial life in America.

"In our opinion, a just interpretation of the admitted facts warrants fixing the burden of the responsibility for the present crisis directly upon the shoulders of the executive committee of the Manufacturers' Protective Association."

I. M. Getskay, vice-chairman of the Cloak Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, issued a statement in refutation of the contentions of the group. He characterized as "absolutely false and misleading" their contention that the manufacturers wished to revert to conditions which existed prior to 1910, and said that the reasons by which they reached their conclusions were unworthy of the minds which voiced them.

"The association did not lock out 60,000 workers," Mr. Getskay said, "40,000 being called out by the union. The association did not break its agreement with the workers, but signified its willingness on Mar 1 to maintain the original contract."

The Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association removed the lock-out order May 31, and invited the workers to return to work on the employers' terms.

—Jewelry workers strike, New York City

The jewelry strike of the previous twelve weeks was settled May 1. The strike involved 3000 workers. The settlement was made on an eight-hour basis, time and a half for overtime and the abolition of the home-work system.

According to a statement, May 30, of the Department of Labor, there were 1069 strikes and lockouts in the United States from Dec, 1915 to May, 1916; in April alone there were 268, involving 300,000 workers. Most of the April strikes were due to the demand for labor to fill war orders, decreases in immigration having brought about a labor shortage. The largest number of the strikes were in the metal trades. More than half were in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

—Telegraph operators

The convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America served notice, May 30, on United States Commissioner of Conciliation, Rowland B. Mahany that if by June 6 the Western Union did not accede to their demands or agree to submit the differences between the operators and the company to arbitration, without reservation, a national strike would be called on that day. In the sessions of the following day, radicals demanded action at once; others asked for mediation.

"SUSSEX" CASE

Germany's assurance that she had modified her methods of submarine warfare, and her admission that the *Sussex* was sunk by a German submarine, averted during May, the break threatening with the United States.

President Wilson was asked by Senator Husting, of Wisconsin, May 3, to have the Department of Justice investigate the influences responsible for sending thousands of telegrams to Senators and Representatives during the last week of Apr, urging that no action be taken leading to war with Germany.

Attorney-General Gregory announced, May 4, that he had received conclusive information about the source of some of the money spent for the telegrams. He refused to reveal the source, but said a statement might be given out by the Department of Justice on the question within a few days. He stated that so far nothing had been found to justify criminal proceedings.

In the German reply to the American note of Apr 18, made public May 6, Germany agreed to modify her submarine war on condition that the United States oppose Britain's blockade. Germany asked further time for the investigation of the *Sussex* sinking, declared that the British blockade was in violation of international law, and said that she had twice declared herself willing to listen to peace overtures from the Allies. The following are salient extracts from the note:

"As the German government repeatedly declared, it cannot dispense with the use of the submarine weapon in the conduct of warfare against enemy trade. The German government, however, has now decided to make a further concession, adapting methods of submarine war to the interests of neutrals.

"The German government is prepared to do its utmost to confine operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German government believes, now, as before, that it is in agreement with the government of the United States.

"The German government, guided by this idea, notifies the government of the United States that German naval forces have received the following order:

"'In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless the ship attempt to escape or offer resistance.'

"But neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for existence, shall, for the sake of neutral interests, restrict the use of an effective weapon if the enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating the rules of international law.

"Accordingly, the German government is confident that, in consequence of the new orders issued to the naval forces, the government of the United States will also now consider all impediments removed which

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may have been in the way of mutual co-operation toward restoration of the freedom of the seas during the war, as suggested in the note of July 23, 1915, and it does not doubt that the government of the United States will now demand and insist that the British government shall forthwith observe the rules of international law universally recognized before the war, as are laid down in the notes presented by the government of the United States to the British government, December 28, 1914, and November 4, 1915.

"Should steps taken by the government of the United States not attain the object it desires, to have the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent nations, the German government would then be facing a new situation, in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision."

Lord Robert Cecil, British Minister of War, Trade and Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in behalf of the foreign office gave the Associated Press at London, May 6, a statement dealing with the charges against Great Britain in the German note and Germany's avowed desire for peace.

Regarding the statement that Germany has instituted restraint in the use of the submarine solely in consideration of neutral interests, and that no such consideration has been shown by Great Britain or her Allies, Lord Cecil said: "So far as is known, the measures taken by Great Britain against German trade have cost no neutral his life. Great Britain maintains that they are in accord with the principles of international law, and is prepared to make good that claim. They can surely compare favorably, so far as consideration to neutrals is concerned, with a policy whose fruits are seen in the tragedies of the *Lusitania*, the *Arabic* and the *Sussex*.

Replying to the contention that it was owing to the illegal conduct of the British warfare that Germany was forced to resort to her submarine campaign, Lord Cecil gave a chronological list of German attacks on merchantmen, beginning with the sinking of the Dutch vessel *Maria* in Sept, 1914, and declaring that "It was not until Mar 11, 1915, that the present measures against German trade were put in force by Great Britain. Before the enforcement of those measures the Germans had destroyed cargoes of foodstuffs coming to the civilian population of this country; had declared their intention of instituting a system of submarine outrage, and had actually submarined merchant vessels without warning."

"The German government speaks of millions of women and children, who, according to the avowed intention of the British government, are to be starved and who by their sufferings shall force the victorious armies of the Central Powers into an ignominious capitulation.

"In this connection it is interesting to remember that at the beginning of last month the German Chancellor made the following remarks in the Reichstag: 'I can understand that in 1915 the enemy would not give up hope of starving Germany, but I cannot understand how cool heads can cling to it after the experience of 1915.'"

Lord Cecil then recalled the opinions of two former German statesmen—Prince Bismarck and Count Caprivi—as to the right of belligerents to cut off the supplies of an enemy, and declared that those who have drenched Europe in blood; who scatter death and destruction among combatants and non-combatants by their Zeppelin bombs and submarine torpedoes, who, by their poisoned gas and high explosive shells have maimed, tortured and slain millions of the best and bravest of their fellow creatures, are presuming too far on the toleration of mankind when they complain of such a comparatively humane method of warfare as blockade.

Following is the text of the note cabled, May 8, by Sec. Lansing to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, with instructions to deliver it to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"The note of the imperial German government, under date of May 4, 1916, has received careful consideration by the government of the United States. It is especially noted, as indicating the purpose of the imperial government as to the future, that it 'is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operation of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents,' and that it is determined to impose upon all its commanders at sea the limitations of the recognized rules of international law upon which the government of the United States has insisted.

"Throughout the months which have elapsed since the imperial government announced on February 4, 1915, its submarine policy, now happily abandoned, the government of the United States has been constantly guided and restrained by motives of friendship in its patient efforts to bring to an amicable settlement the critical questions arising from that policy. Accepting the imperial government's declaration of its abandonment of the policy which has so seriously menaced the good relations between the two countries, the government of the United States will rely upon a scrupulous execution henceforth of the now altered policy of the imperial government such as will remove the principal danger to an interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany.

"The government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the imperial German government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the government of the United States and any other belligerent governments, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the imperial government's note of the fourth instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction. In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding, the government of the United States notifies the imperial government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative."

The following statement by Sec. Lansing was made public after the note was on its way to Berlin:

The greater part of the German answer is devoted to matters which this government cannot discuss with the German government. The only questions of right which can be discussed with that government are those arising out of its action or out of our own, and in no event those questions which are the subject of diplomatic exchanges between the United States and any other country.

The essence of the answer is that Germany yields to our representations with regard to the rights of merchant ships and non-combatants on the high seas and engages to observe the recognized rules of international law governing naval warfare in using her submarines against merchant ships. So long as she lives up to this altered policy we can have no reason to quarrel with her on that score, though the losses resulting from the violation of American rights by German submarine commanders operating under the former policy will have to be settled.

While our differences with Great Britain cannot

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form a subject of discussion with Germany, it should be stated that in our dealings with the British government we are acting as we are unquestionably bound to act, in view of the explicit treaty engagements with that government. We have treaty obligations as to the manner in which matters in dispute between the two governments are to be handled. We offered to assume mutually similar obligations with Germany, but the offer was declined. When, however, the subject in dispute is a continuing menace to American lives it is doubtful whether such obligations apply unless the menace is removed during the pendency of the proceedings.

The treaty with the British government referred to is the convention negotiated by ex-Secretary Bryan under which the two nations agree that any dispute arising shall be submitted to an investigating commission for one year before entering into hostilities. An offer to enter into such a treaty with Germany brought a request for information, but formal negotiations never were instituted.

Germany, in a note received by the State Department, May 10, admitted that a German submarine torpedoed the *Sussex* in violation of assurances given the United States, expressed regret for the incident, announced that the submarine commander had been "appropriately punished," and declared readiness to pay an adequate indemnity to Americans injured on the vessel.

It was said that the State Department intended to inquire the nature of the punishment meted out to the submarine commander.

It was announced at the State Department, May 12, that the United States government did not intend to make haste in resuming exchanges with Great Britain regarding the blockade, and it was explained that the delay would be due solely to the attempt of Germany, in her note of May 4, to impose as a condition of the abandonment of illegal methods of submarine warfare that the United States should require Great Britain to permit foodstuffs to reach the population of Germany.

Germany informed the Spanish government, May 14, that the *Sussex* was torpedoed by a German submarine, whose commander believed she was a warship. Germany promised to compensate the families of Spanish citizens lost in the attack on the *Sussex*, and apologized for the attack.

The United States government had been officially advised, it was announced, May 20, that the commander of the German submarine which torpedoed the *Sussex* was Lieut. Otto Steinbrink and that his boat was the *U-18*.

According to the dispatch to the State Department, the information was obtained from the captured crew of another German submarine which was taken in allied waters.

SWEDEN

See
ALAND ISLANDS FORTIFICATIONS

SWIERZ DYNAMITING CONSPIRACY

John Swierz, a German, was arrested, May 10, on a charge of plotting to dynamite the William Todd Company's munition plant at Youngstown, O. The man had buried 25 pounds of dynamite outside the gate, when, on a tip from the Austrian vice-consul, Ernest Ludwig, he was seized by the Federal authorities. Swierz was said to have offered to Ludwig to destroy the plant for $25,000.

TEMPERANCE

See
PROHIBITION

THOMPSON COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION

An investigation of wire tapping by the police in which Mayor Mitchel, the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and a number of Catholic charities were involved, occupied the attention of the Thompson Legislative Committee during May.

Sen. George F. Thompson decided May 15 to postpone for the time being, at least, the threatened investigation. Harry Lewis, District Attorney of Kings county, where the Grand Jury had been inquiring into the case, had asked him to hold off his investigation until the Grand Jury finished with all its witnesses lest the publicity hurt the case.

Just before the Strong commission, appointed in the fall of 1915, finished its investigation of the State Board of Charities it was charged that the telephone wires of the Rev. William B. Farrell, a Catholic priest; Dr. D. C. Potter and Dean Potter had been tapped by the police in the interest of Commissioner of Charities, John A. Kingsbury's side of the dispute. Father Farrell and the Potters were among the first witnesses called before the Kings county Grand Jury in April, 1916, when the inquiry began, and they were recalled for further testimony after Mayor Mitchel and four members of his official family had testified.

The story of police activity in tapping telephone wires in the past two years was told at length to the committee in New York, May 17, by John L. Swayze, general counsel of the New York Telephone Company. A list of 350 cases of such wiretapping was furnished.

The most important development of the day was the information that the telephone wires of the law firm of Seymour & Seymour, in the Equitable Building, had been tapped by the telephone company on the written order of Police Commissioner Woods. Commercial rivalry alone, it was hinted, was the basis for the tapping. During the time the wires were tapped Seymour & Seymour were engaged in a deal involving the sale of munitions to the Allies. It was asserted that J. P. Morgan & Co. also had been interested in the deal.

The existence of a plot whereby secret information regarding the buying of munitions for the French Government by J. P. Morgan & Co. was stolen from the Morgan firm and sold to munitions manufactures in this country was disclosed May 18, by the insistence of Mayor Mitchel that all the circumstances surrounding the tapping of Seymour & Seymour's wires should be laid before the public in order to justify the Police Department in tapping wires and listening-in whenever the commission of a crime is suspected.

It was also disclosed that the wires of the same law firm were tapped for the purpose of

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obtaining information regarding the alleged shipment by German agents in this country of large supplies of munitions to Mexican bandits, although they were ostensibly purchased for the Allies.

The investigation, May 19, developed these leading features:

District Attorney Swann produced copies of papers alleged to have been taken from the offices of Seymour & Seymour. Among them was a letter addressed to a manufacturer of munition supplies containing information which tallied almost verbatim with a cable order from the Morgan branch firm in Paris, received in New York two days before the date of the letter. The District Attorney produced a letter addressed to Seymour from this same supply manufacturer saying that when certain negotiations began between the manufacturer and Seymour & Seymour "it was clearly understood that you were the confidential representative of J. P. Morgan & Co." The District Attorney said he had a copy of correspondence between this manufacturer and Seymour & Seymour, in which it appeared that the manufacturer had repudiated a contract because he learned that he had been led falsely to believe he was dealing with the confidential agent of the Morgan firm. The committee was informed of the manner in which the Burns agency installed detectaphones in Seymour & Seymour's offices. Frederick Seymour and the three war brokers who had desk room in the Seymour offices denied the alleged collusion between any one connected with them and an employee in the Morgan firm. The controversy between Senator Thompson and the city administration went on throughout the day. Sen. Thompson declared there were no national interests involved in the case. The Mayor maintained the contrary. Police Commissioner Woods described the general police practice of wiretapping, its necessity, usefulness and protection from abuse.

Mayor Mitchel, May 23, charged certain Catholic clergymen and other Catholics with a conspiracy to interfere with the city government and obstruct the administration of the law. The conspiracy, he said, extended back to 1910. He charged specifically that the conversations reported over the tapped telephone lines led the police to believe that Father Farrell had promised $50 and Mgr. Dunn, chancellor of the archdiocese, had promised to pay $100 to get witnesses out of jurisdiction. The Mayor was not allowed to reveal the alleged conversations.

Mgr. Dunn in reply denied that he ever paid $100 to Dr. Potter, and said that he was responsible for the Farrell pamphlets.

John A. Kingsbury and William H. Hotchkiss, Special Deputy Corporation Counsel, who acted as legal adviser to Mr. Kingsbury during the Strong charities investigation were both indicted, May 23, by the Kings County April Grand Jury for illegally tapping the telephone wires of the Rev. William B. Farrel, Dr. Daniel C. Potter and his son Dean Potter. Both the indicted men pleaded not guilty and were released in $1000 each.

The Grand Jury, in addition to the indictments, handed to Judge May a statement in which they declared that "if, as it does appear," Mayor Mitchel and Police Commissioner Woods approved of the conduct of those responsible for the tapping of the wires, for no other purpose than to furnish counsel, in private and personal litigation, with information and to gratify private curiosity, they merit severe condemnation.

Frederick Seymour filed a complaint against William J. Burns, May 24.

Mayor Mitchel, May 24, read into the record of the committee over the members' protest, a transcript of the conversations alleged to have been reported over the telephone wires that were tapped in connection with the charities investigation. The Catholic priests charged by Mayor Mitchel made general denial of the Mayor's conspiracy allegations, May 25, and two of them charged he lied. They said that his Charities Commissioner worked with other influences in an effort to secularize the charitable institutions in general—Catholic, Protestant and Jewish alike. The only antagonism on their part, they said, existed against the administration in its alleged effort to interfere with the religious welfare of the wards of charity. The committee closed its hearings on wire tapping on the following day.

TIME

The daylight saving scheme, the invention of William Willett, an Englishman, was adopted in the summer of 1916 by 11 countries—Germany, Austria, Turkey, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Holland, Norway and Sweden, England, and Denmark. The French Chamber voted unanimously in favor of the proposal, and a committee of the Senate was appointed to investigate it.

The first Daylight Saving bill was introduced in the House of Commons in 1908.

TOBACCO

See
INTERNAL REVENUE

TRIANA, Santiago Perez

Santiago Perez Triana, representative in London of the Nicaraguan government and formerly Colombian minister in London, died May 25. He was a native of Colombia and a son of a former President of that country. Señor Triana was a former member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague, and one of the delegates to the Pan-American Conference in Washington. Señor Triana was the author of "Some Aspects of the War."

"TUBANTIA," Destruction of the

The Dutch Naval Department, May 18, issued the following communication:

"The discussions of the Dutch torpedo expert Canters in Berlin regarding the sinking of the steamer *Tubantia* have not led to any conclusive result. After an examination of the pieces of metal found in the *Tubantia's* boat the German Admiralty acknowledged that

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these formed part of a torpedo belonging to a German submarine. But the submarine commander has declared that this torpedo was not fired at the *Tubantia*, May 16, but at a British warship Mar 6, missing its target. The government intends to press for a deeper inquiry."

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Union Theological Seminary had received an additional endowment of $1,840,000, making the seminary one of the largest endowed religious schools in America, according to an announcement made May 16. The new gift brought the endowment up to nearly $5,000,000.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO.

The United Shoe Machinery Company won a victory in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Paul, Minn., May 11, when a temporary injunction granted by Judge David B. Dyer at St. Louis, Oct, 1915, was vacated. This temporary injunction enjoined the company from enforcing the terms of its 30,000 outstanding leases on shoe machinery.

UNITED STATES

See also
NICARAGUA

—Army

With the approval of the President, Representative James Hay, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, introduced in the House, May 23, a Military Defense bill creating a "counsel of executive information" to further the mobilization of the country's resources for possible war. The council was to be composed of members of the Cabinet, who should have as an advisory committee seven persons who were recognized as experts in various lines of industry.

——Chamberlain-Hay bill

Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, May 16, read to the Senate a statement of the results of the conferences on the Army Reorganization bill, stating that the total increase in the regular army would be as follows:

"Thirty-four regiments of infantry, ten regiments of cavalry, fifteen regiments of field artillery, five regiments of engineers, two battalions of mounted engineers, ninety-three companies of coast artillery (the equivalent thereof), and eight aero squadrons.

"The necessary number of signal companies and battalions to serve the higher units are provided for, and such personnel of the staff corps and departments as may be necessary.

"The company units will no longer be skeletons, but each company, troop, and battery will be a real working unit, of about two-thirds of its war strength. An infantry company will be 100 men in peace and 150 in war; a troop of cavalry will be 70 men in peace and 105 in war; a battery will be 126 men in peace and 190 in war. Not only have the enlisted men been provided, but provision has been made so that officers detached from their commands, either for staff duty, militia duty, college, or other duty, will be replaced and the organizations will in the future have the full complement of officers.

"The staff corps and departments have been amply increased to meet the needs of the new army and to deal with the broader subjects of preparedness, such as will have to be solved in the supply departments.

"The maximum strength of the regular army in time of peace will be about 11,000 officers and 175,000 men, in addition to the enlisted men of the Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Medical Department, Philippine Scouts, and unassigned recruits, a total of about 11,000 officers and 200,000 men.

"In time of actual or threatened war, these numbers can be increased to about 11,500 officers and 225,000 combatant troops, plus the necessary staff troops, Philippine Scouts, and unassigned recruits.

"Certain measures looking to an equalization of promotion among the officers of the line of the army have been adopted, and will, it is believed, result in more contentment in these arms than heretofore.

"The officers' reserve corps and the reserve officers' training corps have been adopted as written in both original bills. They provide for the education, selection, and training of civilians in time of peace for the duties of officers in time of war.

"The so-called Section 56 of the Senate bill, providing for a volunteer army in time of peace, was not included in the conferees' bill. The vote of the House on this feature was so decisively against it that the conferees, while differing as to the desirability of the force, decided not to include the provision in the bill. In its place was written a provision for the training corps, which is broader than that heretofore proposed, either in the House or the Senate, and which will provide for the training of such persons as for any reason do not join the National Guard. It provides that all expenses in connection with such camps shall be borne by the Federal government."

There is practically no change in the National Guard feature of either the House or the Senate bill. They were substantially the same, and the only changes made were of a minor character. The maximum force of the National Guard under the new bill is about 17,000 officers and 440,000 enlisted men.

The Senate provision for a nitrate plant, as amended by the House, was written into the bill.

"Part of the Senate provisions for protecting the uniform of the army, navy, and marine corps was retained in the bill.

"The House provision for obtaining the gauges, dies, jigs, etc., for immediate manufacture of munitions of war likely to be required in time of war was written into the bill, as were also those providing for a board of mobilization of industries and the investigation of the industrial possibilities of the nation in the manufacture of arms, munitions, and other supplies of war."

The Senate, after an all-day debate, agreed, May 17, to the conference report on the army reorganization bill without a roll call. The

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House adopted the report May 20. The vote in the House was 349 to 25. Eighteen Republicans, five Democrats, one Progressive, and one Socialist voted against adoption of the conference report.

—Commerce

According to preliminary returns made public, May 3, by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, $410,000,000 worth of goods was exported from the United States in Mar. This exceeds the corrected total for Feb by $7,000,000 and was more than any nation ever exported before in any one month. It was $113,000,000 more than the previous March and nearly double the March average for the preceding five years.

—Congress

See
COTTON FUTURES ACT
IMMIGRATION—BURNETT IMMIGRATION BILL
PETROLEUM—RITTMAN PROCESS
PORTO RICO
RIVERS AND HARBORS APPROPRIATION BILL
ROADS
RUBLEE, GEORGE
RURAL CREDITS
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—ADMINISTRATION SHIPPING BILL

—Dept. of Agriculture

The agricultural appropriation bill, with riders in the form of the cotton futures act, the grain standardization bill and the warehouse licensing bill, was finally approved by the House May 2 and sent to the Senate for consideration. The fight against the legislative riders persisted until the end. Separate votes on the grain standardization rider and the cotton futures act disclosed an overwhelming majority in favor of these measures.

See also
COTTON FUTURES ACT

—Navy

A controversy between Sec. Daniels and Rear-Adm. Bradley A. Fiske over naval affairs and policies came to a crisis, May 3, when Adm. Fiske flatly contradicted Sec. Daniel's denial that until recently he had no knowledge of a report made by the Admiral on Nov 9, 1914, warning the Secretary that the navy was not prepared to wage effective warfare. The American Defense Society asked President Wilson to investigate the "issue of veracity." The President replied, May 23, quoting Sec. Daniels as accepting the Admiral's word.

The estimate of the General Board of the Navy, transmitted to the Republican members of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and considered by them, May 4, as a basis for a proposal to enlarge the building program suggested by the Administration showed that it would cost the United States $791,441,207 to regain second place among the naval powers of the world.

The comparative standing of the United States and the second naval Power and the number of ships necessary to bring the former up to the second place, together with the cost of construction, were given by the General Board as follows:

	Germany.	United States.	Needed.	Cost
Dreadnoughts	22	17	6	$103,280,585
Predreadnoughts ...	20	22	0	.....
Coast defense vessels	0	4	0	.....
Battle cruisers	9	0	10	204,335,310
Armored cruisers ..	3	10	0	.....
Cruiser scouts	34	14	21	117,009,900
Destroyers	145	70	80	106,025,120
Torpedo boats	0	2	0	.....
Fleet submarines ..	9	3	9	15,169,707
Coast submarines ..	?	72	78	51,191,556
Aircraft	—	—	—	7,000,000
Total				$604,012,179

This total of $604,012,179 for construction alone exceeded the amount proposed for the entire Administration naval building program, spread out over a period of five years, by more than $100,000,000.

The General Board also made estimates of the cost for additional personnel that would be required for the ships proposed as well as for the ships building and authorized. Additional ammunition and general stores would be required to stock the vessels, and there were existing shortages to be made up. Including the additional personnel, ammunition and supplies the proposed increase for one year would cost the United States $687,465,087. Personnel and supplies for the ships building would cost $57,158,779, and to make up the shortages of ships then afloat $36,817,341. The grand total, therefore, of cost to the United States to overcome the lead of Germany would be, according to the General Board, $791,441,207.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs disregarded, May 18, the five-year building program of Secretary Daniels, recommended the construction of battle cruisers in lieu of dreadnoughts, and adopted a naval increase program to cost approximately $160,000,000.

The program calls for the following new vessels:

Five battle cruisers, each with a speed of 35 knots, to cost $20,433,531 each. Each vessel will carry ten 14-inch guns.

Twenty submarines, of which three will be of the fleet type costing $15,925,000 each, and seventeen for coast defense, costing $12,325,000 each.

Four scout cruisers, costing $5,572,000 each.

Ten destroyers, costing $1,325,000 each.

One hospital ship, costing $2,500,000.

One fuel ship, costing $1,364,000.

One ammunition ship, $2,715,000.

Chairman Padgett said that the total construction would amount to about $160,000,000, with an additional $10,000,000 for ammunition for the ships authorized. The figures given above are inclusive of armor and armament. The construction authorized in the naval appropriation bill of 1915 amounted to only $50,000,000.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs voted unanimously to include an unusual rider in the interest of universal peace and disarmament following the end of the European war.

The naval appropriation bill was formally reported to the House, May 24. It carried

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approximately $240,000,000, more than $190,000,000 more than the 1915 bill.

Other provisions in the bill, apart from the maintenance of the naval establishment, were:

The increase of the naval enlisted personnel by 13,500 men. The increase of the enlisted personnel of the Marine Corps by 3079 men. The establishment of a naval flying corps of 150 officers and student fliers, and 350 enlisted men. The establishment of a naval reserve consisting of six classes. An appropriation of $2,000,000 for aviation. Authorization of a projectile plant to cost not more than $1,411,222. An appropriation of $13,720,000 for ammunition for the navy. The authorization of dry docks, to cost not more than $3,500,000 each, at the Norfolk and Philadelphia navy yards. An appropriation of $1,000,000 for an experimental naval laboratory, to cost not more than $1,500,000. The establishment of the office of Chief of Operations upon a legal basis with the rank of Admiral and authority over fifteen officers who will have direct charge of the work of the fleet.

The Minority report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted to the House, May 25, severely criticised the bill as inadequate and asked 6 cruisers, 50 submarines and $3,500,000 for aviation.

The Republican minority of the House, aided by a handful of Democrats, May 30, amended the naval bill by increasing the number of submarines it authorized from twenty to fifty. The amendment overriding the committee was carried in committee of the whole by a vote of 114 to 104.

The House, May 31, voted into the Naval Appropriation bill a rider authorizing the construction of a government armor plate plant at a cost of $11,000,000, and also increased from $2,000,000 to $3,500,000 the appropriation for aeronautics.

Six battleships of the Atlantic fleet were, May 12, ordered out of commission and placed on the reserve list. They were the *Connecticut*, the *Louisiana*, the *New Jersey*, the *Virginia*, the *Rhode Island* and the *Nebraska*. All of these ships were to undergo overhauling and repairs, chiefly to their boilers and crankshafts and would be made ready for use in the summer by the naval militia and the naval volunteer force which was to be trained with the battleship fleet. By doing this and reducing their crews to forty per cent. of their present strength, the navy obtained nearly 5000 men for use in commissioning the *Pennsylvania*, the *Nevada* and the *Oklahoma*, which were soon to be added to the fleet. Otherwise, it was said, these new battleships could not obtain their complements of men.

The placing of the battleships on the reserve list reduced the number of commissioned battleships in the Atlantic fleet to sixteen. The fleet was to be reorganized into four divisions of four battleships each, the flagship of the fleet, the *Wyoming*, maneuvring with one of the divisions. These divisions would not, however, be called the first, second, third and fourth division, as in the past, but would be known as the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth divisions. They would constitute the active peace organization of the fleet.

The war organization of the fleet would be made of these divisions plus the battleships in reserve when they should be fully manned by militia, volunteers or reservists. The battleships of the fifth division would be the *Minnesota* (flag), the *Vermont*, the *Michigan* and the *South Carolina;* of the sixth division, the *New York*, the *Delaware*, the *Oklahoma* and the *Texas;* of the seventh division, the *Arkansas*, the *New Hampshire*, the *Florida* and the *Utah*, and of the eighth division, the *Pennsylvania*, the *Kansas*, the *Nevada* and the *Wyoming*.

When the new battleship *Arizona* should be ready she would take the place of the *Kansas* in the above organization and that ship would be sent into reserve with a reduced crew.

Sec. Daniels announced, May 18, that Adm. Fletcher, the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet, would be relieved on June 19, and that on that date Vice-Adm. Mayo, second in command, would succeed him. As Admiral Fletcher under the law was only entitled to the rank and pay of Admiral while serving as Commander in Chief of the fleet, he would revert to the rank and pay of a Rear Admiral. At the same time Vice Adm. Mayo by reason of his promotion would become Admiral and draw the pay of that rank. Rear Adm. De Witt Coffman, commanding the new Seventh Division of the Battleship Squadron, would succeed Mayo. Adm. Fletcher would be assigned to the Navy General Board to succeed Rear Adm. Badger (retired).

—Treasury Dept.

Sec. McAdoo submitted, May 18, to Chairman Kitchin of the House Ways and Means Committee and Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee revised estimates of the government's receipts and expenditure for the remainder of the fiscal year 1916 and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, tending to show that about $150,000,000 in additional revenue would have to be provided during the year 1916-17, less by $75,000,000 than was calculated previously. All the additional revenue would, it was planned, come from taxes on incomes, inheritances, and munitions.

See also
COINS AND COINAGE—UNITED STATES
INTERNAL REVENUE

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO

For the new department of arts and sciences of the University of Buffalo actual and provisonal endowment amounting to $750,000 had been received by May. Mrs. S. H. Knox gave $100,000, and with her children proposed to increase this eventually to a total of $500,000. Gen. Edmund Hayes promised

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$250,000 for the first building upon the university site, provided $1,000,000 were raised for like purposes before June, 1919.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Through approval of an initiative measure proposed by the alumni of the University of California for additional building work on the campus at Berkeley, $1,800,000 of "University Building Bonds," voted by the people had been apportioned in May by the regents of the university as follows: Benjamin Ide Wheeler Hall, a classroom building with a capacity of 3500 students, its exterior to be of white granite, $700,000. Completion of the university library, of which the present portion was built at a cost of $840,000, mostly defrayed by the bequest of Charles F. Doe, $525,000. Second unit of the group of agricultural buildings, $350,000. First unit of a group of permanent buildings for chemistry, $160,000. New unit for the heating and power plant, $70,000. Furnishings and equipment for the four structures first mentioned, $134,000.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

See
WILLIAMS, HOBART

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

See
NEARING, SCOTT

VANDERBILT, Mrs. Alfred G.

It was announced, May 24, that Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt had given $100,000 to the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, toward the erection and equipment of a babies' ward.

VAN DIVER, Gen. Murray

Gen. Murray Van Diver, State Treasurer of Maryland for sixteen years, died at Baltimore, Md., May 23.

VOLCANOES

See
MAUNA LOA

VON DER GOLTZ, Horst

Carl A. Lüderitz, Imperial German Consul at Baltimore, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in New York City, Apr 8, for having conspired with Horst von der Goltz, alias Bridgman Taylor, in the fraudulent procurement for von der Goltz, issued under the alias given, of a United States passport. With the aid of this passport von der Goltz was able to return to Germany, where, after it had been viséed by Ambassador Gerard and the German Foreign Office, he returned to London, where he was subsequenly arrested by the British authorities as a German spy. The passport was issued by the State Department on Aug 31, 1914, and was signed by William J. Bryan, then Secretary of State. Lüderitz pleaded not guilty and was released on $5000 bail.

VON IGEL, Wolf

See
OIL SMUGGLING CONSPIRACY

VON PAPEN, Capt. Franz

See
OIL SMUGGLING CONSPIRACY

VON RINTELEN, Franz

Franz von Rintelen, the German agent who had been a prisoner of war in England, was indicted, May 26, by the Federal grand jury as the basis of a demand by the Federal authorities for his extradition. The indictment, a sealed one charged von Rintelen with fraud in connection with his procurement of an American passport.

WATER POWER

—Shields bill

Advocates of the Shields water power bill, pending in Congress, won their fight in the National Conservation Congress, May 3, when the Congress voted to adopt a majority committee report indorsing the measure. Gifford Pinchot, who at the last congress, three years before, defeated a proposal somewhat similar, vainly opposed the action. Charges that the convention was packed by the power interests were made and denied. The vote, 116 to 39, came after the divided committee report had been debated all the afternoon. The majority report of the committee favored the Shields bill, which provided for construction of dams in navigable streams under licenses to be issued by the Sec. of War and gave grantees the right to operate plants for fifty years, reserving to the government the right to take over the plants at the end of that period at their actual valuation. As a substitute the minority offered a set of resolutions which said that the congress believed undeveloped power sites should not be disposed of in perpetuity, but should be retained in Federal control, "to be developed and used under such liberal rules and for such certain and definite tenure as will encourage the use of private capital therein, and that the development shall be under such public control that the consumer, the operator, and the investor all will receive fair treatment."

WATERS, Nacy McGee

Rev. Nacy McGee Waters, a lecturer and clergyman of Brooklyn, N. Y., died May 12, aged 49 years.

WILBERFORCE, Albert Basil Orme, D. D.

Albert Basil Orme Wilberforce, Archdeacon of Westminster and chaplin of the British House of Commons, died May 13, aged 75 years.

WILLARD, Caroline

By the will of Caroline Willard, filed at Auburn, N. Y., May 1, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions received $100,000 each.

WILLIAMS, Hobart

Hobart Williams, in addition to establishing a trust fund of $2,000,000 for the benefit of ten Illinois institutions, conveyed to the University of Chicago the Williams Building, a downtown property worth about $2,500,000,

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according to an announcement made in Chicago, May 24. Mr. Williams also deeded to St. Luke's Hospital property valued at $200,000, and to the Y. M. C. A. property worth about $100,000. The $2,000,000 trust fund was largely invested in government bonds, and the income was to be applied in the case of the colleges to the assistance of poor and deserving students seeking to obtain an education. Institutions benefiting by the gift were Illinois College, Rockford College, Monmouth College, Illinois Wesleyan College, Milliken University, Chicago Commons, the Home for Crippled Children, the Chicago Orphan Asylum, the Old People's Home and the Episcopal Home for Aged Persons.

WILSON, Epiphanius

Epiphanius Wilson, for many years foreign editor of the *Literary Digest,* died May 17, aged 72 years.

WILSON, Woodrow

President Wilson, in a speech he delivered at the National Press Club in Washington, May 15, indicated that if this country did not keep out of the European war there would be nobody to find the solution of the great problem confronting the world when the war was over. His remarks in this connection suggested that this government would not be as able to help in the adjustment following hostilities if it became a particinant in the struggle.

President Wilson in a speech, May 27, before the League to Enforce Peace held in Washington, outlined in general terms the basis on which the United States would undertake to suggest or initiate a movement for peace in Europe as follows:

First, such a settlement with regard to their own immediate interests as the belligerents may agree upon. We have nothing material of any kind to ask for ourselves and are quite aware that we are in no sense or degree parties to the present quarrel. Our interest is only in peace and its future guarantees.

Second, a universal association of the nations to maintain the inviolate security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all the nations of the world and to prevent any war begun either contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the causes to the opinion of the world—a virtual guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence.

"America first" was the keynote of the address delivered by President Wilson, May 30, at the Memorial Day exercises held in the Arlington National Cemetery. Part of his speech was a kindly lecture to hyphenates, whom he did not blame, he said, for pride of race and love of the places of their birth, but who should not allow this old ardor of another nationality to overthrow their ardor for America. The President replied to criticism that his suggestion for a combination of nations to prevent war meant an entangling alliance for the United States, declaring that he favored an alliance to disentangle the peoples of the world from combinations for their own separate and private interests.

WIMPFHEIMER, Charles A.

A gift of $150,000 from Charles A. Wimpfheimer to the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, for the endowment of the department of surgery of the stomach was announced, May 16.

WINES AND LIQUORS

See
INTERNAL REVENUE

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

See
METHODIST CHURCH
PORTO RICO

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT LAWS

New York State

A bill prepared by the Argetsinger committee which was vetoed May 19 by the Governor, would have let women work extremely long hours in factories.

WORLD COURT CONGRESS

A meeting of the World Court Congress of the World Court League was held in New York City May 24. The object was the establishment of an international tribunal for the settlement of international disputes. The congress adjourned without taking any definite steps to formulate plans for the tribunal, and it avoided taking any action as a body on the preparedness issue, although most of the speakers had spoken in favor of it.

YALE UNIVERSITY

See
DWIGHT, TIMOTHY
HARKNESS, CHARLES WILLIAM

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

See
WILLIAMS, HOBART

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NEW SERIES
Vol. 2 No. 6 COVERING JUNE, 1916 July, 1916

INFORMATION

A DIGEST OF CURRENT EVENTS INCLUDING INDEX TO DATES

ISSUED MONTHLY—ALSO IN QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL CUMULATION

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In using INFORMATION as a daily newspaper index, it should be remembered that the dates given in articles are those upon which the events cited occurred, and that, generally speaking, further information should be sought in the daily papers of the day following the date given.

Main entries are indicated by BLACKFACE CAPS; subheads by lower case blackface; geographical subdivisions by *italic* center heads.

ACCIDENTS

See
AERONAUTICS—ACCIDENTS
FIRES
RAILROADS—ACCIDENTS
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ADVERTISING—Liquor

See
UNITED STATES—POST OFFICE DEPT.—APPROPRIATION BILL

AERONAUTICS

Bradley Zuloaga, an Argentine aeronaut, had crossed the Andes Mountains in a balloon, it was announced June 24. Ascending from Chilean territory, he succeeded in reaching Uspallata, near Mendoza, Argentina.

The Uspallata Pass, which crosses the Andes at about the line apparently taken by Zuloaga for his passage, has an elevation of 12,795 feet.

—Accidents

Lieutenant Richard Caswell Saufley, navy aviator and holder of world's records, was killed at Pensacola, Fla., June 9, when his machine fell on Santa Rosa Island.

Charles F. Niles, whose daring as an aviator won him the nickname of "Do Anything," died at Oshkosh, Wis., June 26, from injuries the day before, when he fell while looping the loop.

See also
IMMELMANN, LIEUT. MAX

AGRICULTURE

See also
RURAL CREDITS

ALLIED ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

The economic conference of the Allies held sessions in Paris from June 14 to June 17. A permanent economic committee, formed as the result of the conference, held its first meeting June 21, under the presidency of Denys Cochin. Bosseront Danglade, the French diplomat, was appointed general secretary of the new organization. The following measures were adopted by the conference:

A.—MEASURES FOR DURATION OF THE WAR

1. Unification of laws and regulations prohibiting trading with the enemy as follows:

The Allies will forbid their nationals and all persons residing in their territory all commerce with:

Inhabitants of enemy countries of whatever nationality.

Enemy subjects wherever resident.

Individuals, commercial houses, and companies whose business is controlled entirely or in part by enemy subjects or which are subject to enemy influences, and who will be listed.

They will prohibit the entry into their territory of all merchandise originating in or coming from an enemy country.

Endeavor will be made to establish a system for cancelling contracts entered into with enemy subjects and detrimental to national interests.

2. Commercial houses owned or exploited by enemy subjects on territory of the Allies will be placed under sequestration or control. Measures will be taken to liquidate certain of these houses as well as their merchandise, the sums thus realized remaining under sequestration or control.

3. Besides the prohibition of exportation rendered necessary by the internal condition of each ally, they will complete not only in their territory, but also in their dominion, protectorates, and colonies, the measures already taken against provisioning the enemy.

By unifying lists of contraband of war and prohibitions of export, and especially in prohibiting the exportation of all merchandise declared as absolute or conditional contraband of war.

By subordinating the granting of authorization for export to neutral countries whenever such exportation might be effected to enemy territory either by creating a controlling board in these countries through mutual agreement of the Allies or by special guarantees, such as limiting the quantity exported, consul control, etc.

B.—TRANSITORY MEASURES FOR THE COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND MARITIME PERIOD OF RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ALLIED COUNTRIES

1. Proclaiming their solidarity for the restoration of the countries, victims of destruction, spoilation, and abusive requisition, decide to investigate in common the means of restoring to such countries as a special privilege or of aiding them to renew their raw material, industrial and agricultural machinery, livestock, and merchant marine.

2. Noting that the war has terminated all the treaties of commerce which united them with the enemy

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powers, and considering that it is essential that during the period of economic reconstruction which will follow the cessation of hostilities, the liberty of none of the Allies shall be hampered by the possible pretension on the part of the enemy powers of a claim to the most favored nation treatment, the Allies agree that the benefit of this treatment shall not be accorded to such powers during a number of years which shall be decided by means of a mutual understanding between the Allies.

The Allies mutually agree for a number of years, and in the greatest measure possible, to provide compensating outlets in such cases where disadvantageous consequences may result for the commerce by the application of the agreement mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.

3. The Allies declare themselves united in preserving for the allied countries in preference to all others their natural resources during the period of commercial, industrial, agricultural, and maritime reconstruction, and to this end they agree to establish special arrangements which will facilitate an exchange of resources.

4. In order to protect their commerce, industries, agriculture, and navigation against an economic depression resulting from dumping, or against any other unfair method of competition, the Allies decide to come to an agreement to fix a period of time during which the commerce of the enemy powers shall be subjected either to prohibition or to a special system which shall be efficacious. The Allies shall reach an understanding by diplomatic channels regarding the special regulations to be imposed during the period above mentioned upon ships of the enemy powers.

5. The Allies shall seek measures to be taken in common or separately to prevent the exercise in their territories by enemy subjects of certain industries or professions of interest to the national defense or economic independence.

C.—PERMANENT MEASURES OF MUTUAL AID AND COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE ALLIES

The Allies are resolved to take without delay the necessary measures to rid themselves of dependence on enemy countries as regards raw material and manufactured articles which are essential to the normal development of their economic activity.

These measures should tend to assure the independence of the Allies not only regarding those matters concerning the sources of supply, but also those touching the financial, commercial, and maritime organization.

In order to carry out their resolution, the Allies will adopt such means as seem to them most appropriate according to the nature of the merchandise and following the principles which govern the economic policies.

Especially they may have recourse to subsidized enterprise under the direction or control of the governments themselves, or to payment to encourage scientific and technical researches, the development of industries and natural resources, or to customs tariffs, or to temporary or permanent prohibitions, or even to a combination of these various means.

Whatever means may be adopted, the end sought by the Allies is to increase in large measure the production of the whole of their territory, so that they may maintain and develop their economic situation, and independence with respect to the enemy.

So as to permit a reciprocal sale of their products, the Allies engage to take measures destined to facilitate exchange thereof as much by the establishment of direct and rapid services of transportation by land and sea at reduced rates as by the development and amelioration of postal, telegraph and other communications.

The Allies agree to bring together technical delegates to prepare measures suitable to unify as much as possible their laws concerning patents, marks, or origins, and trade-marks.

The Allies will adopt, in regard to the inventions, trade-marks, literary, and artistic works created during the war in an enemy country, a system as uniform as possible and applicable after the cessation of hostilities. This system shall be elaborated by the technical delegates of the Allies.

D.—The representatives of the allied governments, realizing their need for common defense against the enemy have resolved to adopt a similar economic policy under conditions determined by resolutions taken, and recognizing that the efficiency of this policy depends absolutely upon the immediate putting into effect of these resolutions, agree to recommend their respective governments to take without delay all suitable measures for enabling this policy to produce immediately its full and entire effect, and to communicate to each other the decisions reached for the attainment of this purpose.

The United States Senate, June 29, on motion of Senator Stone, of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and ranking member of the Committee on Finance, adopted a resolution calling on President Wilson to acquaint the Senate, if possible, with the meaning and the extent of the trade agreement reached in Paris by authorized representatives of the Entente Allies.

ALLIED LABOR CONGRESS

In June the General Confederation of Labor called an international labor congress of the allied countries to meet in London on July 5. French, British, Belgian, Italian, Russian and Portuguese labor organizations were to be represented at the congress, which was to consider many labor questions in the allied countries. The congress was regarded as a sequel to the recent allied economic conference.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION

See
SHACKLETON ANTARTIC EXPEDITION

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

See
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL
UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO.

ARBITRATION

United States—Portugal

The American and Portuguese ambassadors, on behalf of their respective governments, June 16, invited Dr. Lauro Muller, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, to act as the principal arbitrator in any differences that might eventually arise between the United States and Portugal. Dr. Muller accepted the invitation.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION

—MacMillan expedition

It was announced June 7 that the American Museum of Natural History, of New York, had chartered the steamship *Denmark* as a second relief ship to be sent to the aid of Donald B. MacMillan, leader of the Crocker Land exploring party, and Dr. E. O. Hovey, in command of the first relief expedition sent to his assistance. The *Denmark*, which was at Greenland, would be in command of Ensign Fitzhugh Green.

The Crocker Land Expedition was sent out in 1913 under the joint auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, the American Geographical Society, and the University of Illinois. It was directed by the Crocker Land Committee, consisting of representatives of the three institutions, and was placed in charge of MacMillan. With the explorer went Ensign Fitzhugh Green, U. S. N,. engineer and physicist; W. Elmer Exblaw, geologist and botanist; Maurice T. Tanquary, zoologist;

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Dr. Harrison J. Hunt, surgeon; and Jerome Lee Allen, wireless operator.

After establishing their base at Etah, in the spring of 1914, MacMillan and Ensign Green made the dash of 13 miles across the polar ice to the supposed Crocker Land, which Admiral Peary, after returning from the North Pole, said he thought he had seen. Led on by the mirage that apparently deceived Peary, they continued until satisfied that there was no land in the location described by Peary.

On June 16, 1915, the power schooner *George B. Cluett*, in command of Dr. Hovey, chartered by the Crocker Land committee to bring back the stranded scientists and explorers, broke her propeller 150 miles south of Etah, where the expedition was spending the second winter.

Dr. Hovey made the remainder of the journey in a motorboat, arriving at Etah Sept 15. The party, with the exception of MacMillan and Hunt, returned to North Star Bay in the motorboat, where they were joined later by the other two. Three of the explorers then started on a trip by sled across Melville Bay and along the coast of Danish Greenland to Holstensborg, a distance of about 1300 miles, where they could get the first ship out for Copenhagen.

Dr. Hovey, Mr. Allen, Ensign Green and Prof. Tanquary started June 16 and reached Egedesminde, Greenland, Mar 21. Leaving the other members of the party in Greenland, Prof. Tanquary left with the annual Danish mail to catch the boat at Holstensborg. He reached Copenhagen May 20.

ARGENTINA

—Politics and government

Hipolito Irigoyen, a Radical, was named President and Belagia Luna Vice-President of the Argentine Republic June 12 by the Electoral College. Irigoyen was the first Radical ever elected as President, and his victory came after one of the bitterest political campaigns that ever took place in the Republic. It was the first time in the history of the Republic that the conservative element had not won in the elections. When, after a week of counting votes of the election of Apr 2, it was announced that the Radicals had won in the popular ballot, the other parties began talking of a combination to throw their votes to some other candidate in the Electoral College, which would have overthrown the popular choice.

Although there were no unusual disturbances in the capital during the election, the uprisings in three of the provinces during the presidential campaign became so serious that the national government took over the government of the provinces under military authority.

—Postage stamps

A new series of postage stamps in commemoration of the centennial of the signing of the constitution of the Argentine Republic in 1816 were ordered to be issued on July 9, the designs, as follows: stamps from one-half centavo to 4 centavos; a bust of Francisco Laprida, President of the First Argentine Congress; 5 centavos, a picture of the signing of the constitution; the remainder of the issue, a bust of Gen. Jose San Martin, hero of the revolution which gave Argentina its independence. The issue numbered approximately 90,000,000 stamps.

ASTRONOMY

See
TELESCOPES

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Four members of the Hungarian Czech party had been found guilty of high treason and espionage and sentenced to death, it was reported June 4. The men on trial were Dr. Kramersch, leader of the Young Czechs, and Dr. Rosenhain, a Deputy in the Diet, who were found guilty of high treason, and Herr Zamasol, bookkeeper, and Herr Cervinka, editorial secretary of the newspaper *Narodny Listy*, who were accused of espionage. The four men were charged with leading a movement to bring about a rapprochement between Bohemia and Russia. Herr Kramersch had repeatedly been to Petrograd in connection with the movement.

AUTOMOBILES

The proposed $200,000,000 merger of automobile companies, which was to include the Willys-Overland, Chalmers, Hudson and the Auto-Lite companies, was abandoned June 14, "because of complications."

BANKRUPTCY

See
CREDIT

BANKS AND BANKING

See
RURAL CREDITS

"BLACK PRINCE" (cruiser)

The British cruiser *Black Prince* was built in 1904, displaced 13,550 tons and carried 704 men. She was 480 feet long and 73 feet beam. Her armament was six 9.2 and ten 6-inch guns, twenty 3-pounders and three torpedo tubes.

BLUNT, Sir John Elijah

Sir John Elijah Blunt, British consul at Boston from 1899 to 1902, died at Valetta, Malta, June 19, at the age of 84. Sir John, who was knighted in 1902, had been in the consular service since 1850, much of the time in Turkey.

BOWIE, William

See
INTERNATIONAL GEODETIC ASSOCIATION

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

President Wilson approved June 15 a bill granting a federal charter to the Boy Scouts of America. The organization comprises 82,982 boys registered in good standing as members of the Boy Scouts of America, with 9127 serving as scout masters and 8459 as assistant scout masters.

BRANDEIS, Louis Dembitz

The nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the United States Supreme Court was con-

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firmed by the Senate July 1 by a vote of 47 to 22. Forty-four Democrats and 3 Republicans voted for confirmation; 1 Democrat and 21 Republicans against confirmation; 24 Senators were paired and 3 did not vote.

The majority report adopted in its entirety the reports of Senators Chilton, Walsh and Fletcher of the sub-committee. The majority report commented upon the evidence as showing the collapse of the claims of those opposing confirmation.

The minority report was prepared by Senator Clark, of Wyoming, ranking Republican member. The various charges brought against Mr. Brandeis before the committee were reviewed briefly, with special stress being laid upon the evidence submitted in regard to the proposed merger of the United Drug Company of Massachusetts.

Mr. Brandeis took his seat as associate justice of the Supreme Court June 4. He was the 62d citizen and the first Jew to rise to the position.

BRUSILOFF, Gen. Alexei Alexeievitch

Gen. Alexei Brusiloff was born in Kutais in the Russian Caucasus nearly sixty years ago. He was the son of a soldier and came of a family distinguished in Russian military and political history. He was educated first in the schools of Tiflis and later at a Russian military school. He took part in the war against Turkey in 1877, but saw little actual fighting. At its close he became the right-hand man of Col. Vladimir Sukhomlinoff (later War Minister), who had been chosen to reorganize the famous Cavalry School for Officers at Petrograd. From that time he rose steadily until he came to command a section of the Cavalry Guard. During the Japanese war, Brusiloff remained in Europe.

Having served first as General of Brigade and General of Division, he became corps commander of the Fourteenth Army Corps, with headquarters at Lublin. Married early, and soon left a widower, he married a second time shortly before his transfer to Lublin. His second wife was Nadeja, the second daughter of Mme. Jelihovski, a Russian novelist. From Lublin he was transferred to Warsaw, but obtained a second transfer to Vimitza, southeast of Warsaw, and the command of the Twelfth Army Corps. When the European war broke out, Brusiloff drove back the Austrians under Gen. Auffenburg and captured Halicz, and later at the Lupka Pass in the Carpathians drove back the Austrian force which was attempting to relieve Przemysl.

BUNDY, Emil C.

See
CANCER

BURLEIGH, Edwin Chick

United States Senator Edwin C. Burleigh died at Augusta, Me., June 16, in his 74th year.

BUSINESS

See
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

CANADA

See also
FIRES—UNITED STATES AND CANADA
WOMEN—IN INDUSTRY—CANADA

—Commerce

Due largely to the war, Canada has become a creditor nation. Whereas 1914 showed an adverse balance of $50,000,000 in the import and export of merchandise, 1915 showed a favorable balance of over $240,000,000, gained chiefly by an export increase of nearly 50 per cent. The most distinctive feature of Canadian prosperity in 1915 was the bumper wheat crop of the northwest provinces, which was estimated at about 343,000,000 bushels, as compared with a little short of 141,000,000 bushels in 1914. Oats and barley showed like increases.

—Manitoba graft case

Thomas Kelly, the wealthy contractor accused of defrauding the Province of Manitoba in the erection of Parliament buildings at Winnipeg, was found guilty by a jury in Assize Court June 29. Sentence was suspended pending application for a new trial. Summing up for the crown, the prosecutor charged that the government had been defrauded of $1,182,562. Kelly, who was not represented by counsel at the trial, in a long statement to the jury, pleaded for justice, defending his actions as Parliament House builder, and charged that he was being persecuted by the present government. Kelly was tried on an indictment containing one count of theft, two counts of receiving stolen money, securities or other property, and one count of obtaining money under false pretenses.

—Politics and government

It was announced June 27 that Victor Christian William Cavendish, ninth Duke of Devonshire, would succeed the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General of Canada.

—War fraud inquiry

The investigation into allegations of favoritism in the award of fuse contracts was continued during June. Counsel for Minister of Militia Hughes completed their arguments in Ottawa June 8, and maintained that the minister had been absolutely freed of any complicity in the alleged "rake-offs."

CANALS

See
SAULT STE. MARIE SHIP CANAL

CANCER

A gift of $100,000 for cancer research from the estate of Emil C. Bundy, of New York, was announced June 5 by the trustees of Columbia University. Part of the amount was to be used for research in medicine and surgery or allied sciences.

CAROLINE REST, Hartsdale, N. Y.

The will of George H. S. Schrader, the millionaire brass founder, who died at sea Nov 15, 1915, filed at White Plains, N. Y., June 6, left his entire estate, valued at $3,000,000, to the New York Association for

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Improving the Condition of the Poor, to be used for the benefit of Caroline Rest, a home for convalescent women, founded by him at Hartsdale, his former summer home.

CASEMENT, Sir Roger

Sir Roger Casement, chief conspirator in the Sinn Fein revolt in Ireland, was placed on trial in the High Court of Justice in London, June 26, on a charge of high treason. Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice, and Justices Avory and Horridge, presided.

His chief counsel, Mr. Alexander Sullivan, of Dublin, arose quickly and argued that the indictment set forth was "no offence known to the law," and that none of the acts specified was alleged to have taken place in any territory over which the king has any jurisdiction. After consultation, the court ruled that any exceptions to the indictment in a case of such importance could be taken after the hearing without prejudice to the prisoner.

Then Sir Roger made a formal plea of not guilty, speaking in firm tones.

The testimony offered on the first day was mainly a repetition of the police court evidence.

The defense called no witnesses. Sir Roger Casement spoke in his own defense, denying that he ever took a penny of foreign money for himself or the Irish cause, and declaring that he had earned his pension and that the knighthood was not in his power to refuse. He also denied that he had urged the Irish prisoners of war to fight for Germany, or had their rations reduced when they refused to join the Irish brigade. As the statement was not made under oath, he could not be cross-examined.

After deliberating less than an hour, the jury, June 29, returned a verdict of guilty in the case of Sir Roger, and not guilty in the case of Daniel Bailey, arrested with Casement.

Before Lord Reading pronounced the sentence of death by hanging, Sir Roger read a long statement, reviewing the fight for home rule in Ireland and insisting that if what he had done to free Ireland was treason he had no regret to die for it.

The appeal filed June 30 alleged three reasons for setting aside the verdict of guilty.

First, that no crime had been committed under the statute of Edward III by which Sir Roger was tried, because no such crime as treason "without the realm" was indicated in the statute.

Second, that the Lord Chief Justice erred in the use of the term "aiding and comforting the enemy."

Third, because the Lord Chief Justice in his charge to the jury did not properly set forth the defendant's side of the case.

CHAPMAN, Victor E.

See
EUROPEAN WAR—AIR OPERATIONS

CHEMISTRY

See
RARE EARTHS

CHINA

The death of Yuan Shih-kai early in June apparently ended the revolution which had divided the country since the opening of the year.

Following the death of Yuan Shih-kai on June 6, Vice-President Li-Yuan-hung acceded to the presidency, his term of office to expire in Oct, 1917. At the time of Yuan's death negotiations were on the eve of successful completion on the basis of his retirement in favor of Li-Yuan-hung and the formation of a coalition Cabinet in which the southerners expected to obtain a predominating position.

The death of the President and the succession of Li-Yuan-hung, robbed the southerners of all grounds of hostility to the north, but it also left them nothing with which to bargain for power.

At a special session of the Japanese Cabinet, June 7, it was decided that Japan would make no new political move in regard to China.

All the northern provinces accepted Li-Yuan-hung and four southern provinces, Sze-chuen, Hunan, Che-kiang and Shen-si, on June 9 rescinded their declarations of independence and reasserted their loyalty to the Peking government.

Hunan, Shen-si and Sze-chuen were the latest additions to the list of rebellious provinces, having declared their independence late in May. The seccession of Che-kiang occurred on Apr 12.

It was reported June 24 that Premier Tuan Chi-jui and the other members of the Chinese Cabinet attempted to resign, but President Li-Yuan-hung refused to accept the resignations for the present. A complete Cabinet change was then considered inevitable within a fortnight because of the Republican opposition to the Cabinet of the late President Yuan Shi-kai. Chen Chin Tao, former Vice-President of the Board of Finance, was named Minister of Finance.

The reorganization of the the Republic was hindered by the failure of the northern and southern leaders to agree. Li-Yuan-hung was much embarrassed by dissensions.

Japan endeavored to make China a 100,000,000 yen reorganization loan, but President Li was unwilling to take the Japanese money, as he favored accepting the American group loan. The Chinese Treasury was empty and an immediate loan was necessary.

Li-Yuan-hung, president of the Chinese Republic, June 30 announced the formation of a compromise cabinet. The ministry was headed by Tuan Chi-jui, who took the war portfolio in addition to the premiership, and the direction of foreign affairs was assumed by Tang Shao-yi, who was premier under the late President Yuan Shi-kai. The composition of the cabinet was as follows:

Premier and Minister of War, Tuan Chi-jui.
Foreign Affairs, Tang Shao-yi.
Interior, Hsu Shih-ying.
Navy, Chen Pih-kuan.
Commerce and Agriculture, Chang Kuo-kan.
Justice, Chang Yao-tseng.
Education, Sung Hung-yi.
Communications, Wang Ta-hsien.
Finance, Chen Chin-tao.

The Chinese Parliament was summoned,

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June 30, by President Li-Yuan-hung to meet Aug 1 to adopt a permanent constitution for China.

A State Department dispatch announcing the call, said that the Nanking provisional constitution and the presidential election law of Oct 5, 1913, would continue in force until superseded, and that the government would recognize as valid the treaties concluded subsequent to the dissolution of Parliament in May, 1914, and all laws and mandates except those specifically cancelled. The council of State and censorate attached to the administration court had been abolished.

See also
LI-YUAN-HUNG
YUAN-SHIH-KAI

—Finance
See
RAILROADS—CHINA

CITIES
See
NEW YORK STATE—BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL INFORMATION

CLOTHING TRADES
See
STRIKES—CLOTHING TRADES STRIKE, NEW YORK

COAL

A resolution calling upon the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the causes of the advance in the price of anthracite coal was passed by the Senate June 22.

COAL MINERS

As a result of a meeting of delegates representing nearly 40,000 miners in the Pittsburgh district, June 13, a committee submitted a wage scale to the Pittsburgh coal operators' association in lieu of the scale adopted by officials of the miners' union at the New York conference several weeks before. This was the scale:

"Agree to pay the advance granted by the New York agreement, which is 5.39 cents a ton advance on a run of mine basis, with a general advance of 5 per cent. on all day work. Yardage and dead work and all other conditions to remain the same as the 1914 contract for district No. 5, United Mine Workers of America."

The officers of the United Mine Workers of America were ignored entirely by the committee which drafted the new scale.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
See
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
KNOX COLLEGE
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
OXFORD UNIVERSITY
UNION COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL
YALE UNIVERSITY

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
See
CANCER

COMMODITY PRICES
See subhead FOOD AND COMMODITY PRICES AND SUPPLY *under names of countries*

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE
See
GREAT BRITAIN—COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

CONSCRIPTION
See
GREAT BRITAIN—COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

CORBETT, Elizabeth Wiley

Dr. Elizabeth Wiley Corbett, a pioneer in the "pure food" movement, died June 4, aged 82 years.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

Basing his decision upon evidence that the $80,000,000 Corn Products Refining Company controlled 60 per cent. of the so-called glucose trade and was, therefore, a monopoly, Judge Learned Hand, in the Federal District Court, New York, on June 24, ordered the company dissolved, sustaining the government's contention that the corporation operated in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman law. Judge Hand also sustained the charges that the officers and directors of the corporation, including many of the leading interests in American financial circles, had conspired to control the business of making glucose and starch in violation of the law. The corporation and its subsidiaries were convicted by the court of trying to stifle competition, although its unfair methods were admittedly not entirely successful. Judge Hand said that there was no reason why any of the twenty-three defendants originally named in the government's Sherman Act suit, brought Mar 1, 1913, should be exempt from the injunction, although they might have severed connection with the corporation since that time, with the exception that certain of them might be excluded from such parts of the decree as cover any trade practices, terminating prior to Jan 1, 1910. The court named the Federal Trade Commission as master in chancery, allowing the corporation 120 days in which to file a plan, instead of 90 as in the case of the International Harvester Company. This was the first time that such a duty had been delegated to the commission. In other respects the decree followed the lines of that handed down in the International Harvester Company dissolution. Associated with the Corn Products Refining Company as defendants were the National Starch Company of New Jersey, the St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Company of Missouri, the Novelty Candy Company of New Jersey, Pemick & Ford, Ltd., of Louisiana and a number of individuals. In his opinion, Judge Hand said:

The Corn Products Refining Company's industrial history has not only been characterized throughout by attempts to create sporadic competition, but we have the richest possible evidence that they never

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meant to maintain such competition as a policy, but only to drive out weaker competitors so as to maintain the field. The only device which is open to any question in this respect is the low-price campaign.

It might indeed be difficult to establish the temporary character of this were it not, first, for the purpose disclosed in its preparation, and, second, for the fact that it went too far, by the defendants' own statements, to admit of continuance. They never meant to keep prices so low and could not have endured, if they had done so, except by making up through excessive prices on specialties.

All their conduct illustrates the kind of competition which tries to prevent the development of newcomers who might permanently secure their own position. I will try to state their position, as I understand it, as sympathetically and as strongly as possible. Their only defense really in the end comes down to the assertion that their efforts to restrict competition failed.

As to their conduct toward subsequent competitors, in their failure they forgot their repeated efforts to eliminate all newcomers, or to suppress the production of those already in. No one can, in fact, tell how far they have succeeded in discouraging the first, or in depressing the expansion of the second. Under a competition free from such practices, inherent weaknesses of their own have been discovered. They might themselves have been eliminated.

The company stated that it would appeal.

CREDIT

The supervision and support for the period of one year "or longer if found desirable," of a central credit exchange bureau, was voted by acclaimation, by the convention of the National Association of Credit Men in session in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 15.

CUBA

—Politics and government

The Senate, June 15, passed the Maza law, requiring the President of the Cuban Republic to resign office sixty days before elections. The object of the bill was to prevent President Menocal, candidate for re-election, from obtaining control of the polls.

The Liberals failed by one vote to obtain a quorum in the House, June 23, where it was hoped to pass the Maza bill. The Conservatives refused to enter the session.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

The election of Ernest Martin Hopkins of Newton as president of Dartmouth College to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Ernest Fox Nichols, was announced June 13.

Gifts to Dartmouth, totalling $100,000, were announced by President Nichols June 21, the largest being from Wallace F. Robinson, of Boston, of $75,000.

DAVIES, Acton

Acton Davies, dramatic critic, died in Chicago, June 12. He was born in 1870.

DAYLIGHT SAVING

See
TIME

DECLARATION OF LONDON

Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade or War Trade, told the House of Commons, June 28, that as the result of conferences in Paris, the French and British Governments had decided to discontinue partial enforcement of the Declaration of London, governing maritime trade, and that he hoped the other Allied Governments would concur. An order in council, he said, would be issued withdrawing the successive orders made under the Declaration of London, and a statement would be given out setting forth the reasons for this step.

The Declaration of London was a code defining various terms and rules in connection with naval warfare, such as blockades, search and seizure and the rights of neutrals and belligerents. It was signed by the belligerents in 1909 and at the beginning of the war the United States suggested the use of the system of rules. The belligerents, however, were willing to adopt only various fragments, so the United States announced that so far as it was concerned it would stand not by the Declaration but by the rules of international law.

The Entente discarded the Declaration of London not because the blockade needed tightening, but because the *Zamora* decision made the legality of all orders in council exceedingly doubtful.

The copper cargo of the *Zamora*, a Swedish steamer, was held for the prize court and later requisitioned by the British Government. The right of appeal to the owners of the copper was granted by the court and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council also granted the appeal and reversed the decision of the prize court in holding the cargo.

The *Zamora* decision practically declared that all orders in council adopted prior to Mar 11, 1915, were invalid, while those promulgated subsequently depended for their legality on their reprisal nature.

"DEFENSE" (cruiser)

The British cruiser *Defense* was built in 1907, displaced 14,600 tons and ordinarily carried 755 men. Her length was 525 feet, her beam 74 feet and her maximum draft 28 feet. She was armed with four 9-2-inch and ten 7-5-inch guns, sixteen 12-pounders and five torpedo tubes.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

President Woodrow Wilson and Vice-President Thomas Riley Marshall were renominated, June 16, by the Democratic National Convention in session at St. Louis, Mo. President Wilson, by a vote of 1092 to 1; Delegate at Large, Robert Emmet Burk, of Chicago, casting the dissenting vote; and Vice-President Marshall by acclamation.

The convention, June 16, adopted the party platform exactly as approved by President Wilson and approved by the resolutions committee, including the plank on Americanism and that favoring woman suffrage.

The platform endorsed the Wilson Administration and called attention to the following achievements: Enactment of the Federal Reserve Act, creation of the Federal Trade Commission, adjustment of the tariff, protection of labor, increase in efficiency of the parcel post, enlargement of postal savings system, the placing of Post Office system on a self-supporting basis, with actual surplus in 1913, 1914 and 1916, and the enactment of legislation instituting economic reforms. The

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following planks were incorporated in the platform: The Underwood Tariff law was unreservedly endorsed, the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of the government economically administered was reaffirmed and the proposed non-partisan tariff commission was cordially endorsed.

Americanism was declared to be the supreme issue of the day as follows:

"The part the United States will play in the new day of international relationship which is now upon us will depend upon our preparation and our character. The Democratic party, therefore, recognizes the assertion and triumphant demonstration of the indivisibility and coherent strength of the nation as the supreme issue of this day, in which the whole world faces the crisis of manifold change. It summons all men, of whatever origin or creed, who would count themselves Americans to join in making clear to all the world the unity and consequent power of America. This is an issue of patriotism. To taint it with partisanship would be to defile it. In this day of test America must show itself, not a nation of partisans, but a nation of patriots. There is gathered here in America the best of the blood, the industry and the genius of the whole world, the elements of a great race and a magnificent society to be melted into a mighty and splendid nation. Whoever, actuated by the purpose to promote the interest of a foreign power, in disregard of our own country's welfare, or to injure this government in its foreign relations, or cripple or destroy its industries at home, and whoever by arousing prejudices of a racial, religious or other nature, creates discord and strife among our people so as to obstruct the wholesome process of unification, is faithless to the trust which the privileges of citizenship repose in him and is disloyal to his country.

"We therefore condemn as subversive of this nation's unity and integrity, and as destructive of its welfare, the activities and designs of every group or organization, political or otherwise, that has for its object the advancement of the interest of a foreign Power, whether such object is promoted by intimidating the government, a political party or representatives of the people, or which is calculated and tends to divide our people into antagonistic groups, and thus to destroy that complete agreement and solidarity of the people, and that unity of sentiment and national purpose so essential to the perpetuity of the nation and its free institutions.

"We condemn all alliances and combinations of individuals in this country, of whatever nationality or descent, who agree and conspire together for the purpose of embarrassing or weakening our government, or of improperly influencing or coercing our public representatives in dealing or negotiating with any foreign Power. We charge that such conspiracies among a limited number exist and have been instigated for the purpose of advancing the interests of foreign countries to the prejudice and detriment of our country. We condemn any political party which, in view of the activity of such conspirators, surrenders its integrity or modifies its policy."

Preparedness was upheld and the maintenance of an army "fully adequate to the requirements of safety and to the protection of the nation's rights, the full development of modern methods of seacoast defense and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms and prepared to safeguard the people and territory of the United States against any danger of hostile action which may unexpectedly arise; and a fixed policy for the continuous development of a navy worthy to support the great naval traditions of this nation and fully equal to the international tasks which the United States hopes and expects to take a part in performing" were favored.

As regards international relations, belief in the rights of the smaller nations to sovereignty, and in the freedom of the seas was asserted and world peace was declared to be the aim of the Administration.

Pan-Americanism and the promotion of commerce between the United States and her neighbors to the south were favored and the organization of the International High Commission and the Pan-American Financial Conference were commended.

Faith in the Monroe Doctrine was reaffirmed and intervention in Mexico was declared to be a last resort.

The immediate development of our merchant marine was urged and the policies of the pending shipping bill were endorsed.

The 1912 platform on conservation was reaffirmed.

Federal aid in the study and solution of farming problems was favored as well as for post and military roads.

The following principles were approved as regards government employment: a living wage, an eight-hour day and a six-day week, safety appliances and sanitary conditions, accident compensation, a "uniform Child Labor Law," special legislation regarding employment of women, and an equitable retirement law.

The Seaman's Act was approved and a Federal Child Labor Law and the regulation of inter-state shipment of prison made goods were urged. The creation of a Federal Bureau of safety, the extension of the powers of the Federal Bureau of Mines and the development of a Federal Labor Bureau were recommended.

A reconsideration of the methods of handling public health questions and the establishment of Federal Tuberculosis sanitariums were favored.

Simplification of Senate rules, and the centering of appropriation bills in the hands of single committees were favored.

Ultimate Philippine independence was endorsed.

The extension of the franchise to women by the states was recommended.

The application of modern principles of prison reform to the Federal prison system was demanded.

Recent platforms on pensions, waterway and flood control and civil service were reaffirmed.

The development of Alaska and the extension of territorial government to Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico were favored.

See also
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

DEVONSHIRE, Victor Christian William Cavendish, Duke of

See
CANADA

DOMINGUEZ, Vincente J.

Don Vincente J. Dominguez, Argentine Minister to Great Britain, died in London June 28. He was widely known in South America and was formerly First Secretary in Washington.

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

See
SANTO DOMINGO

DRUGS

See
NARCOTICS—HARRISON LAW

"EDEN," Destruction of the

British destroyer *Eden* was sunk as the result of a collision in the English Channel, June 16. Thirty-one of the crew were saved and three officers were reported missing.

The *Eden*, of 555 tons displacement, was 220 feet long and was built in 1903. Her ordinary complement was seventy men. She had a speed of twenty-six knots. Her armament consisted of four 3-inch guns and two torpedo tubes.

EFFICIENCY

By a vote of 115 to 97 the House, June 22, adopted the Tavenner amendment to the Fortification bill. Later the bill as amended was adopted by the House and sent over to the Senate. The Tavenner amendment would complete the prohibition of the adoption of scientific management methods in all government works. An amendment to allow the laborers in the Watertown Arsenal to vote on the question was defeated by a vote of 95 to 91.

A separate bill had been prepared on the subject of scientific shop management and was pending before the Labor Committee of the House. That committee had held hearings on the measure and was about ready to report it favorably to the House, an overwhelming majority being in favor of it. At the last moment, however, it was discovered that it would be almost impossible to get the bill in such a place on the House calendar as to insure action on it at this session. For this reason the labor representatives insisted upon attaching it as a rider to the fortifications bill.

A protest against the adoption of the Tavenner bill so-called was circulated, June 22, by an organization known as the "Committee of Ten," representing some of the largest commercial firms of the country in the hope that this legislation could be prevented by the Senate. The protest stated:

To forbid the use of scientific management in government workshops would in effect compel the government to use inferior, not the best, methods, and to tax the people for the resulting inefficiency and waste. It would mean also that employees in government workshops shall be denied the opportunity, open to others, to improve the standard of their efficiency and skill, and thereby to augment their earnings. The testimony of army officers of high rank concerning the results in government workshops where the new system has been tested, confirmed by the testimony of many of the workmen concerned, is conclusive against this proposition.

To forbid the government by law to purchase materials made in establishments where scientific management is used would compel the government to use material made in the least progressive and efficient plants, often, if not always, at higher cost. It would tend to discourage instead of to encourage American manufacturers in preparing to meet the competition of other countries by availing of the most modern and most effective means for increasing production, for decreasing costs, and for promoting the welfare and earning power of their employees.

Legislation by Congress, designed to curtail efficiency by prescribing the methods and details of industrial management is inexpedient and improper. Such matters may better be left to individual control by the parties concerned.

EIGHT HOUR DAY

See
RAILROADS—EIGHT-HOUR DAY

"ELBING" (cruiser)

The German cruiser *Elbing* displaced 5000 tons and had a crew of 450. She was damaged in a collision with another German war vessel and was blown up by the crew.

ELLIS, Edward Sylvester

Edward Sylvester Ellis, writer of boys' stories, died at Cliff Island, Me., June 20, aged 76 years.

EMBARGOES

See subhead EMBARGO *under names of countries.*

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

See
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

EUROPEAN WAR

General Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, attended an important conference at the Foreign Office, London, June 9, with Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador; Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, and the members of the War Council.

See also
ALLIED ECONOMIC CONFERENCE
ALLIED LABOR CONGRESS
OXFORD UNIVERSITY
SOCIALISTIC PEACE CONFERENCE

—Losses

Germany

Germany up to the end of May had lost 2,924,586 soldiers, of whom 734,412 were killed, according to a British official tabulation of the German casualty lists given out June 11. The compilation did not include German losses in naval engagements or in the fighting in the German colonies. The British official statement quoted the German official casualty lists for the months of May as placing the total German losses in killed, prisoners and wounded at 102,507 as follows:

Dead	22,471
Wounded	72,075
Prisoners and missing	7,961
Total	102,507

The German official lists of casualties up to the end of May give these totals:

Dead	734,412
Wounded	1,851,652
Prisoners and missing	338,522
Total	**2,924,386**

Great Britain

In the month of Apr the British Army lost 316 officers killed, 906 wounded, and 49 missing, a total of 1271, which brought the total losses since the beginning of the war to 26,304, of which 8108 were killed or died of wounds, 16,334 wounded, and 1852 missing.

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—Mail seizures

The British and Swedish Governments had agreed to submit to international arbitration after the war the question of the legality of British seizures of postal parcels, according to a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm June 27.

Great Britain also was willing, the dispatch added, to submit to arbitration other questions arising out of British prize court decisions which proved unsatisfactory to neutral governments.

—Postal arrangements

The U. S. Post Office Department made the following announcement in June: "Parcels containing tobacco, cigars or cigarettes sent by donors residing in foreign countries for the armies in the field and the military hospitals or ambulances in France are admitted *free of customs duty, provided they are addressed directly and exclusively to the Minister of War,* who is to have charge of their distribution. The address of the fighting or sanitary unit to which he wishes to send the articles, written thereon by the donor, may be included in the address as a statement of donor's desire, the military authorities being the final judge as to the possibility of complying therewith.

"Individual parcels sent by private persons from foreign countries addressed to military persons forming part of the British or Belgian expeditionary forces operating in France will be admitted free of duty."

AFRICA

The armed ring around German East Africa slowly contracted during June. In the north two British armies closed in from British East Africa. Of these, the first or coastal army, held a line from the sea to Mount Kilimanjaro; the second continued the line from that point to Lake Victoria Nyanza. Here the Belgian troops from Belgian Congo took it up, carrying it to Lake Tanganyika, where they turned it over to a third British force from Rhodesia, under Gen. Northey and Col. Murray. Thence British carried the line to Lake Nyassa, where the Portuguese from Portuguese East Africa took up and continued it to the sea, where a British fleet was blockading the coast.

The British column under Gen. Hoskins, which advanced into German East Africa along the seaboard reached Makuyuni June 13. Wilhelmthal was occupied and Tanga cleared of opposing forces. A portion of the column reached Kwediza and Kilimanjaro, near Sandeni, where the Germans were intrenched.

Gen. Smuts, commanding the South African forces invading German East Africa from the north, reported progress in the northeastern corner of the German colony, where the British and South African troops were fighting to gain control of the Usambara railway and the Pangani River.

Late in May, Gen. Smuts, finding the Germans intrenched near Mikocheni, on the Pangani, occupied a strong position in a narrow neck between the Pare Mountains and the river and crossed the Pangani by bridge at Mikocheni. Mombo, on the Usambara railway, east of Wilhelmstad, was occupied by the British forces under Gen. Hannyington on June 8. M'kalamo June 10, and Korogwe station and the wagon bridge at that point on the Pangani River June 16.

British forces operating on Lake Victoria Nyanza, June 15, captured the German islands of Ukerewe, which constituted an important point for an attack on Muansa, the principal German town on the southern shores of the lake. They also occupied the island of Mwanza and captured two guns on the following day.

Gen. Smuts' troops occupied Handeni June 19, and following up the enemy, who retreated in the direction of the Central Railway, heavily defeated them June 24, 40 miles to the south of the Lukigura River.

The Belgian force, under Gen. Tombeur, advancing from the Belgian Congo, had penetrated 125 miles into the enemies' territory between the middle of Apr and the first of June; on the latter date their left wing was on the river Kagera, their center had crossed the river at Akajaru, and their right wing was approaching Usumura. The German forces retreated to the south, and apparently effected a concentration in the Kitega region. Gen. Tombeur's army, continuing the pursuit of the enemy, reached the main highway joining the lakes of Victoria, Nyanza and Tanganyika at three points June 15. The right column, after occupying Usumbura on June 8, continued its march toward Kitega. In the center two columns reached, respectively, Lusaraki and Kasima, the latter locality being about 125 miles east of Msambura. The left column reached Kagera, where it held the approaches to Lake Tanganyika.

Two Belgian aviators flew over the German fort Kigoma in a seaplane on June 10 and dropped bombs on the gunboat *Graf von Gotzen,* and considerably damaged the vessel.

After beating the enemy on June 6 at Kiwitawe, the Belgian advance guard again caught up with the Germans on June 12 and forced an engagement in which the Germans were routed on the road from Kiwitawe to Kitega, east of the Ngokoma River.

Belgian columns, June 21, occupied the line between the head of Lake Tanganyika and the southwestern extremity of Lake Victoria.

The Rhodesian column under Col. Murray invested the garrison at Namema and occupied Bismarcksburg, June 8, on the southeastern shore of Lake Tanganyika.

The British column under Gen. Northey, which crossed Nyassaland on May 25, pursued the Germans as far as Neutengule and occupied Alt Langenburg, near the head of Lake Nyassa, June 13.

In Portuguese East Africa the Germans attacked Unde, at the border, on May 28 and were repulsed. Many were reported wounded or missing. German boats carrying arms were sunk while entering the river. Again on June 13 the Germans made a surprise attack on the Portuguese post of Namaka, where they crossed the Rovuma River, but were driven into the bush on the left bank. Five Portu-

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guese were killed and two wounded. The German losses were unknown.

AIR OPERATIONS

In reprisal for successive bombardments carried out by the Germans on the open towns of Bar-le-Duc and Luneville, French aerial squadrons bombed Treves and Karlsruhe June 22. A flotilla of nine aeroplanes dropped forty shells on Karlsruhe, killing 110 persons, including five women and seventy-five children, and injuring 147 persons, including twenty women and seventy-nine children.

The first American airman died for France, June 24, when Sergeant Victor E. Chapman, of New York, was shot dead over the German lines before Verdun in a fight with two aviatiks. He was a son of John Jay Chapman, of New York, and a graduate of Harvard. He was studying architecture at the Ecole de Beaux Arts before the war and enlisted in the Foreign Legion at the outbreak of hostilities. He was later transferred to the aviation division.

See also IMMELMANN, LIEUT. MAX

ARABIA

A serious rebellion against the Turks started in Arabia in June, when the Grand Sherif of Mecca, chief magistrate of the holy city, declared his independence, and supported by Arab tribes of the west and central part of the country, occupied Mecca, Jedda and Taif, and besieged Medina.

It was said that the rising at Mecca was preceded by a similar insurrection at Kerbela, about fifty-five miles southwest of Bagdad in Mesopotamia, which is a sacred city because it contains the tomb of Hussein, a grandson of Mohammed. All the Turks were driven out of Kerbela.

The revolt was the outcome of the so-called Pan-Arab movement, which had been gaining impetus since 1913. It aimed at the abolition of Turkish misrule, oppression, and maltaxation, at the ejection of the Turks from the whole of the Arabian Peninsula, and at the formation of a great confederation of Arab tribes.

The portion of Arabia over which the Turks claim lordship embraces a population of about a million. The remainder of the country is either waste or coastwise territory toward the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, where British influence is paramount and the ruling chiefs are friendly.

The moment was chosen for the revolt probably owing to the success of the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas in Armenia, which was said to have weakened the Turkish military power throughout Arabia.

The Grand Sherif of Mecca declared his independence and began operations June 9. He had raised three armies, the commands of which he gave to his three eldest sons. The first of these, under Sherif Forisae, besieged Medina, the city containing the tomb of Mahomet; the second, under Sherif Abdulla, occupied Taif, sixty-five miles southwest of Mecca, making prisoners of most of the garrison; the third captured Jeddah, the chief seaport of Arabia, imprisoning its defenders. The capture of Jeddah made it possible for the British to resume trade by sea, and it opened the way for a resumption of the annual pilgrimages by British Moslems, which had been attended by great difficulties in the past two years.

It was thought that the fight at Medina was likely to be protracted, as the garrison was fairly strong and well equipped. Medina lies some 225 miles north of the holy city, on the Mecca railway. It is a town of 20,000 inhabitants. Unconfirmed dispatches, June 28, declared that the city had fallen.

ASIA MINOR

During June, the Turks, heavily reinforced, executed a series of sharp thrusts along the Russian line and succeeded in checking the advance of the six Russian invading columns, and at some points drove them back. The British army made no considerable gains. Beginning at the north, the first or coastal army, which occupied Platana, some sixteen miles west of Trebizond, May 11, made small gains to the west and southwest of that point in the direction of Hortokop and Gemush Khana.

The second Russian army, which was advancing on Erzingan, was forced to evacuate Mamahatun, which they captured on May 16, on May 30, after the Turks had taken the offensive on a 30-mile front. This was the first substantial success gained by the Turks since the fall of Erzerum.

The third Russian army, advancing on Diarbekr, the important city on the Constantinople-Bagdad railroad, near the head of the Tigris, made slight gains early in June, occupying and capturing an enemy camp June 13, and ambushed a strong enemy detachment on its way to relieve outposts June 21.

The fourth Russian army, which reached the town of Rowanduz May 15 in its advance on Mosul, repulsed Turkish cavalry attacks in that region on June 13 and again on June 21. The Turks captured sectors of the Russian position at Rowanduz June 26, but were again driven out.

The fifth Russian army, which was advancing in the direction of Kahnikin (about 85 miles northeast of Bagdad), attacked advance Turkish detachments near that point on May 31, but were outmanœuvred and their enveloping columns dispersed. The Turks followed up their success, repelled a detachment of Cossacks, and entered Kasr-i-Shirin (just across the frontier in Persia) on June 8. The Russians were next driven from the Paitak Pass, which lies eighty kilometers east of Kasr-i-Shirin, and retreated in the direction of Kerind. At Serail, six miles southeast of Kerind, they made two desperate attacks against Turkish positions, but were forced to withdraw to Kerind.

The sixth Russian army, which captured Sakiz May 20, later occupied Bana, five miles inside the Persian border. They were defeated June 17 after a three-days' battle north of Sulieman and driven out of Bana. They

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claimed, however, at the end of June, to have again driven out the Turks from the Bana region.

According to a Teheran despatch, June 14, a British column under Gen. Sykes entered on June 12 the city of Kerman, capital of the province of that name, in southeastern Persia. Although no reason for the presence of the British troops in Persia was mentioned, it was probably to maintain order and prevent the spread of pro-German propaganda and intrigues. German and Turkish agents had recently caused slight disturbances in Persia.

A British squadron, according to Turkish claims of June 14, advancing on the right bank of the Tigris, was defeated and forced to retreat at Felahie, near Kut-el-Amara. In the Euphrates sector a British detachment, 400 strong, was said to have been annihilated by Persian volunteers.

The British forces on the Tigris succeeded, according to a British official announcement of June 16, in extending its trenches to within 200 yards of the Turkish positions at Sannayat, on the north bank of the Tigris. On the south bank Iman Monsura, three and one-half miles south of Magasis was occupied.

British forces attempting to cross the lower Euphrates River, between Masselbe and Kurna (at the junction of the Tigris and the Euphrates), were reported by the Turks to have been driven back with a loss of 180 men.

BALKAN FRONT

After the occupation of Demir-Hissir, the Bulgarian advance into Greece was halted, most of the Bulgarian forces being withdrawn to the Rumanian frontier.

Demir-Hissir, ten miles across the border, was occupied by 25,000 Bulgarians June 2, after it had been evacuated by the Greek garrison under protest, but without resistance. The point was an important one, commanding the railroad running east to Constantinople and threatening the right flank of the allied army advancing north from Salonika: The allied forces, estimated at 400,000, including 100,000 Serbs, who had been recuperated on the Island of Corfu, had been slowly moving to the north for several months, but had nowhere crossed the frontier. Their principal forces were stationed in the Vardar Valley and to the eastward through Dovatupete to the Struma Valley, and to the westward through the district of Subotsko and Vodena to Florina.

After violent fighting at Kupa Hill in Grecian Macedonia, June 8, between French and Bulgar forces, the latter withdrew.

The Bulgarians dug themselves in after the occupation of Demir-Hissir, making no attempt to penetrate further into Greek territory. They turned their attention to Rumania, closed the frontier and concentrated troops along the border. This caused great uneasiness in Rumania.

See also
GREECE

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

Early in June the Germans regained much of the ground lost late in May. They continued their attacks in the Verdun region with heavy losses and some advances.

The Germans regained Caillette Wood June 1, took 2000 prisoners, and made headway south of Fort Vaux. The German attack on Verdun centered near Fort Vaux, which, after a gallant defense, fell on June 7. When the 700 survivors surrendered, the commander, Major Ragnal, was permitted to keep his sword. Further progress was won by the Germans in the vicinity of Chapitre Wood, near Fleury; and in an attack made on Hill 321, west of Thiaumont, Tavannes and Fort de Souville, they repulsed heavy assaults. West of the Meuse there was little action except the bombardment of Chattancourt. The Germans lost some trenches on Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme.

Severe fighting was carried on southeast of Ypres. On June 2, after an intense bombardment, the German infantry advanced 700 yards through Canadian troops toward Zillebekr. In a counter attack the Canadians regained a small part of the ground lost, but failed to hold it. The losses were heavy, including two generals. The Germans on June 7, after incessant fighting near the famous Hill 60, cautured the English position of Hooge.

The Canadian troops made a successful attack southeast of Zillebeke June 13 and recaptured a former British position over a front of more than 1500 yards.

In the vicinity of Verdun nothing of serious importance happened after the capture of Fort Vaux until the fall of Fort Thiaumont. June 23. It was regained by the French June 30.

Beginning June 25, the Allies pushed a strong offensive movement. The British advanced in the region of Montauban and Mametz. They met with strong resistance, and after the first day of their offensive their advance was slow.

ITALIAN FRONT

The Austrian drive into Italy was slackened early in June by the Russian drive on Austria's eastern border, but not until the Austrians had advanced some miles on Italian soil and captured Arsiero and Asiago.

The Austrian attack against the Arsiero-Asiago front was pushed early in June. Monte Panoccio, east of Arsiero, was stormed June 4. This was the second phase of the Austrian offensive, which was characterized by a determined effort to break through the Italian center, their objective being to gain a foothold on the southern bank of the Posina stream, whence they proposed to attack the dominating Italian positions, Forni Alti, Collexomo, Monte Alba, Col Posina, Monte Spin, Monte Cogolo, Monte Rione and Monte Novegno, all between 4000 and 6000 feet high and well fortified.

Simultaneously, the Austrians were striving to advance across the Arsiero Plateau, where they held Monte Cimone, 3500 feet high, and the northern slopes of Priafora, 4000 feet high. Here the second Italian line was considered sufficiently strong to protect Schio, which was not considered seriously menaced.

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Southwest of Asiago, the Austrians captured Monte Busiballo June 7, but to the northeast of the town the Italians claimed success on the heights east of the Cima Campo Mula. By June 11 the Austrian advance had been brought to a standstill on reaching the main Italian defense line. A counter offensive brought steady gains on the western slopes of Monte Cengio and north of Arsiero.

The Italians pushed forward in the Arsa Valley, in the Pasubio sector and along the Posina-Astico line, taking a strong Austrian line in the Lagarina Valley June 12. On the Isonzo front the Italians occupied Austrian trenches east of Monfalcone on the 14th, and captured Monte Lemerle in the Trentino. Asiago was reoccupied June 26 by the Italians and the outskirts of Arsiero penetrated. This resulted in a general retreat of the Austrians in the Trentino district over a sector of about twenty miles in extent, in the capture of the towns of Arsiero and Posina on June 26, and of Monte Giamondo, north of Fusine and Monte Caviojo, which lie between Posnia and Astico, on June 29, and in the occupation of the Val Morbia line and the southern slopes of Monte Spil. Along the Posina the Italians captured Griso, Monte Calgari and Monte Sogli Bianchi. On the upper But they won possession of the summit of Zellonkofel.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

The German submarine *U-35* arrived at Cartagena, Spain, June 21, from Pola, the Austrian naval base, and departed early on the following morning. It came in with a letter from Emperor William to King Alfonso. The lieutenant said the letter expressed the Emperor's thanks for the attention given by Spain to the refugees from the Kameruns.

See also
DECLARATION OF LONDON
"EDEN," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"FANTASSIN," DESTRUCTION OF THE
JUTLAND, BATTLE OF
KITCHENER, FIELD-MARSHAL EARL HORATIO HERBERT
"PETROLITE" CASE
"PRINCIPE UMBERTO," DESTRUCTION OF THE

—Merchantmen destroyed

During the month of May, fifty-six vessels of the allied countries, with an aggregate tonnage of 118,500, were sunk by German and Austrian mines and submarines, according to a German official statement issued June 9.

RUSSIAN FRONT

A great Russian offensive, undertaken against Austria and Germany in June, not only relieved the pressure on the French at Verdun and on the Italians in the Trentino, but brought the Russians the fortresses of Lutsk and Dubno and the whole of the crownland of Bukowina, as well as some 200,000 prisoners.

The Russian plan was to crumple the Austrian army by breaking through near Lutsk, where it joined the German line, to turn the Austrian line at the point of rupture and drive it southwest toward Lemberg and at the same time, in order to prevent assistance, to attack the other flank. This would leave the German right completely in the air and would enable the Russian army to execute a similar turning movement against it. The first part of the plan was carried out. The Austrians were driven toward Kovel, but their line was not broken, and the enveloping movement could not be effected. In a ten-days' battle at Stochod the Germans offered a strong resistance, practically ending the Russian offensive in that district.

In Bukowina, farther to the south, the Russians succeeded in cutting off the extreme Austrian right wing and in rolling it back to the Carpathian Mountains and in overrunning the entire province. In northern Bukowina the Austrians offered considerable resistance at Kuty and made a strong effort to prevent the Russians from flanking Kolomea from the south, though the city finally fell into Russian hands at the end of the month.

The great Russian advance began on June 3. The first important stronghold gained was Lutsk, which fell to the Russians under Gen. Brussiloff June 6, after having been evacuated by the Austrians. Dubno, the second fort of the Volhynia triangle, fell on June 10. The third fort, Rovno, had never been lost by the Russians. The general direction of the Russian drive was northwest from Rovno, with Kovel and Lutsk as the first objectives; west along the Rovno-Lemberg railway, with Dubno as the objective; and northwest from Tarnopol, along the railroad toward Lemberg, and south along the Pruth, with Czernowitz as objective.

Buczacz, an important railway town on the west bank of the lower Strypa, regarded as the gateway to Bukowina, fell to the Russians on the 10th, while on the Dniester the villages of Scianka and Potoka also fell into their hands on the same day. After smashing the Austrian lines along the Strypa and Dniester, the Russians moved on the Gnita Lipa and seriously threatened Lemberg. In Volhynia they crossed the Styr above and below Lutsk and swiftly pushed westward. Meanwhile the extreme left wing of the Russian southern army forced the Austrians to withdraw their whole line in northeastern Bukowina, and advanced to within 16 miles of Czernowitz, the capital of the crownland. By June 12 the Russians were battering at Czernowitz.

At several points in Galicia, notably northwest of Buczacz and of Tarnopol, and along the Stripa between these two points, furious Austrian counter attacks temporarily checked the Russian advance.

By June 13, Lemberg was menaced on three sides, and the fall of Czernowitz was believed to be only a matter of hours. Czernowitz, having been evacuated by the Austrians after the bridgehead had been taken by storm, was occupied by the Russians on June 17.

The breaches made by the Russians on the southwestern front, spreading fan-shape from thirty to forty miles in the rear of the Austrian line, effectively separated the three main Austrian army groups operating between the

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Pripet and Bukowina. The continued retreat of the more advanced portions of the Austrian forces was occasioned, therefore, more from strategic reasons than because of actual pressure applied by the Russians.

On the northern flank of General Brussiloff's front the Austrian resistance, considerably stiffened by the arrival of a large number of German reinforcements June 20, succeeded in checking the Russian drive between Lutsk and Kovel, which, directed against Vladimar-Volynski, aimed at destroying the Austrian communications between Kovel and Lemberg. But in spite of the violent Austro-German counter attacks, one of which broke through the Russian lines, the Russians resumed progress in this sector.

The city of Radautz, in the southern Bukowina, eleven miles southwest of the Sereth, fell June 22 to the Russians. Radautz lies a little more than nine miles west of the Rumanian frontier. Its capture put the Russians in possession of thirty miles, or one-half, of Rumania's western border, thus isolating the northwestern part of that country from the Central Powers. The fall of Radautz compelled the Austro-Hungarian troops in the southern Bukowina to retreat before the Russians to the foothills of the Carpathians.

The occupation by the Russians of the whole of the Austrian crownland Bukowina became complete with the fall of Kimpolung, in the hilly region of the southwest of the crownland.

After nearly a week's stand in the outskirts of Kolomea the Austrian lines gave way June 30, the northern wing of General Pflanzer's army, like the southern half, resumed its precipitate flight and the Russians captured Kolomea, the key to Lemberg. After a brief rally and attempt to withstand the advance, the Austrian armies were again put to flight, leaving many prisoners and booty in General Brussiloff's hands. Obertyn, fourteen miles to the northeast of Kolomea, also fell.

The total number of prisoners taken by General Brussiloff from June 3 to 15, inclusive, was 3350 officers and 169,134 men. He also captured 198 guns, 550 machine guns, 189 bomb throwers, 119 artillery limbers, 34 searchlights and a large quantity of other war material.

See also
BRUSSILOFF, GEN. ALEXEI ALEXEIEVITCH

TURKISH FRONT

Figures giving the number and nature of service of the German officers and men in the Ottoman army, made public June 1, showed that there were on that date 360 officers and 1867 non-commissioned officers serving with the Turkish forces.

Nearly all the German officers and men in the Ottoman army reached Turkey early in 1915, by way of Rumania and Bulgaria, while the German members of the Ottoman navy came largely from the German battle cruiser *Goeben* and the small cruiser *Breslau*, and from German merchant vessels interned at Constantinople when the war broke out. Some of them came to Turkey over the Balkan route in 1915 and others in 1916.

There were also in Turkey the officers and men of several Austro-Hungarian heavy batteries. These, however, did not form an intrinsic part of the Ottoman army in the sense the Germans did. In that case the organization had been loaned for a specific time and purpose.

When the campaign on Gallipoli commenced the Turkish government put Field-Marshal Liman von Sanders Pacha in command of the Gallipoli army.

The number of Germans with the Gallipoli forces was small at any time. Beside Sanders Pacha, there were on the peninsula for a time General Weber Pacha, commander of the south, or Sedd-el-Bahr, group, who succeeded Colonel von Sodenstern; Colonel Kannengieser, commander of an Anafarta sector; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilmer Bey, commander of the 11th Division, then stationed north of Suvla Bay; and 28 other Germans serving in various capacities.

With the Anatolian army about the same number of German officers served. Weber Pacha was the highest officer of German origin.

The second Ottoman, or European, army was in command of Field-Marshal von der Goltz Pacha. Outside of the staff officers of the German Pacha no German officers were attached to this force, with the exception of five officer aviators stationed at Adrianople.

The Ottoman forces operating against the Russians in Asia Minor had a greater complement of German officers, about fifty in all. In the operation against the Suez Canal, in the winter of 1914-15, eighteen German officers participated, most of them being on the staff of Djemal Pacha, commander of the troops in Palestine, Syria and the desert.

In the coast defense organization of the Dardanelles, German officers were also active, Great Adm. von Usedom Pacha being actually in command. About 240 German non-commissioned officers and men manned guns in the Dardanelles forts.

About forty German officers were connected with the supply and line of communication service of the Ottoman troops. Some twenty of these acted as base commanders at European and Asiatic points. There were also 11 officers employed at road building, 15 on the Ottoman general staff in Stamboul, and 14 communication officers quartered at Constantipole.

UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH

See
"PETROLITE" CASE
UNITED STATES — COMMERCE — EUROPEAN WAR EFFECTS

—Neutrality

The Federal grand jury at Seattle, Wash. June 16, indicted Captain H. J. Thomson, of the Canadian army, for alleged violation of the neutrality laws, by seeking to recruit men in Seattle for the American Legion, for ser

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vice abroad with the Canadian troops. In default of $2000 bail he was taken to jail.

—Pro-German activities

See
LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL
LINCOLN, IGNATIUS TIMOTHY TREBICH
NEUTRALITY LAWS
WELLAND CANAL CASE — TAUSCHER CONSPIRACY

—Relations with Great Britain—Blockade

See
DECLARATION OF LONDON

EXPLORATION

See
TURKESTAN

FAGUET, Auguste Emile

Emile Faguet, a well-known French critic and man of letters, died June 7 at the age of sixty-eight.

FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORPORATION

A merger of two of the oldest companies producing feature photoplays was made in New York City, June 28, when the Famous Players Film Company and the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company became the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation. The new company was incorporated with a capital stock of $12,500,000.

The officers of the new corporation were:

Adolph Zukor, president; Jesse L. Lasky, vice-president: Samuel Goldfish, chairman of the board of directors; Arthur S. Friend, treasurer, and Elek J. Ludvigh, secretary. The board of directors was made up of the officers and Cecil B. De Mille, William C. Demorest, Daniel Frohman, Albert A. Kaufman, Frederick G. Lee, and Emil Shauer. With the exception of Messrs. Lee and Demorest all of the directors were connected with the companies before their amalgamation.

"FANTASSIN," Destruction of the

It was announced, June 7, that the French destroyer *Fantassin* had been sunk in a collision. Her crew was rescued. The *Fantassin* was built in 1909. She was 213 feet long and 21 feet of beam, and displaced 446 tons. She was armed with six 9-pounders and three torpedo tubes.

FARMS

See
RURAL CREDITS

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

It became known, June 7, that after July 1 E. N. Hurley would supersede Joseph E. Davies as chairman of the Federal Trade Commission.

FINANCE

See subhead FINANCE *under names of countries.*

FINE ARTS

See
PAINTINGS
TAPESTRIES

FIRES

United States and Canada

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of May as compiled from the records of *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin* reached a total of $15,973,500, as compared with $11,388,450 for the same month in 1915. The fires were widely distributed throughout the country, large losses being on the Pacific Coast. The fire waste of the country for the first five months of 1916 showed a total destruction of property to the value of $113,528,920, or over $32,000,000 more than the record for the same months of 1915, when the total was $81,497,050, and nearly $10,000,000 more than the bad fire loss year, 1914, when the record was $103,670,250 for the first five months. There were during May some 215 fires, each causing an estimated property damage of $10,000 or over.

The large fires of June included the following: A pier and 5000 tons of freight, at San Francisco, Cal., June 4; estimated loss, $750,000; Lippincott's department store, Wilmington, Del., June 5, loss $400,000; part of the business district, Milwaukee, Wis., June 6, loss $300,000; building of the Carter Ink Co., Chicago, Ill., June 11, loss $200,000; the Pennsylvania Railroad Elevator No. 3, Baltimore, Md., June 13, loss $200,000; tanks of the Gypsy Oil Co., Cleveland, O., June 14, loss $500,000; plant of the Liquid Carbonic Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., June 23, loss $300,000.

FOOD PRICES AND SUPPLY

See subhead FOOD AND COMMODITY PRICES AND SUPPLY *under names of countries.*

FOWLER, Ex-Congressman Robert

See
LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

FRANCE

See also
MOROCCO
TIME

—Department of Posts and Telegraphs

See
EUROPEAN WAR—POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

—Finance

The Senate, June 29, adopted without change the Government's War Appropriation bill already passed by the Chamber of Deputies. The appropriations were for the third quarter of 1916.

—Politics and government

For the first time since the war began the Chamber of Deputies went into secret session, June 16, after a vote for the holding of such sittings had been passed, 412 to 138. The purpose of the secret sessions was the discussion of interpellations concerning the conduct of the war, particularly the defensive measures taken at the beginning of the Verdun battle.

"FRAUENLOB" (cruiser)

The German cruiser *Frauenlob* displaced 2715 tons. She was 328 feet long, 40 feet beam and 17 feet deep. Her complement was 264. She was armed with ten 4.1-inch guns, ten 1-pounders and four machine guns. She also was fitted with two submerged torpedo tubes. She was completed in 1903.

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GADSKI, Mme. Johanna

See
WELLAND CANAL CASE—TAUSCHER CONSPIRACY

GAMES, SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS

See
AERONAUTICS

GASOLINE

Hearings in the gasoline investigation were begun in Washington, June 12, by the Federal Trade Commission. The investigation was started in response to a resolution of the Senate. The commission made a preliminary reply to the Senate, May 10, giving considerable statistical data on the price of gasoline and crude oil, but reserved its final interpretation of the reasons of the recent advance in the price of gasoline for further study. The hearings were designed with this object in view. The hearings closed June 21.

See also
PETROLEUM

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

The General Education Board made the following appropriations, June 3: For the Medical Department of Washington University at St. Louis, $250,000, making $1,000,000 given by the board to this institution toward a total of $1,500,000 for the purpose of placing the teaching of medicine, surgery, and pediatrics on a full-time basis; to Colby College at Waterville, Me., $125,000; Rockford College, Rockford, Ill., $75,000, and Coker College, at Hartsville, S. C., $50,000.

Annual contributions were made to educational institutions for negroes as follows: Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, $20,000; Hampton Institute, $25,000; Tuskegee Institute, $25,000; Morehouse College, Atlanta, $5000; Mayesville Industrial School, $1000.

Educational research in New Hampshire received $5500, farm demonstration work in Maine, $21,500, and similar work in New Hampshire, $8500.

The total appropriation made was $789,980, bringing the appropriation by the board since its organization in 1902 to $18,386,968. This amount was either appropriated outright or toward total funds to be raised amounting in all to $64,386,968.

GEODESY

See
INTERNATIONAL GEODETIC ASSOCIATION

GEORGIA

See
PROHIBITION—GEORGIA

GERMANY

A profound sensation was caused at Berlin by the speech made, June 5, before the Reichstag by Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, in which he declared that any further suggestions of peace by Germany would be futile and evil. His appeal to the nation to hold on until victory was theirs and the categorical defiance he hurled at England were greeted with thunders of applause. At the conclusion of his speech the chancellor received a tremendous ovation, the cheering being renewed again and again. All parties joined in the ovation with the exception of the conservatives and the socialists who seceded with Dr. Liebknecht.

See also
LIEBKNECHT, KARL
WOMEN—WAGES—GERMANY

—Army

According to the *Lokal Anzeiger* of Berlin, June 18, all the 17-year-old boys in Germany had been ordered to report themselves to the military authorities. In Germany liability for military service begins at the age of 17 years, but in peace time actual service begins at 20.

See also
IMMELMANN, Lieut. Max
VON MOLTKE, LIEUT.-GEN. COUNT HELMUTH JOHANNES LUDWIG

—Finance

The government introduced a bill in the Reichstag, June 6, asking for a war credit of 12,000,000,000 marks ($3,000,000,000). Various new tax bills, including the bill for special tax on war profits, were advanced to their third reading. The budget and the war credit were both passed.

At a session of the Prussian House of Deputies, June 24, the Socialists protested vigorously against a proposed measure for increased taxation for the duration of the war, while the non-Socialists apparently were willing to foot the bills only until the end of the fiscal year of 1917. Herr Strobel, Socialist, according to *Vorwärts's* account of the session, declared that "if the 'classes' were taxed as in England, peace would come at once."

—Food and commodity prices and supply

During June reports of food trouble in Germany recurred daily. Serious riots in Munich and Essen, where women raided the food shops and were charged by the troops were reported.

One of the earliest regulations of Herr von Batocki, the new food dictator, was the establishment in Berlin of a special central kitchen for the sick. von Batocki, after a survey of the food supply, announced that there was plenty of wheat, that the potato outlook was unfavorable, and that meat eating must be forbidden for eight weeks.

It was announced semi-officially, June 29, that a general meat card for the entire empire would be introduced Sept 1.

—Peace riots

See
LIEBKNECHT, Karl

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

See
CAROLINE REST, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
GILLENDER, JESSIE
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
KNOX COLLEGE
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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UNION COLLEGE
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL
YALE UNIVERSITY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

GILLENDER, Jessie

Contest of the will of Miss Jessie Gillender, involving an estate of approximately $2,000,000, the residue of which was devised to the Paulist Fathers, was filed in the Surrogates' Court, New York, June 12.

GRAY, Frank D., M.D.

Dr. Frank D. Gray, a leading surgeon of New Jersey, died June 11, aged 59 years.

GREAT BRITAIN

See
KITCHENER, Field Marshall Earl Horatio Herbert
LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

—Army

See
LONGFORD, BRIG.-GEN. THOMAS PAKENHAM, EARL OF

—Blockade Minister

See
DECLARATION OF LONDON

—Compulsory military service

Announcement was made, June 24, in the House of Commons by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, that thirty-four soldiers serving unwillingly at the front, having stated they entertained conscientious objections to military service, had been sentenced to death recently for refusing to perform certain military duties, but the sentences had been commuted to penal servitude.

—Embargo

A royal proclamation, issued June 1, extended the list of articles the importation of which it prohibited, except under special license. The new prohibitions became effective June 8, and included carpet sweepers, cash registers, lawn mowers, sewing machines, stoves and ranges, wringers and mangles, toilet articles containing glycerine, metal bathtubs, beer, hops, matches, aluminum goods and leather goods, except belting, boots, shoes and gloves. The prohibition which had been imposed on the importation of starch, dextrin, farina and potato flour was removed.

—Finance

The resolution of Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, imposing an additional income tax of two shillings in the pound on incomes from foreign investments was agreed upon by the House of Commons June 22, although several members attempted to amend the measure.

—Food and commodity prices and supply

The British Government took control of the wool clip of the United Kingdom, June 9, and prohibited business therein until further notice. This was made necessary for military reasons, inasmuch as the dearth of meat and the high prices during war conditions had depleted the livestock of the United Kingdom and the wool crop promised to be very much below that of 1915. The Army Council, June 23, undertook the purchase by the government of the entire clip in the islands.

—King's birthday honors, 1916

In King George's birthday honors list, which was made public at London June 2, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British embassador to the United States, was made grand commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Gilbert Parker became a privy councilor and Baron Reading, lord chief justice of England, who recently visited the United States as chairman of the commission which negotiated the Anglo-French loan, was given the title of viscount.

The honors list was unusually large this year and the rewards were chiefly for national services of various kinds in connection with the war. Six new peers were created, with 12 baronets and 31 knights, and there was a long list of promotions of military and naval officers. Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, was awarded the order of Merit in recognition of his services in philosophy and literature. E. W. Moir, representing the ministry of munitions in the United States, was made a baronet. Two members of the House of Commons were made privy councilors, and two others were made baronets.

GREAT LAKES

See
ILLINOIS RIVER

GREECE

After the Bulgarians crossed the Greek border and seized Greek fortifications the Allies brought pressure to bear by a blockade of Greek ports and the seizure of Greek shipping and supplies, to force a demobilization of Greek troops. The Greek Army, comprising 24 classes, some 300,000 men, had been mobilized since Bulgaria declared war in Oct, 1915. Aside from the desire to fight the Bulgars and Austrians in defense of the Graeco-Serbian treaty—which, according to ex-Premier Venizelos, was the sentiment of the majority of the troops—the latter had a double affliction, they had no pay and no votes. The Greek state was practically bankrupt, and money for the pay and equipment of the troops could only be had from the Allies. The soldiers were in rags and for the past two months their women folk had been mobbing deputies in the streets of Athens begging that their men be sent home to support them. Their families were in many cases in dire distress, except those living in the Salonika hinterland, where the Allies found plenty for them to do. Their second affliction was that being at the front they were not able to take part in the Dec elections. A large number of the supporters of Premier Venizelos were in the Army, and in their absence the unrepresentative parliament of Premier Skouloudis was able to continue in power.

Martial law was declared by Gen. Serrail in the territory occupied by the Allies at Salonika, and against this Greece protested June 6.

The Greek Government was notified by the Entente Allies, June 9, that as a result of

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Greek negotiations with Bulgaria and Germany the Allies would take measures to enforce the treaties safeguarding the Greek Constitution and Greek unity.

The treaties were binding on the reigning family in Greece, the government was informed.

It was stated that the Greek commander of the port of Salonika had been succeeded by a French naval officer. Greek ships from Kavala had been refused entrance to the port, and an embargo on Greek ships in French ports proclaimed.

On June 9, the king ordered the demobilization of the 12 senior classes.

The German propaganda, more notorious in Greece than in its noisiest hour in Italy, had been meanwhile careless of the storm coming. Apparently its agents trusted too much in official favor. Foreigners of the Entente Powers were insulted in the streets. The police permitted German emissaries to make offensive demonstrations before the Ally legations. The night of June 12 a band of hoodlums, 400 strong, escorted by policemen in uniform, visited and hooted the French and British legations. The chief of police drove through the streets while the German manifestation was going on, and never bothered his head about it. Gounaris, Minister of Interior, was airily impudent to the Entente Powers in parliament.

An identical note protesting vigorously against interference by the Entente Allies with the martitime trade of Greece was presented by the Greek Minister to the State Department and the diplomatic representatives in Washington, June 21, of the Latin-American governments. It asserted that "traditional principles" had been violated, and that Greece had been unable to obtain any official explanation in response to inquiries.

Since June 6, the note asserted, the Greek coast had been subjected to a limited blockade, ships being held up and searched and take to naval bases established by the Allied forces. Various vessels flying the Greek flag, it was stated, had been taken to Bizerta, Algiers, and there converted into transports by the Allies. As a result, it was declared, Greece's food supplies had been cut off and her maritime commerce, "the essential of her national economy," stopped.

A list of demands was presented to the Greek Government, June 21, and an Allied fleet, under command of Vice-Admiral Moreau, of the French Navy, was ordered to cruise before Piraeus, the Port of Athens, while preparations to land armed forces were also made.

Some difficulty was experienced by the Allies in presenting the demands to the Greek Government, as Premier Skouloudis had announced the resignation of his Cabinet and refused to accept the note on the ground that no Greek Cabinet existed. The note was deposited at the Foreign Office while he was on his way back from the residence of the King, where he presented the resignation of the ministry.

Former Premier Alexander Zaimis, accepted the Premiership June 21. M. Zaimis was said to be eminently "safe," cautious, and upright. In policy he is a neutralist, but his sympathies are with the Entente Powers.

The new Cabinet was sworn in June 23. The composition of the Cabinet was as follows:

Alexander Zaimis, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
General Callaris, Minister of War and temporarily Minister of Marine.
George Rallis, Finance.
Phocian Negria, Communications.
Col. Haralambis, Interior.
Anthony Momperators, Justice.
Constantine Libourikis, Public Instruction.
Colligas, National Economy.

A Royal decree suspending the sessions of the Chamber of Deputies was published June 23, and a decree fixing the elections for Aug 7 was issued the following week.

King Constantine signed the decree for the demobilization of the Army June 27, in compliance with the demands of the Allies.

A new chief of police of Athens was appointed in accordance with one of the demands. He was Zymbrakakis, a follower of former Premier Venizelos.

Vice-Admiral Coudouriotis refused to serve in the new Cabinet as Minister of Marine and Rear-Admiral Damianos was appointed to that position.

It was announced, June 28, that the Greek Government accepted in their entirety the demands of the Entente Powers, contained in the note that was delivered by the representatives in Athens of Great Britain, France and Russia.

"The three guaranteeing powers," says the note, "do not require Greece to abandon her neutrality. They give striking proof of this by advancing primarily a demand for demobilization. The have, however, certain complaints against the Greek Government, whose attitude is not one of loyal neutrality."

The full text given out in London by the government, June 22, showed that the note contained four demands as follows:

"First—Real and complete demobilization of the Greek Army, which must, with the least possible delay, be placed on a peace footing.

"Second—The immediate replacing of the present Greek Cabinet by a business Cabinet having no political color and offering all necessary guarantees for the application of benevolent neutrality toward the Allied Powers and sincere consultation of the national wishes.

"Third—The immediate dissolution of the Chamber followed by new elections after the period required by the Constitution and after general demobilization has restored the electoral body to normal conditions.

"Fourth—Replacement of certain police functionaries, whose attitude, inspired by foreign influence, has facilitated attempts against peaceful citizens, as well as insults against the Allied legations and those under their jurisdiction."

The Entente Powers were said to be most dissatisfied with the Greek Government's purpose to take two months to demobilize the Greek Army. The diplomatic officials made representations, June 29, to the government that a month was regarded as amply sufficient.

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There appeared to be a growing suspicion in Entente circles of the sincerity of the Greek intentions.

—Finance

In presenting the budget to the Chamber of Deputies, June 15, D. G. Rhallis, Minister of Finance, reported a deficit in 1915 of 188,765,776 ($37,753,155) drachmas and predicted a deficit in 1916 of 265,003,686 drachmas. An internal loan project was also presented. It called for 115,000,000 drachmas. The loan was to be issued at 5 per cent. through the National Bank of Greece, the charter of which was to be extended to the end of 1950. The bank would be authorized to issue 30,000,000 drachmas in paper on one-third specie security. The state to receive a quarter of the profits from this operation.

The International Finance Commission which supervises the finances of Greece again protested to the Greek Government against permitting the National Bank of Greece to issue an additional $6,000,000 in paper currency. It was said that the British and French members of the commission threatened to withhold financial assistance from Greece as long as the new issue remained in circulation. They also threatened to bar all new Greek loans from London and Paris markets.

The first action of the new Cabinet formed by M. Zaimis after assurances had been given the Entente Powers of the intention of the government to proceed as quickly as possible to satisfying the demands made upon Greece, was the opening of negotiation for an Anglo-French loan with which to tide over the country until elections should be held.

GUGGENHEIM, William

William Guggenheim began a $10,000,000 suit against his five brothers, Isaac, Daniel, Morris, Solomon and Simeon, in Mineola, L. I., June 20, alleging that on Jan 4, 1912, they induced him to sign over to them his rights in the Chuquickamana Prospect, a copper mine in Chile, which later proved to be immensely valuable. William alleged that the five knew the value of the mine, but that it was represented to him that the mine was of far less value. These properties, he alleged, were worth $60,000,000; at the time the agreement was executed William, according to his lawyer, was without knowledge that the five brothers had made extensive surveys and explorations of these mines and that they fraudulently and wrongfully concealed the great worth of the mines from him.

"HAMPSHIRE," Destruction of the

See
KITCHENER, Field Marshall Earl Horatio Herbert

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Gifts to Harvard University for the past year totalled, $1,344,283, it was announced, June 22. The usual gift of $100,000 from the twenty-five-year class was presented by the class of 1891.

HEDEMAN, Jules

Jules Hedeman, one of the best known of French journalists, died June 13, aged 45 years.

HOLLAND

—Food and commodity prices and supply

In June the Dutch Government was again forced to prohibit the baking of white bread of any kind because of the shortage of flour. During the early months of the war the baking of white bread was prohibited, but from the beginning of 1915 until Apr, 1916, the danger was considered to have been averted and bread was plentiful.

HOME RULE QUESTION

See
IRELAND

HOPKINS, Ernest Mark

See
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

HUGHES, Charles Evans

Justice Hughes in addressing the graduates of the National Cathedral School, on June 5, made his only even semi-public address since the opening of the preconvention campaign. His stand on preparedness was thought to be indicated by his urging a strong and efficient nation of undivided allegiance, equal to its task.

ILLINOIS RIVER

Resolutions opposing the project to drain the Great Lakes for the purpose of creating a greater waterway through the Illinois River to the Mississippi were adopted by the Merchants' Association of New York City on the recommendation of its committee on inland waterways. This stand was taken on the ground that such a program would lower the level of Lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie about five inches permanently, and would injure traffic.

The Senate Committee amendment to the Rivers and Harbors bill limiting the diversion of water to 250,000 cubic feet per minute in its original form was seemingly framed to permit the unlimited diversion of the waters of Lake Michigan, said the report of the association. That this would be highly detrimental to all lake ports and to lake commerce was shown in successive reports of the Board of Army Engineers. The Secretary of War has hitherto sought to enjoin diversion in excess of 250,000 cubic feet per minute, and suits were pending for that purpose, in which the United States was the complainant.

IMMELMANN, Lieut. Max

Lieut. Max Immelmann, one of the best aviators of the German Flying Corps, who had brought down fifteen enemy aeroplanes, was reported, June 21, to have been killed when his aeroplane fell to the ground.

"INDEFATIGABLE" (battle cruiser)

The British battle cruiser *Indefatigable* displaced 18,750 tons, was 578 feet long, 79½ feet beam, and 27¾ feet deep. She was equipped with eight 12-inch guns, sixteen 4-inch guns and had three 21-inch torpedo tubes. She was completed in 1911, at a cost of nearly $8,000,000.

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INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.

See

THOMPSON COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION

INTERNATIONAL GEODETIC ASSOCIATION

William Bowie, who since 1909 has been chief of the Division of Geodesy of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and who in 1912 was a delegate to the convention of the International Geodetic Association, has been appointed as the member from the United States of the Permanent Commission of the International Geodetic Association. Previous to the present war twenty-three nations were represented in this association which was organized more than fifty years ago for the purpose of securing the co-operation of the European nations in undertaking certain geodetic problems which were international in scope. In 1886, the association invited nations outside of Europe to join; in 1889 the United States became a contributing member. One of the most important of the recent undertakings of the association is the maintenance of four observatories for the study of the variation of latitude.

INTERSTATE TRADE COMMISSION

See

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

"INVINCIBLE" (battle cruiser)

The British battle cruiser *Invincible* was laid down in 1907. She displaced 17,250 tons, was 562 feet long over all, 28 feet beam and 26 feet deep. Her normal complement was 731. She was armed with eight 12-inch guns, sixteen 4-inch guns and three torpedo tubes. The *Invincible* took part in the naval engagement off the Falkland Islands in December, 1914, in which the German Pacific squadron, which had made its way into the Atlantic after defeating a British squadron off the Chilian coast, was destroyed.

IOWA

See

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—IOWA

IRELAND

A serious Cabinet crisis over the Irish Home Rule compromise, resulting in the resignation of Lord Selborne, occurred in June. This and the conviction of the executioner of Skeffington were the principal developments of the month.

A committee consisting of Sir William Goulding, chairman of the Great Southern & Western Railway Co., of Ireland; J. Osborne and Samuel J. Pipkin, general manager of the Atlas Assurance Co., was appointed in June by the British Prime Minister and the Home Secretary, to deal with claims for compensation for losses during the recent political trouble in Dublin.

In response to complaints by John Dillon, the Irish Nationalist, Premier Asquith told the House, June 1, that leniency and clemency form the guiding principle of the British Government in dealing with the prisoners taken in the recent Irish revolt. There was no reason, he added, to depart from that principle, but its exercise was limited by the "vindication of the law and necessity to prevent a recurrence of the oubreak."

The Premier said that 800 prisoners already had been released and that the cases still pending would be attended to as speedily as possible. Only those directly or indirectly concerned with the rising and those whose return to Ireland might prove a source of danger were being held, he explained.

A general courtmartial was called at Richmond barracks, Dublin, June 6, for the trial of Capt. Bowan Colthurst, of the Royal Irish Rifles, in connection with the alleged unauthorized execution of F. Sheehy Skeffington, T. Dickson and one MacIntyre, all described as journalists, who were shot in the Portobello barracks on Apr 26. The accused pleaded not guilty, was found "guilty but insane," and was sent to a criminal lunatic asylum.

An official report issued, June 11, by the Nationalist Party concerning its recent meeting gave the history of the situation resulting from Premier Asquith's visit to Ireland and the appointment of David Lloyd George to negotiate a settlement of the differences between the Irish factions.

The proposals of Mr. Lloyd George, formulated on his own responsibility as a result of his consultations with all the parties, may be regarded as the government proposals. The proposals were:

"First, to bring the Home Rule Act into immediate operation.

"Second, to introduce in Parliament forthwith an amending bill as a strictly war emergency act.

"Third, that during the interim the Irish members are to remain in Westminster in their full numbers.

"Fourth, that during the war emergency period the six Ulster counties shall remain under the Imperial Government.

Fifth, that immediately after the war an imperial conference of representatives of all dominions be held to consider the future government of the empire, including the government of Ireland.

"Sixth, that following this conference, and in the interval provided by the War Emergency Act, a permanent settling of all great outstanding problems would be proceeded with."

The Nationalist Conference, representing the six counties excluded by Mr. Lloyd George's scheme from the operation of the Home Rule Act, voted in favor of the scheme June 23 by a vote of 475 to 265. Great enthusiasm attended the gathering. A feature of the voting was the position of Antrim and Down, including Belfast, where the Catholics are in a considerable minority, and, consequently, have most to lose by the exclusion, but which voted almost solidly for the scheme, its vote being 117 to 10. The opposition came principally from the younger clergy and the older "diehard" section. The Sinn Feiners of Tyrone and Fermanaugh were practically solid against the scheme.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Cromer, the Earl of Halsbury, Lord Middleton and Lord Salisbury signed a strong manifesto against the settlement scheme on the ground that it was of the greatest danger to the state in consequence of sedition, which they said was more rampant in Ireland than it was fifty years ago and was "notoriously spreading."

The resignation of Baron Wimborne as

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Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which was tendered soon after the suppression of the Irish rebellion, had been accepted, Premier Asquith announced, June 22, in the House of Commons.

The Earl of Selborne, June 25, retired from the Cabinet as President of the Board of Agriculture because he was opposed to Lloyd George's settlement proposals, he considering it a dangerous policy to put Home Rule into effect during the war.

An official statement issued in Dublin by the military government, June 25, regarding the prisoners taken in connection with the recent rebellion placed the number interned in England at 1614 men, five women; convicted under the Defense of the Realm act, 160 men, one woman; released from the Richmond Barracks, Dublin, and England, 1100 men, 71 women.

See also
CASEMENT, Sir Roger

IRIGOYEN, Hipolito

See
ARGENTINA

ITALY

—Embargo

The importation into Italy of the following articles was prohibited, with certain exceptions, beginning June 4, 1916:

Mineral waters, sparkling wines, cognac and other sweetened or perfumed spirits; confectionery and biscuits; manufactured tobacco; fatty acids; perfumery and scented or glycerin soap; lace and tulle (linen, cotton and wool); woolen carpets, unmanufactured cork; furniture and frames; wall paper; illustrated post cards, printed and lithographed material and cardboard; kid gloves; skins (tanned) with hair; manufactured gold and silver, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares and gold and silver plate; jewelry and precious stones; automobiles; building stones, rough, in statues and sawn, engraved or polished (not including whetstones or millstones); mineral pitch; stones, earths and non-metallic minerals not specified, not including asbestos, kaolin, mineral phosphates, marl, cement, refractory earths, sand for foundries and glassworks, criolite, bauxite or carborundum; manufactures of terra cotta, majolica and porcelain, not including articles for industrial use or "gres" (stoneware); plates of glass or crystal, not including those for photography; mirrors, common bottles and manufactures of glass and crystal in general; dates; household ornaments; manufactures of ivory, amber, mother-of-pearl and tortoise shell; women's trimmed hats, imitation jewelry, fans and musical instruments.

Application for the admission of goods paid for or shipped prior to June 4, 1916, must be made to the Ministry of Finance, Rome, and requests for special permits for the importation of prohibited products should be directed to the same office through the medium of a chamber of commerce.

—Politics and government

The Salandra cabinet resigned June 10, as a result of the refusal of the Chamber of Deputies to grant a vote of confidence in the government or to approve the budget of the Interior Ministry, control of which had been assumed by Salandra. The official figures of the vote were 193 against the government to 141 for it. The cabinet resignation was forced by the votes of the so-called Interventionists, consisting of 20 Reformist Socialists, 35 Radicals, 25 Republicans and 20 Democrats, besides the Nationalists and a few others who withdrew their support of the government Although the Italian reverses along the Isonzo practically provoked the cabinet crisis, trouble had been brewing for some time.

Since March, the Interventionists, led by Bissolati, had blamed the cabinet's reticence, which they asserted served to hide mistakes in the conduct of the war. They urged a closer co-operation between the government and Parliament, since the former was suspected of evading the latter's control.

A crisis was averted in March because Premier Salandra promised to strengthen the cabinet, and meanwhile assured Parliament that the mistakes that had been made had been remedied and that no danger of an invasion of Italy existed. When the Austrians were able to invade Italy, the Interventionists warned Premier Salandra that unless he gave assurances of greater energy in the future and adopted measures intended to avert further mistakes they would withdraw their support.

Signor Boselli, the dean of the Chamber of Deputies, undertook to form a national cabinet, which would be satisfactory to all parties. The cabinet was made up, June 19, as follows:

Premier—Paolo Boselli.
Foreign Affairs—Baron Sonnino.
Colonies—Signor Colosimo.
Interior—Vittorio Orlando.
Justice—Signor Sacchi.
Finances—Signor Meda.
Treasury—Paolo Carcano.
War—Gen. Morrone.
Navy—Vice-Admiral Camillo Corsi.
Public Instruction—Francesco Ruffini.
Public Works—Signor Bonomi
Transportation—Enrico Arlotta.
Agriculture—Signor Raineri.
Commerce and Labor—Signor Denava.
Posts—Signor Fara.
Ministers Without Portfolio — Leonida Bissolati-Bergamaschi and Signors Bianchi, Comandini, and Scialoia.

The names of the under secretaries in the new government were announced June 22 by Premier Boselli. They were as follows:

Colonies—Foscari.
Interior—Bonicelli.
Finance—Danielli.
Transportation—Ancona.
Justice—Vassalo.
Public Works—D. Vito.
Public Instruction—Roth.
Industry and Commerce—Morpurgo.
Agriculture—Canepa.
Posts—Rossi.

The unprecedented fact of the inclusion of a Catholic minister in the Italian cabinet, especially the fact that he was designated for the Ministry of Finance, caused the publication of an editorial in the *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican organ, explaining that the new minister, Signor Meda, did not represent the Catholic organizations nor Italian Catholics who were not united with the Parliamentary party, and pointing out that the Holy See's impartial neutrality was not compromised.

The Italian press began to call the projected cabinet the "Big Four" as soon as the vote

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on the budget ousted the Salandra ministry. The "Big Four" were Boselli, Sonnino, Orlando, and Bissolati.

In the new ministry, Signor Orlando exchanged the portfolio of Justice for that of Interior, while Bissolati was still without a portfolio, and Sonnino, Carcano, Morrone, and Carsi retained theirs.

Signor Bissolati is the leader of the Reformed Socialists. He won fame in Dec, 1915, by his statement that "a vote against the ministry is a vote against the war."

Boselli, the only one of the "Big Four" who was not in the Salandra cabinet, is better known as a historian and a political economist than a politician. He is a Venetian and 78 years old, and has been a strong figure in Italian politics for the past twenty-five years. He has in turn been Minister of Agriculture, Finance and Public Instruction.

The new cabinet included two Socialists, one Republican, one Catholic, and one follower of ex-Premier Giolitti.

JAPAN

Ten members or former members of the House of Representatives were convicted and sentenced June 5 in Tokio in the local criminal court for accepting bribes in connection with legislation pending on the Diet. Five others, of whom two were former legislators, were sentenced for giving bribes.

The cases were based on the famous affair of Viscount Kanetake Oura, formerly Home Minister, who was said to have supplied 40,000 yen ($20,000) for distribution among representatives to induce them to vote for the passage of the bill calling for a two-division army increase. When the exposure came, Viscount Oura resigned from his official career and entered seclusion. He was not prosecuted, because the government believed his punishment was severe enough. The two-division bill eventually passed the Diet. The other members of the ministry disclaimed knowledge of the affair and strongly repudiated the acts of Viscount Oura and his accomplices.

The sentences passed upon the convicted men ranged from a fine to three months' imprisonment. Among the fined were Kametaro Hayashida, who was secretary of the House of Representatives and who was the chief intermediary in the bribery. All the men sentenced to prison procured a three-years' postponement of execution, which virtually meant that they would never go to prison, the postponement being probably permanent.

See also
SATO, AMORO

JEWS

—Relations with Vatican

In the name of millions of Jewish citizens of the United States, on Dec 30, 1915, the American Jewish Committee addressed a letter to Pope Benedict XV pleading for his intercession in alleviating the persecution to which the Jews in various lands have been subjected.

The Pope's reply declares:

> As the head of the Catholic Church, which, faithful to its divine doctrine, . . . considers all men as brethren and teaches them to love one another, he will not cease to inculcate the observance among individuals, as among nations, of the principles of natural right, and to reprove every violation of them. This right should be observed and respected in relation to the children of Israel as it should be to all men, for it would not conform to justice and to religion itself to derogate therefrom solely because of a difference of religious faith.

The letter then says:

> Moreover, in his paternal heart, pained by the spectacle of the existing horrible war, the Supreme Pontiff feels in this moment more deeply than ever before the necessity that all men shall recollect that they are brothers and that their salvation lies in the return to the law of love, which is the law of the Gospels. He also desires to interest to this end all who, especially by reason of the sacred attributes of their pastoral ministrations, are able to bring efficient aid to this important result.

Finally:

> In the meantime, his Holiness rejoices in the unity which in civil matters exists in the United States of America among the members of the different faiths and which contributes so powerfully to the peaceful prosperity of your great country.

The *American Hebrew* says of this letter:

> Among all the papal bulls ever issued with regard to Jews, throughout the history of the Vatican, there is no statement that equals this direct, unmistakable plea for equality for the Jews, and against prejudice upon religious grounds. The bull issued by Innocent IV declaring the Jews innocent of the charge of using Christian blood for ritual purposes, while a remarkable document, was, after all, merely a statement of fact, whereas the present statement by Pope Benedict XV is a plea against religious prejudice and persecution.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

The Rockefeller Foundation, June 13, announced the decision to establish a school of hygiene and public health in Baltimore as an integral part of Johns Hopkins University. It was expected that the school would open in Oct, 1917. Dr. William H. Welch, professor of pathology in Johns Hopkins, was to be the director of the new school. Dr. William H. Howell, professor of physiology in Johns Hopkins was to become the head of the physiology department in the new school. Both men were to undertake the work of organization.

The study of preventive medicine and of the promotion of public health were the main objects of the school.

JUTLAND, Battle of

What has already been termed the greatest naval battle in history was fought May 31 near the Skagerrak off the west of Jutland (Denmark). The first report issued by Germany, June 2, claimed the victory, but subsequent statements by the Britsh admiralty declared the German loss was actually as well as relatively the greater, and there is no question that the English fleet forced the German to fleet to its base.

The admitted German losses in the Jutland battle were:

Dreadnough battle cruiser—*Lutzow.*
Battleship—*Pommern.*
Cruisers—*Wiesbaden, Elbing, Frauenlob* and *Rostock.*
Torpedo craft—Five.

The losses admitted by the British admiralty were:

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Dreadnought battle cruisers—*Queen Mary, Indefatigable* and *Invincible.*

Cruisers—*Warrior, Black Prince* and *Defense.*

Torpedo craft—Eight, i. e., the *Tipperary, Ardent Fortune, Shark, Sparrow, Hawk, Nestor, Nomad and Turbulent.*

Statistics giving the tonnage and armament of the larger ship sunk will be found under their own names.

The battle in which great armored dreadnoughts came to grips for the first time in the history of the world was fought in hazy weather in which a ship could not be made out at more than six miles distance. The details were as follows:

During an enterprise directed to the northward the German high sea fleet, under personal command of Vice-Adm. Reinhardt Scheer encountered the ships of the British Grand Fleet engaged in making one of their periodical sweeps through the North Sea. The British fleet was divided into two parts—a smaller force under Sir David Beatty, and the other, the battle fleet or main body, under the commander in chief, Sir John Jellicoe. This distribution of the ships was the dominating factor in bringing about the battle. Had the whole British fleet been massed and close together it is more than likely that no battle would have occurred. With the British fleet divided, the Germans were encouraged to give battle with Beatty. Sir David, determined to get them into a fight, arranged to draw them nearer Jellicoe's main body, which he knew to be coming up in support. The main body came up in time to take a decisive part in the battle, and was for more than two hours in action. The whole battle lasted five hours.

The battle cruiser fleet under Vice-Adm. Beatty, comprising the first and second battle cruiser squadrons, the first, second and third light cruiser squadrons, and destroyers from the first, ninth, tenth and thirteenth flotillas, and supported by ships of the fifth battle squadron (four battleships of the *Queen Elizabeth* class) under Rear Adm. Evans-Thomas was scouting to the southward of the battle fleet under Sir John Jellicoe which was accompanied by the third battle cruiser squadron, the first and second cruiser squadrons, the fourth light cruiser squadron, and the fourth, eleventh and twelfth flotillas.

The *Galatea* first reported the presence of German vessels at 2.20 o'clock in the afternoon. A German force of five battle cruisers was sighted at 3.30 o'clock. Vice-Adm. Beatty's first and third light cruiser squadrons spread eastward forming a screen in advance of Adm. Evans-Thomas' battle cruiser squadron which came up at high speed. Both forces opened fire simultaneouly at 3.48 at a range of 18,500 yards. Two submarines being sighted, a flotilla of 10 destroyers was ordered to attack. They intercepted a German force of light cruisers and fifteen destroyers forcing them to retire leaving two destroyers sunk. The *Nestor, Normad* and *Mineator* pressed the attack on the German battle cruisers and the two former were badly hit. From 4:15 to 4:43 a fierce conflict raged between the battle cruisers, the third German ship was seen to be on fire, the German battle fleet was reported ahead and the destroyers were recalled. Adm. Beatty then altered his course to lead the Germans to the British battle fleet, which was sighted at 5:56 o'clock.

Vice-Adm. Jellicoe formed the line of battle at 6.15 o'clock, Vice-Adm. Beatty meantime having formed the battle cruisers ahead of the battle fleet, and the fleets became engaged. During the deployment the *Defense* and *Warrior* were seen passing between the British and German fleets under heavy fire. The *Defense* disappeared and the *Warrior* passed to the rear, disabled.

The third battle cruiser squadron, under Rear-Adm. Horace Alexander Hood, was in advance of the battle fleet and was ordered to reinforce Vice-Adm. Beatty. While *en route* the *Chester,* Captain Lawson, engaged three or four German light cruisers for twenty minutes. Despite many casualties, her steaming qualities were unimpaired.

The action between the main battle fleets lasted, intermittently, from 6:17 to 8:20 o'clock at ranges between 9000 and 12,000 yards. The Germans constantly turned away and opened the range under the cover of destroyer attacks and smoke screens as the effect of the British fire was felt, and alterations of the course from southeast by east to west in an endeavor to close up brought the British battle fleet, which commenced action in an advantageous position on the Germans' bow, to a quarterly bearing from the German battle line, but placed Vice-Adm. Jellicoe between the Germans and their bases.

The visibility improved at sunset at 7:17, when Beatty re-engaged, and destroyers at the head of the German line emitted volumes of gray smoke, covering their capital ships as with a pall, under cover of which they turned away and disappeared. At 7:45, the light cruiser squadrons, sweeping westward, located two German battleships and cruisers. At 8:20. Vice-Adm. Beatty heavily engaged them at 10,000 yards. The leading ship, being repeatedly hit by the *Lion,* turned away in flames with a heavy list. The *Princess Royal* set fire to a three-funneled battleship. The *New Zealand* and *Indomitable* reported that the ship they engaged left the line heeling over and afire. At 8:40, the battle cruisers felt a heavy shock as if struck by a mine or torpedo. This was assumed to be a vessel blowing up.

The *Marlborough* was hit by a torpedo at 6:54 p. m. and took a considerable list to starboard, but reopened fire at 7:03 at a cruiser. At 7.12 she fired fourteen rapid salvos at a cruiser of the *Koenig* class, hitting her frequently until she left the line.

During the action the range decreased to 5000 yards. The first battle squadron received more of the enemy's fire than the remainder of the fleet, excepting the fifth

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squadron. The *Colossus* was hit, but not seriously.

The fourth squadron, led by the flagship *Iron Duke,* engaged a squadron consisting of the *Koenig* and *Kaiser* classes with battle cruisers and light cruisers. The British fire was effective, although a mist rendered range-taking difficult. The *Iron Duke* fired on a battleship of the *Koenig* class at 12,000 yards. The hitting commenced at the second salvo and only ceased when the target turned away.

The second squadron under Adm. Jerram engaged vessels of the *Kaiser* or *Koenig,* classes and also a battle cruiser, which apparently was severely damaged. A squadron under the command of Rear-Adm. Heath, with the cruiser *Duke of Edinburgh,* acted as a connecting link between the battle fleet and the battle cruiser fleet, but did not get into action.

The German vessels were entirely out of the fight at 9 o'clock.

The British heavy ships were not attacked during the night, but three British destroyer flotillas delivered a series of gallant and successful attacks, causing heavy losses. The fourth flotilla, under Captain Wintour, suffered severe losses, including the *Tipperary.* The twelfth flotilla, under Captain Stirling, attacked a squadron of six large vessels of the *Kaiser* class, taking it by surprise and firing many torpedoes. The second, third, and fourth ships in the line were hit and the third blew up. The destroyers were under a heavy fire of German light cruisers. Only the *Onslaught* received material injuries. The *Castor* sank a German destroyer at point-blank range.

The thirteenth flotilla, under Captain Farie, was stationed astern of the battle fleet. A large vessel crossed in the rear of the flotilla after midnight at high speed. Turning on her searchlights, she fired heavily on the *Petard* and the *Turbulent* and the latter was disabled. The *Champion* was engaged for a few minutes with four German destroyers, while the *Moresby* fired a torpedo at a ship of the *Deutschland* class and felt an explosion.

At daylight on the first of June, the British battle fleet, being southward of Horn Reef, turned northward in search of the enemy vessels. The waters from the latitude of Horn Reef to the scene of action were thoroughly searched and some survivors from the destroyers *Ardent, Fortune* and *Tipperary* were picked up. The *Sparrow Hawk,* which had been in collision, was no longer seaworthy and was sunk after the crew was taken off.

The cruiser squadron was detached to search for the *Warrior,* which had been abandoned while in tow of the *Engadine* on the way to the base, owing to bad weather setting in, and the vessel becoming unseaworthy. No trace of her was discovered, and further subsequent search by the light cruiser squadron having failed to locate her, it was evident she had foundered.

The fleet was fueled, replenished its ammunition, and at 9:30 P. M., on the second of June, was reported ready for further action.

A total of 333 British officers were killed in the Jutland battle, according to a list issued by the Admiralty June 5. This list showed that practically all the officers of the cruisers *Queen Mary, Invincible, Indefatigable, Defence,* and *Black Prince,* and from the destroyers *Tipperary, Turbulent, Fortune, Ardent, Nomad, Nestor,* and *Shark* perished. All the officers except one from the cruiser *Warrior* were saved, and all the officers from the destroyer *Sparrowhawk.* On the other ships, twenty-three officers were killed and twenty-two wounded. A complete list appeared in the *New York Herald* for June 21 and included:

Rear Adm. Sir Robert K. Arbuthnot of the *Defense,* Rear Adm. the Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, of the *Invincible,* Capt. Charles F. Sowerby, of the *Indefatigable,* Capt. Cecil I. Prowse, of the *Queen Mary,* Capt. Arthur L. Cay of the *Invincible,* Capt. Thomas P. Bonham of the *Black Prince.* Capt. Charles J. Wintour of the *Tipperary* and Capt. Stanley B. Ellis of the *Defense.*

The Germans placed the British loss at 15 ships. The British placed the German loss at 18 ships, 113,435 tons, while Adm. Jellicoe enumerated 21 German vessels as probably lost.

KITCHENER, Field Marshal Earl Horatio Herbert

Earl Kitchener—Kitchener of Khartum—British War Minister, together with the members of his staff and all except 12 of those on board the British cruiser *Hampshire,* lost their lives when the vessel struck a mine, June 5, just west of the Orkney Islands, off the north coast of Scotland.

The loss of the man whose building up of the British army from almost nothing to a tremendous establishment since the beginning of the European war, was a staggering blow to England. Earl Kitchener was on his way to Russia, making the trip at the request of the Russian government for the purpose of discussing financial and military matters with Emperor Nicholas. He intended to land at Archangel and visit Petrograd, and later the Russian front.

Accompanying Earl Kitchener as his staff were Hugh James O'Beirne, former counsellor of the British embassy at Petrograd and former minister at Sofia; Oswald Arthur Fitzgerald, Earl Kitchener's private military secretary; Brig.-General Arthur Ellershaw and Sir Frederick Donaldson.

The disaster occurred two miles from shore between Marwick Head and the Brough of Birsay, on the northwest coast of the island of Pomona, the largest of the Orkney group. Four boats were seen by observers on shore to leave the ship. The wind was north-northwest and heavy seas were running. Patrol vessels and destroyers at once proceeded to the spot and a party was sent along the coast to search, but only bodies and a capsized boat were found.

Twelve survivors, including one warrant officer and eleven men, were flung ashore June 8, clinging to a small inflated raft. The raft was discovered by a policeman who was searching along the rocky and desolate coast.

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The men were battered and exhausted. A few of them murmured "Kitchener was on board," and then fell asleep. About 80 bodies were found along the cliffs, many of them still warm. In their terriffic battle with the sea the clothing of some of the men had been torn from their bodies. Their hands and feet had been mutiliated in desperate efforts to climb the cliffs.

King George ordered that officers of the army should wear mourning with their uniforms for one week.

Admiral Jellicoe stated June 10 that the *Hampshire* was mined. The vessel was accompanied by two destroyers until the *Hampshire* was compelled to detach them on account of the heavy seas an hour before the explosion. Survivors said the *Hampshire* sank in ten minutes.

It was reported that the Irish situation was the only reason that David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, did not sail with Earl Kitchener on the *Hampshire*. All arrangements had been made for Mr. Lloyd George to make the trip to Russia, when the government suddenly decided that his services were more urgently needed in an attempt to bring about an agreement between the Irish factions.

Impressive memorial services for Earl Kitchener were held in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, June 13. The building was crowded to the doors with civilians and soldiers. All London was in mourning and flags were at half-mast on all buildings.

Among those present were the King, Queen, and Queen Mother; Premier Asquith, Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Minister; Earl Curzon, of Kendleston, Lord Privy Seal; Lewis Harcourt, First Commissioner of Works; Viscount Haldane, Winston Churchill, Field-Marshal Sir John French, Gen. Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff; the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Rosebery.

The American embassy was well represented by Ambassador and Mrs. Page, Irwin B. Laughlin, secretary of the embassy, and Mrs. Laughlin; Commander Powers Symington, naval attaché, and Capt. Alexander M. Miller, millitary attaché.

Among the members of the royalty were Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princesses Louise, Victoria and Maude and the Princess Royal, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duchess of Argyle and Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

Among the clergy present were the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London.

Two other memorial services were held for the great soldier, one in Westminster Abbey and the other in Canterbury Cathedral.

Field-Marshal Viscount French, commander of the armies in the United Kingdom, eulogized his former chief, Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener, in the House of Lords at the opening, June 20, after a three-weeks' recess. After the Marquis of Lansdowne had spoken of the great loss the country had suffered in the death of the War Secretary, Gen. French declared that he had asked Kitchener to take his post in France, but Kitchener declined.

The building of a memorial to Lord Kitchener, the cost to be borne by the public funds, with an appropriate inscription, was agreed upon in the House of Commons June 21.

The will of Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener was admitted to probate June 30. The estate amounted to £171,420 ($857,100). The will, dated Nov 2, 1914, bequeathed the sum of £20,000 to his nephew, Henry Hamilton Kitchener. To another nephew, Commander Henry Franklin Chevallier Kitchener, son of the new Earl Kitchener, he gave his Broome Park estate and all his lands in Kent. All Earl Kitchener's lands and possessions in British East Africa were willed to Col. Oswald A. G. Fitzgerald, his personal military secretary, who also died on the *Hampshire*. Various swords, plate and other gifts from many public bodies were left as heirlooms in the settled estate. Small bequests were made to various relatives and friends. Among these are gifts of £200 to several officers of the field-marshal's personal staff, including Gen. Sir William R. Birdwood.

KNOX COLLEGE

The Knox College campaign to raise a $500,000 additional endowment fund was successfully completed June 4 by a $75,000 gift from Mrs. Russell Sage, of New York. The General Board of Education promised that if the half million dollars was raised by June 8 it would donate an additional $100,000.

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES

See
ALLIED LABOR CONGRESS
COAL MINERS
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
STRIKES
WOMEN—IN INDUSTRY

LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

The Federal District Court refused, June 29, to dismiss the indictments found against Frank S. Monnett, ex-Attorney-General of Ohio, and Jacob Taylor, president of Labor's National Peace Council, charging them with having engaged in a conspiracy with Congressman Frank Buchanan and others to violate the Sherman law by fomenting strikes among munition workers and laborers on steamship piers.

LAND BANKS

See
RURAL CREDITS

LIEBKNECHT, Karl

The Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* stated, June 24, that the trial of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, who was arrested on May 1 in connection with the May Day demonstration, would take place in Berlin on June 24 before a court-martial on a charge of attempted treason in time of war, which is punishable by fifteen years' penal servitude. The former indictment charged high treason, conviction on which charge requires a death sentence.

Dr. Liebknecht was sentenced June 28 to thirty months' penal servitude and dismissal from the army for attempted high treason, gross insubordination and resistance to the authorities. This was the minimum penalty. The court allowed an extenuation because the prisoner was instigated by political fanaticism. He had the option of an appeal. The trial, which lasted only a few hours, was secret.

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A demonstration of Liebknecht sympathizers was held in the Potsdamer Plats in the evening. The demonstrators protested against the sentence and the police arrested about twenty.

Violent demonstrations were reported in Berlin, Stuttgart, Leipzig and other industrial centers when the sentence became known.

Both before and during the war, Dr. Karl Liebknecht has been a thorn in the side of the German government. He is one of the most pronounced opponents of militarism in Germany, and has been a very vigorous and fearless campaigner against the German military system for many years. He is a lawyer and the son of the celebrated Dr. Wilhelm Liebknecht, who was also a radical Socialist leader. He has represented Potsdam in Parliament since 1912.

In 1907 Dr. Liebknecht was tried for high treason at Leipzig, the charge being based on the publication of an anti-militaristic pamphlet. He was sentenced to eighteen months in a military prison for his offence. He again excited international interest in 1912 when he vigorously assailed the Prussian and Hessian authorities for permitting the Czar, "the representative of a barbarous tyranny," to visit Germany. He exposed in 1913 the German war party's bribery plots, which implicated the Krupps at home and abroad.

At the outbreak of the war he voted alone against the war credits in the Reichstag and has attacked the government unsparingly since that time at every opportunity. In Mar 1916, he declared in the Reichstag that the murder of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo was a "godsend to wide circles in Austria and Germany." So radical were his utterances that the Socialist party repudiated him and his doctrines, and he formed a radical party of his own, composed of nineteen members of the Reichstag.

Just before the arrest of Dr. Liebknecht, on May 1, he had been forbidden to finish a speech in the Reichstag which had begun to show that the real reasons why Germany entered the war were identical with those charged by the chancelleries of Paris, Petrograd, and London. The full speech was later published in pamphlet form in Budapest. In a letter to the *Daily Chronicle* of London of Apr 15, Dr. Paul Lassen, the well-known Danish Socialist, alleged that Dr. Liebknecht had obtained possession of important documents showing that Austria was forced into the war by the Potsdam party against the wishes of Vienna and Budapest. When this news reached the German higher authorities consternation was said to have prevailed and the determination to have been made to muzzle the doctor outside the Reichstag as well as within.

LINCOLN, Ignatius Timothy Trebitch

Ignatius Trebitch Lincoln was arraigned in London, June 6, on four charges, namely, forgery, uttering checks and guarantees for the sums of $3750, $1000 and $750. After a preliminary hearing, at the conclusion of which he was committed for trial, he pleaded guilty June 19.

LI-YUAN-HUNG

Li-Yuan-hung, the new president of China, is 52 years old. He was born in the province of Hupeh, of middle-class parents. A graduate of the Peiyang Naval College, he was stationed aboard a Chinese cruiser and saw service during the Japanese war. After the war, and a course of military study in Japan, where he specialized in fortifications, he became a protégé of the great Viceroy, Chang Chitung. Later he entered the army, holding several commands and spending two years in Japan for the study of fortifications. On the outbreak of the revolution at Wuchang he was coerced into accepting command of the revolutionary forces, whose operations he directed. He was mainly instrumental in arranging for the Shanghai peace conference, and after the abdication of the Manchus was elected Vice-President of the Republic and appointed chief of the general staff. He was made a general, and in Oct of 1913 was re-elected Vice-President.

He was reported to have been in sympathy with the rebel movement, and was said to have been elected President, May 17, by four seceeding provinces in southern China.

When the monarchical scheme was undertaken by President Yuan, Vice-President Li refused to have anything to do with it, left the palace, and went into retirement in Peking until at the request of Yuan Shih-kai, the Vice-President returned to the support of Yuan's government.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The removal of all minimum prices was announced June 27.

LONGFORD, Brig.-Gen. Thomas Pakenham, Earl of

The Earl of Longford was officialy reported killed June 19. He was 52 years of age.

LOS ANGELES

The June municipal election brought Los Angeles into first place in the United States in point of area. Westgate, containing 48.67 square miles, and Occidental, with 1.04 square miles, were annexed, making the total area 337.92 square miles. New York, formerly first, fell to second with 314.75; Chicago third, with 198, and Philadelphia fourth, with 129. The rapid growth in area was brought about by the completion of the $23,000,000 aqueduct, which brought pure mountain water 250 miles, by a gravity system, in sufficient quantities for a city of 2,000,000. The population at the time of writing was 550,000. Under the law, none of this water might be sold outside of the city limits. With the first delivery of the water, suburban districts began scrambling for annexation. In one instance a valley, including only two incorporated towns, but with a total area of 170 square miles, was voted into the corporate limits.

"LUTZOW" (dreadnaught)

The German dreadnaught *Lutzow* was the largest vessel whose loss on either side was

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officially admitted. She displaced 28,000 tons, carried 8 12-in and 12 6-inch guns, and 4 torpedo tubes. She was 689 feet long, 95 feet beam, with a draught of 27½ feet. She carried a crew of 1200, and was completed in 1915. Her loss was not admitted by Germany until June 8.

LYON, Harris Merton

Harris Merton Lyon, a magazine editor and writer of short stories, died June 2, aged 32 years.

McKINNEY, Mrs. Glenn Ford

See
WEBSTER, JEAN

McLEAN, John Roll

John R. McLean, owner of the *Washington Post* and *Cincinnati Enquirer*, died in Washington, D. C., June 9, aged 67 years.

MACMILLAN EXPEDITION

See
ARCTIC EXPLORATION—MACMILLAN EXPEDITION

MALLINCKRODT, Edward

See
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL

MANCHURIA

See
RAILROADS—CHINA

MANITOBA GRAFT CASE

See
CANADA—MANITOBA GRAFT CASE

MARINE LAW

See
DECLARATION OF LONDON

MARSHALL, H. Snowden

A report criticising the administration of the office of the District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, but refusing to recommend impeachment of District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall on charges preferred by Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois, was filed with the House Judiciary Committee by the Carlin sub-committee June 19. The sub-committee reached its agreement at a long conference after three divergent reports had been submitted at a meeting of the full committee earlier in the day. As finally approved, the compromise report charged that the District Attorney wrongly took the Tanzer case out of the State courts and into the federal court so that he might defend his friend, James W. Osborne.

It also criticised his conduct in other cases, but submitted that with these indictments pending, the sub-committee had been refused access to the papers before the Grand Jury and had been unable to establish the facts.

This report was independent of contempt proceedings against Mr. Marshall for alleged defiance of the investigating sub-committee, comprising Representatives Carlin of Virginia, Gard of Ohio, and Nelson of Wisconsin. A select committee found Mr. Marshall in contempt of the House, and this separate report was considered in the House on the following day.

By a vote of 280 to 85 the House, June 20, adjudged United States District Attorney Marshall guilty of contempt of the House of Representatives and after 6 hours of debate adopted the report of its select committee under chairman Moon, directing that Mr. Marshall be summoned before the bar of the House to answer the charges of having violated its privileges.

Because of technicalities Marshall was not arrested until June 26. His appearance at the bar was stayed, however, by a writ of habeas corpus. He made public June 29 the correspondence that passed between himself and Representative Edwin Y. Webb, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, whose sub-committee investigated Mr. Marshall and his office and reported him in contempt.

The letters made it plain that Marshall would do everything in his power to prevent the Judiciary Committee of the House from dropping the impeachment proceeding against him, as he was anxious to have the House vote to impeach him so the case would reach the Senate, where he believed he would be given a "fair hearing" on an equal footing with his accusers.

MASON, Frank Holcomb

Capt. Frank Holcomb Mason, formerly American Consul General at Paris, died in that city, June 21, aged 78 years.

MASPERO, Sir Gaston Camille Charles

Gaston Camille Charles Maspero, for many years prominent as an archæologist and historian, died in Paris, June 30. He was born in 1846.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Gifts to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology aggregating $2,660,000 were announced June 14. The list of contributors follows:

Pierre S. Du Pont, $500,000; T. Coleman Du Pont, $100,000; Irene E. Du Pont, $100,000; Lamont Du Pont, $100,000; Charles Hayden, Boston, $100,000; C. A. Stone and E. S. Webster, Boston, $5000; Everett D. Adams, Boston, $50,000; The Mysterious "Mr. Smith," an unidentified benefactor, $1,660,000.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

See
CANCER
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
PELLAGRA

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, New York

See
TAPESTRIES

MEXICO

The Mexican situation become increasingly strained during June. Several border raids followed by punitive expeditions, the Mexican threat of attack if United States troops moved south, and the battle at Carrizal resulted in mobilization of state militia and a

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forcible answer to Carranza's manifesto of May 22.

One June 11 Mexicans raided an American ranch near Laredo, Tex., with the result that 1600 American regulars were drawn from the Engineers Corps of the Coast Artillery to reinforce the border defenses. One of the bandits it was said wore a uniform bearing the insignia of a Carranza lieutenant colonel.

Mexicans attacked the border patrol at San Ignacio June 15 with the result that three American soldiers were killed and six wounded, eight Mexicans were reported killed, a number wounded and several captured. A third punitive expedition followed the bandits into Mexico. A fourth punitive chase crossed the line June 16 and dispersed bandits who had been discovered near San Benito, Tex. The raids resulted in President Wilson's summons to the all state militia not already on the field to mobilize. Sixteen warships were sent to watch Mexican ports.

General Trevino on June 15 advised General Pershing that any movement of American troops in Mexico to the south, east, or west would be considered a hostile act and a signal to commence warfare.

On June 20 the President's reply to Carranza's demand of May 22 for the withdrawal of our troops was issued. The note refused the demand and declared the intention of the United States to keep troops in Mexico to protect our citizens in that country and on the border until the *de facto* Government showed that it was willing and able to protect them.

A battle took place June 21 at Carrizal between two troops of American cavalry and seven or eight hundred of the Carranzista forces. The Americans, eighty-four in number, were overwhelmed and defeated; thirteen were killed, twenty-three taken prisoners, fifteen reported missing. Responsibility for the attack was assumed by Carranza in a statement sent to the American government. The Government replied with a sharp note June 24 demanding the release of prisoners taken in the encounter. The prisoners were returned June 28.

Modesto C. Rolland, former Mexican Consul General in New York, left June 24, for El Paso to confer with Dr. Alt, editor of a Mexico City weekly, and Luis Manuel Rojas, director of the Biblioleca Nacional, in Mexico City, representing Mexico and David Starr Jordan, Frank P. Walsh, and William Jennings Bryan, representing the United States. The commission was unofficial and planned to work for a peaceful understanding between the two countries.

Pablo Lopez, Villa's chief lieutenant in the Columbus raid was shot June 6 at Chihuahua City. Four Columbus raiders were hanged at Deming N. M., on June 9, two on June 30. One raider was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Anti-American demonstrations in northern Mexico throughout June indicated a growing restlessness over the continued presence of American troops. One June 7 and 8 mobs attacked the American consulate, the Foreign Club and American residences in Chihuahua City. The consulate was burned. Three mob leaders were reported killed by an American in defense of his house.

Great Britain and the Latin countries of South America had shown concern over the Mexican situation, and offered friendly aid to prevent armed intervention.

See also
PREPAREDNESS

—Finance

An article published June 21 by Dow, Jones & Co. said that the external debt of Mexico, together with interest in default, amounted to approximately $190,000,000, with most of the bonds held in France and England. The article reads in part:

"In addition there is a specific guarantee of interest and charges due on the National Railways of Mexico general mortgage 4s. of over $6,000,000. The interior debt brought down to June 30, 1913, before the revolution, amounted to $134,000,000 Mexican currency. Interest due on the 3 per cent. and 5 per cent. loans due to 1916 amount in addition to $11,600,000.

"The following table of Mexico's debt and defaulted interest, compiled by the *Journal* of the American Bankers Association represents the exterior debt of Mexico up to the beginning of 1916 in pounds, the interest and other charges on the National Railways 4 per cent. general mortgage bonds of 1977 expressed in United States dollars, and the internal debt, capital and interest, expressed in Mexican dollars, equivalent to .4984 dollars American currency, and an estimated floating debt of $25,000,000:

EXTERIOR DEBT OF MEXICO IN 1916

	Present.
Extension 5 per cent. gold loan, 1899, original £22,700,000	£9,957,290
Coupons July 1, 1914, to January 1, 1916	871,262
Total	£10,828,552
Extension 4 per cent. gold loan of 1904 original £8,230,452	7,620,773
Coupons June 1, 1914 to December 1, 1915	609,662
Total	£8,230,435
City of Mexico 5 per cent. of 1889 original £2,400,000	1,385,500
Coupons April 1, 1914, to January 1, 1916	188,550
Total	£1,524,050
Extension 4 per cent. gold loan of 1910, total amount £22,200,000, issued $11,000,000	10,563,780
Coupons July 1, 1914, to January 1, 1916	845,102
Total	£11,408,882
Ten year 6 per cent. treasury bonds of 1913, total £20,000,000, issued £6,000,000	6,000,000
Coupons January 1, 1915, to January 1, 1916	540,000
Total	£6,540,000
Total, original £50,430,452	£38,531,919
Specific guarantee of interest and charges due on National Railways of Mexico, 4 per cent. general mortgage, due October 1, 1977 (United States currency)	$6,089,829

INTERIOR DEBT OF MEXICO

Payable in Silver Currency: June 30, 1913.

	Outstanding
Three per cent. consolidated internal loan	$42,530,925
Five per cent. redeemable loan, series 1 to 5	91,219,400
Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad bonds	2,000
Vera Cruz and Pacific Railroad bonds..	60
Vera Cruz Port Works bonds	25
Kansas City and Oriental Railroad scrip	445,400
Total	$134,197,810

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Amount of interest coupons on 3 per cent., due to 1916 (approximate)....	2,551,846
Amount of interest coupons on 5 per cent., due to 1916 (approximate)....	9,121,940
Estimated internal floating debt.....	25,000,000

MILITIA

See
UNITED STATES—ARMY—MILITIA
UNITED STATES—NAVY—MILITIA

MILLIKEN, John T.

See
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL

MONEY ORDERS

See
CANAL ZONE

MONNETT, Frank S.

See
LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

MOROCCO

Despatches from Rabat, Morocco, June 28, stated that a serious revolt of tribesmen in El Quad region in Algeria had been put down by French troops after heavy fighting. Two French columns stormed the principal stronghold of the tribesmen and although a desperate resistance was offered, succeeded in capturing it. The leaders of the uprising then surrendered.

Fighting started in Morocco between natives and Spanish troops late in June.

The announcement was made June 30 that in a heavy engagement the Moroccan rebels had been repulsed with large losses. The Spanish casualties included two Majors three Captains and many other officers and men.

MOVING PICTURES

See
FAMOUS PLAYERS—LASKY CORPORATION

NARCOTICS

—Harrison law

The Supreme Court affirmed on June 5 the decision of the lower court in its interpretation of the Harrison Federal Drug Act of 1914. The Supreme Court held that "any person not registered" does not mean every person in the United States, but merely persons who are required to be registered by paragraph 1 of the act. The law thus applies only to those who deal in the drug and not to those who use it.

NATIONAL STARCH CO. OF NEW JERSEY

See
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

NECROLOGY

For the deaths of June, '16 *See*
BLUNT, Sir John Elijah
BURLEIGH, Edwin Chick
CORBETT, Elizabeth Wiley
DAVIES, Acton
DOMINGUEZ, Vincente J.
ELLIS, Edward Sylvester
FAGUET, Auguste Emile
GRAY, Frank D., M.D.
HEDEMAN, Jules
IMMELMANN, Lieut. Max
KITCHENER, Field Marshall Earl Horatio Herbert
LONGFORD, Brig.-Gen. Thomas Parkenham, Earl of
LYON, Harris Merton
MCKINNEY, Mrs. Glenn Ford. *See* WEBSTER, Jean
MCLEAN, John Roll
MASON, Frank Holcomb
MASPERO, Sir Gaston Camille Charles
OLNEY, George W.
PORTER, Linn Boyd ["Albert Ross" pseud.]
SANDWICH, Edward George Henry Montague, Earl of
SMITH, Morton Fitz
SOOYSMITH, Charles
THOMPSON, Silvanus Phillips
VINCENT, Frank
VON BULOW, Alfred
VON MOLTKE, Lieut.-Gen. Count Helmuth Johannes Ludwig
WEBSTER, Jean [Mrs. Glenn Ford McKinney]
YUAN Shih-kai

NEUTRALITY LAWS

Attorney General Gregory recommended to Congress June 3 in a memorandum, previously approved by Sec. Lansing, the enactment of eighteen Federal laws which would make clearly defined crimes under Federal statute of the eighteen leading varieties of propaganda which had been practised in this country in the interest of foreign nations since the inception of the European war.

The memorandum was designed to remedy defects in Federal criminal statutes. Federal prosecuting officers had repeatedly complained that many anti-neutrality crimes went unpunished because there was no statute to cover them.

A summary of the legislation recommended by the Attorney General and the State Department follows:

1. Making it a crime to prevent or attempt to prevent exportation of American goods by threatening the manufacturer or exporter of goods with damage to them, to the instrumentalities of transportation or to the factories. This law would cover such cases as manipulating strikes and attempts to apply foreign penal codes here to hamper manufacture.

2. Making it a crime to set fire to any vessel engaged in foreign commerce with the United States or to place bombs or explosives aboard with intent to injure ship or cargo. The present law is characterized as containing too many difficulties for enforcement.

3. Authorizing the government to forbid departure from American ports of vessels with supplies believed to be destined for belligerent ships. One provision makes it a crime to send or conspire to send from an American port any vessel to participate in hostilities. Inspired by the Hamburg-American Company's activities and activities of its officials.

4. Authorizing Collectors of Customs to inspect foreign vessels in American ports at any time. The North German Lloyd liner *Friedrich der Grosse* was used as a manufacturing depot for fire bombs, according to Federal indictments, to be placed on allied ships.

5. Making misstatements in applications for passports perjury and making criminal their "fraudulent obtaining, transfer or use and the alteration or forgery" of those issued. A regular trade in forged and falsified passports was unearthed by the Federal Secret Service.

6. Making criminal the fraudulent use, etc., of the seal of any executive department or Government com-

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mission. To cover further passport and similar frauds.

7. Amplifying provisions of the radio act with reference to the censorial powers of the President. Frequent violations of neutrality in use of the wireless were discovered, with no Federal statute to cover them adequately.

8. Making it a crime to set on foot, etc., a naval expedition against a power with which the United States is at peace. Military expeditions are specified in the present statutes, but there is none specifically covering a naval one against a friendly power.

9. Authorizing the President to seize or detain arms about to be exported in violation of an embargo. Inspired by attempts to ship arms to Mexico when an embargo was in effect.

10. Making it a crime for interned soldiers or sailors to attempt to escape from the United States or to aid them in so attempting or doing.

Interned German sailors have attempted to leave the country and have been aided by Americans, neither of which is a crime at present.

11. Making it a crime to swear falsely to any document intended for use by a foreign government in a controversy with the United States. Refers to the false affidavits submitted to German officials that the *Lusitania* mounted guns.

12. Making it a crime for a government employee to communicate to a foreign government or to obtain "without lawful authority" information about the national defenses, etc. Reports have been prevalent that foreign agents know as much about our defenses as we, and have bought the knowledge in some cases.

13. Making it a crime to make or print money within the United States for revolutionists in a country with which this country is at peace. Prompted by activities of Mexican revolutionists.

14. Making it a crime to injure property in the United States of a foreign government with which this country is at peace.

15. Making it a crime to pretend to be a diplomatic or consular or other official of a foreign government accredited here, with intent to defraud such foreign government or any person. Specific instances have recently occurred where this has been done.

16. Making it a crime for aliens other than diplomatic or consular officers or attaches to act here as agents of foreign governments without prior notification to this government and its consent. Most foreign propaganda has been carried on under supervision of such agents, often directed by "immunity" officials.

17. Broadening the powers of the President in authorizing the employment of Federal forces to preserve national neutrality. To cover contingencies which this war has proved might easily arise.

18. Authorizing the issue of search warrants in enforcing criminal laws relating to foreign relations and observance of neutral obligations.

NEW YORK CITY

—Subway

See
THOMPSON COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION

NEW YORK STATE

—Bureau of Municipal Information

The cities of New York State after one year's experiment have demonstrated that a central clearing-house of municipal information is a necessity and that it can be operated successfully on a co-operative basis. The New York State Bureau of Municipal Information is the first agency of its kind in the world. Being directed by a council of five Mayors elected at the annual meeting of the official representatives of the cities in the state, it is controlled absolutely by the municipalities. It is also supported by the cities, with the sanction of the state.

Its policy and purpose are expressed in its slogan: "Not to reform, but to inform." Its chief function is to supply information about any municipal problem to any city official requesting it. To keep officials in touch with one another by distributing new ideas and plans and to keep cities informed about all legislation affecting them.

The bureau does not advocate anything, nor does it recommend any person, firm, or thing. It gives as much information on both sides of a controversial subject as is available and can be obtained.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING CO.

See
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL LINE

NEWSPAPERS

See
"SUN" (NEWSPAPER)

NICARAGUA

—Politics and government

The names of three candidates for the Presidency were announced June 19. They were Dr. Carlos Cuadra Pasos, candidate of the government in power; General Emiliano Chamorro candidate of the conservative party, and Dr. Julian Irias, liberal candidate. Dr. Pasos and General Chamorro represented the two factions of the conservative party, which split during the administration of President Adolfo Diaz. Dr. Irias was formerly an adherent of General José Santos Zelaya and was one of the mainstays of the Madriz administration during its short tenure of office. General Chamorro is Nicaraguan Minister to the United States.

NORWAY

See
STRIKES—NORWAY

NOVELTY CANDY CO. OF NEW JERSEY.

See
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

OLNEY, George W.

George W. Olney, journalist and statistician, died in New York City, June 20. He was born in 1835.

OSBORNE, Thomas Mott

See
SING SING PRISON, NEW YORK STATE

OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Oxford University's "Roll of Honor," in its May edition, showed the total of members of the 'Varsity serving in his Majesty's forces to amount to 10,500. The total deaths exceeded 825 and there were about 85 missing. About 460 members of the university had been mentioned in dispatches, and seven had obtained the Victoria Cross.

PAINTINGS

At Christie's sale of pictures from the collections of Sir John Gorst and others, in London, June 23, "The Classical Building," by H. Robert, dated 1796, sold for $3675. "The Resurrection," a drawing by W. Blake, brought $520. Franz Hals' "Youth With Jug

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Lighting Pipe," brought $3755; Hoppner's portrait of William Pitt, $1890; Raeburn's portrait of Alexander Ker, $2100, and Raeburn's portrait of Andrew Dalzel, $3935.

PANAMA, Republic of

—Politics and government

Three persons were killed in riots which accompanied the holding of Presidential elections June 25. The election of the government candidate for the Presidency, Dr. Ramon Valdez, formerly Vice President of the Republic and once Minister to the United States, was indicated.

PARCEL POST

France

See
EUROPEAN WAR—POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

PEACE

See
SOCIALIST PEACE CONFERENCE

PEMICK & FORD, LTD., of Louisiana

See
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL LINE

The fusion of the Peninsular and Oriental Line and the New Zealand Shipping Company, which owns the Federal Line was announced on June 30 subject to the consent of the government and the confirmation of the shareholders of the companies.

PENSIONS

Without debate, the Senate June 27 passed the General Pension bill, appropriating $158,000,000. The measure was called up and disposed of in less than two minutes.

PETROLEUM

See also
GASOLINE

—Palmer process

A patent was granted, June 14 to Charles S. Palmer, Ph.D., a fellow of the Mellen Insitute of Industrial Research of Pittsburgh, on a process for the manufacture of gasoline by a "recomposition" method. The papers allowed the patent rights as of the date of 1907, when application was first made, and thus they antedated, it was said, any of the other processes under which many thousands of gallons of gasoline were being manufactured.

The process consists of extracting gasoline from petroleum residues which have practically no volatile matter below a temperature of 300 degrees centigrade. When they are subjected to this temperature, under conditions prescribed by the process about 75 per cent. of their composition becomes volatile, and of this about 20 per cent. is gasoline. The basis of the process was said to be the interrelated control of temperature, pressure and time, these factors being so applied that recomposition of the elements in the petroleum residue results, one of the recompounded products being gasoline. It was said that under this process gasoline could be made for as low as 9 cents a gallon under existing market prices for the materials used.

"PETROLITE" CASE

A second note to Austria regarding the attack by an Austrian submarine upon the American tank steamer *Petrolite* in Dec 1915, was coded at the State Department June 19 for immediate transmission to Vienna. The text was made public June 28.

The note concerned the conflict of evidence as to the facts gathered from the Austrian submarine commander and the captain on the American ship and characterized the attack upon the *Petrolite* and the coercing of the captain as "a deliberate insult to the flag of the United States and an invasion of the rights of American citizens."

Ambassador Penfield was instructed to "request that an apology be made, that the commander of the submarine be punished and that reparation be made for the injuries sustained by the payment of a suitable indemnity."

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Speaker Osmena, of the Philippine Legislature cabled the Democratic Convention, June 15, renewing the plea for independence.

POLAND

—Food and commodity prices and supply

The German reply to the British counter-proposals regarding the distribution of relief among the civilian population of Poland was, according to an Overseas News Agency summary given out June 9, largely an argument to show what was considered the unreasonableness of the stand taken by the British Government in the matter. Berlin wanted neutrals to feed Poles while the country supported its army and supplied potatoes.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

See subhead POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT *under names of countries*

"POMMERN" (battleship)

The German battleship *Pommern* displaced 12,997 tons. She was 398 feet long, 72 feet beam and 25 feet deep. The *Pommern* was built in 1907 at a cost of about $6,000,000. She carried 729 officers and men. Her armament consisted of four 11-inch guns, fourteen 6.7-inch guns, a number of pieces of smaller calibre and six 17.7-inch torpedo tubes.

PORTER, Linn Boyd ["Albert Ross," pseud.]

Linn Boyd Porter, novelist, died at Brookline, Mass., June 29 in his sixty-sixth year.

PORTUGAL

See
ARBITRATION—UNITED STATES—PORTUGAL
TIME

—Navy

There has been great activity with regard to the Portuguese navy and its arsenals since the state of war was declared. Besides the repaired vessels, five ships—two of which were German—have been fully equipped and armed. Strenuous efforts were made to obtain crews for other ships—thirty-six at Lisbon, and sixty-seven in all, including those in the colonies and islands. Sweepers and dozens of patrols were annexed to the

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naval division, and these as well as two destroyers and two torpedo boats were constantly doing coast service.

PREPAREDNESS

Informal announcement was made June 27 that as a result of recent additions to the defence program $100,000,000 would have to be raised through the sale of Panama Canal bonds of the levying of taxes beyond the scope of the revenue bill (to yield about $240,000,000 a year) just completed by the Ways and Means Committee.

The defence program to date was as follows:

Navy, $311,406,343.
Army, $183,000,000.
Fortifications, $30,000,000.
Deficiency bill No. 1, $8,611,502.
Deficiency bill No. 2, $1,999,772.
Urgent deficiency, $25,626,068.
Military Academy, $1,656,517.
Total, $651,000,000.

For further particulars on defense bills see under UNITED STATES—ARMY UNITED STATES—COAST DEFENSE—UNITED STATES—NAVY

PREPAREDNESS PARADES

The entire city of Chicago devoted itself June 3 to a preparedness parade. All branches of the city's life and all nationalities were represented in an enrollment of 200,000. The paraders marched sixteen abreast, the parade taking nineteen hours to pass a given point.

"PRINCIPE UMBERTO," Destruction of the

The Italian transport *Principe Umberto* was torpedoed and sunk in the lower Adriatic by an Austrian submarine, June 8, with the loss of a large number of soldiers.

The steamer, accompanied by two other transports conveying troops and war materials and escorted by destroyers, was attacked by two Austrian submarines and sank a few moments after being struck.

PRISONS

See
SING SING PRISON, NEW YORK STATE

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

National preparedness "in spirit, arms and industry" was the dominant theme of the Progressive party's platform, of which a tentative draft was completed early in June by the resolutions committee. It broke party convention platform records for brevity, and consisted of a broad statement of conditions facing and remedies needed by the nation rather than the usual formidable array of separate planks.

As to preparedness the platform declared for a navy second in the world's armadas, a standing army of 250,000 men and "universal opportunity for military training under Federal supervision." Social and economic reforms and "social justice" features of the 1912 platform were affirmed, "full political suffrage" was indorsed, a permanent, expert tariff commission, high protective tariff, regulation of industries, conservation and development of national resources were urged.

The platform declared that the present situation made an issue of men rather than words and closed with the declaration that the Progressives "will meet any party who sees the nation's needs and puts forward a leader fit to meet it."

Theodore Roosevelt was nominated in Auditorium hall, Chicago, June 10, by the Progressive National Convention, after four days of uproar and tumult, in which the delegates never wavered in allegiance or cast a passing glance upon another man.

The convention not only tabled the Republican proposal of Mr. Hughes, but also Col. Roosevelt's own proposal of Senator Lodge.

Three minutes before the convention adjourned, Chairman Raymond Robins read to them a brief mesage from Oyster Bay, in which Mr. Roosevelt declined to accept the nomination.

In a long letter read before the Progressive National Committee at Chicago, June 26, Theodore Roosevelt endorsed the candidacy of Charles Evans Hughes.

By vote of 32 to 6—nine not voting and three absent—the Progressive National Committee at Chicago, June 26, endorsed the candidacy of Charles Evans Hughes for President, following the advice given in the letter from Theodore Roosevelt. The vacancy at the head of the Progressive ticket caused by the declination of Col. Roosevelt was not filled and would not be filled, and the committee directed the executive committee to ally itself with Mr. Hughes's campaign and do all in its power to aid in his election. The committee adjourned *sine die*, leaving Col. John M. Parker, of Louisiana, the candidate for Vice-President, to follow whatever course he thought best. The vote by which the Progressives wound up their party and declared for Hughes was:

For Hughes—Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming, and Hawaii—32.

Against Hughes—Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Utah—6.

Not Voting—Florida, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—9.

Absent—Delaware, Tennessee, and New Mexico.

The party adopted resolutions giving their reasons for supporting Hughes. They declared that though almost always defeated at the elections they had succeeded in the substance of their aim and in making their purpose the purpose of the nation; that much of the Progressive program had already become law and that the 1916 Republican platform was substantially Progressive; and that, since the new issues introduced by the war transcended personal considerations, the Progressives, realizing that they held the decisive vote had decided to support Hughes, asking nothing for the Progressive party as a party

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or for members thereof. That the power of the Progressive movement might be continued the committee recommended that the organization of the party be preserved so far as possible.

PROHIBITION

Georgia

Three Federal judges upheld Georgia's prohibition law, June 14, Macon, Ga., in a decision declaring confiscated two carloads of whiskey seized by a Georgia sheriff. The judges overruled the contention of the Oscilla, Pinebloom & Valdosta Railroad that the law was unconstitutional.

Russia

The Duma began its consideration, June 28, of the bill prohibiting permanently the sale of vodka in Russia. In the preliminary debate dissatisfaction was expressed with the laxity in the enforcement of the existing regulations.

For the first eleven months in 1915, according to the figures given in the debate, 13,000,000 gallons of government liquor were sold, and the statement was made by speakers that drunkenness was becoming as prevalent as before the war, the evil being increased by the drinking by the peasant population of large quantities of furniture polish, eau de cologne and other liquids having alcohol as one of their constituents.

The Duma passed the bill June 30. The measure must be passed by the Upper House and signed by the Emperor before becoming a law.

"QUEEN MARY" (battle cruiser)

The British battle cruiser *Queen Mary* displaced 27,000 tons, was 720 feet long, 87 feet beam and drew 30 feet of water. She carried eight 13.5-inch guns, sixteen 4-inch guns and was equipped with three 21-inch torpedo tubes. She was completed in 1913 at a cost of about $10,000,000, and carried a complement of between 900 and 950 men.

RADIUM

Due to the European war the production of ores of radium and uranium decreased, that of ores of vanadium increased. In 1915, the ores produced contained 23.4 tons of uranium oxide, 6 grams of radium, and 635 tons of vanadium; in 1914, 87.2 tons uranium oxide, 22.3 grams radium, and 435 tons vanadium. The National Radium Institute in co-operation with the Bureau of Mines has now succeeded in working out a practical process of producing radium at a cost much below the market price of the element.

RAILROADS

China

A dispatch, June 16, from Consul Caldwell, at Vladivostok, to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce explained the recent railroad loan by the Russich-Asiatische Bank for railroad building in China and described the building program as follows:

Russia is to issue, after the war, a loan of $24,333,000, which China is to use exclusively for the construction of railroad lines in Manchuria, with a total length of 666 2-3 miles, between Harbin and Aigun, via Merguen; Merguen and Tsitsihar, Bodune and Duitszishan (near Harbin), Imampo and Kirin. The loan is issued at 5 per cent. per annum and is secured by the railroad system and its properties. If necessary, the amount of the loan can be increased. The construction is to be for the account and at the risk of the Chinese government. The Chief Engineer, the Chief Accountant and the Controller are to be Russians, recommended by the Russich-Asiatische Bank.

The future Harbin-Aigun railroad, connecting the Chinese Eastern Railroad with the Siberian line, will open the way to the basin of the Sungari River, the granary of Manchuria.

Tsitsihar has a population of about 60,000; it has an important trade in fur, hides, leather and agate and manufactures saddles. Bodune has a population of about 30,000. It is the center of the Sungari Valley trade and is connected with Kirin by a wagon road on the left bank of the Sungari River. Kirin has a population of aproximately 200,000; it is connected by wagon roads with Bodune, Tsitsihar and Merguen and has an important trade in timber, furs, tobacco and grain.

—Accidents

A Rock Island passenger train plunged through a bridge at Packard, Ia., June 2, killing 15 persons.

The Inter-state Commerce Commission, in its report of investigation into wrecks on the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. made June 15, attributed the wrecks fundamentally to the fallibility of the human element. The use of wooden cars was blamed for the many casualties in those collisions.

—Eight-hour day

The conference between the general managers of the railways and representatives of the four big brotherhoods of railway employees came to an end June 15, when the last peace overture of the railway managers was rejected by the employees. Within an hour after adjournment preparations had been begun to submit a strike vote not only to the 400,000 union men on the roads of the country, but to every other employee, non-union or union. Every one of them had been asked to vote on the question:

"Are you willing to leave the service of the railroad by which you are employed unless a settlement may be reached by the committee and your representative?"

A two-thirds vote would mean a strike throughout the country on all trains, except mail and milk trains, and in every yard, terminal and roundhouse, unless at a later session an agreement should be reached. The attitude of the union leaders as the conference ended was that under no circumstances, now or hereafter, would they consent to any form of arbitration in which it would be possible for a man to lose anything in the way of double compensation, arbitrary pay or any other perquisite.

One of the proposals rejected by the union leaders was that the entire question should be submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commissioners for decision, or if they are without the power, that both sides join in a petition to Congress, asking that the Commissioners be given power to decide. The second was for arbitration under the Newlands act, which was passed largely through the effective work of A. B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors and chairman of the union men at the conference, and W. G. Lee,

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president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who was present.

In declining to accept the new proposals Mr. Garretson explained the difficulty of arbitration. It was well known, he said, that the Interstate Commerce Commission did not have the power of fixing wages and it was equally well known that the commissioners did not want to act as arbitrators in any matter which ultimately might come before them in an application for increased freight rates. As for the Newlands act, he added, the railway men and the employers both realized that it was well nigh impossible to obtain a set of impartial arbitrators with sufficient technical information to decide so complex a question.

All negotiations were halted for a period of about forty days while the work of canvassing the vote of employees was taking place. Leaders of the union men promised to notify the railroads within ten days when the vote might be expected to be completed, and when a further conference would be desirable.

RARE EARTHS

"The Rare Earths," by S. I. Levy, with introduction by Sir William Crookes, is the first comprehensive English book on the rare-earth group. The book is divided into three parts: I, Occurrence of Rare Earths; II, Chemistry of the Elements; III, Technology of the Elements. The book is of international scope; the work of American, English, French, and German chemists being fairly represented.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

The Republican National Convention, June 8, adopted a platform which in brief favored:

The enforcement of protection of American citizens at home and abroad; neutrality in the European war; a firm and courageous foreign policy and the pacific settlement of international disputes by a world court; the restoration of order and maintenance of peace in Mexico; approval of the Monroe Doctrine reaffirmed, and closer commercial relations with Latin-America; the condemnation of the attempt of the Democratic Administration to abandon the Philippines; the right of expatriation and the prevention of all discrimination between American citizens; a sufficient and effective army and navy strong enough to prevent the landing of alien enemy on our coasts; a tariff to protect American industries and the creation of a tariff commission; belief in the encouragement of business and the supervision and regulation of transportation and great corporations; an effective rural credits system; the extension of the rural free delivery system and the liberal payment to ships for carrying the mails; opposition to the government ownership of ships; Federal control of transportation; efficiency and economy in national expenditures; a Federal child labor law; workmen's compensation; accident compensation for government employees and an investigation of industrial hazards; the extension of the suffrage to women, but reserving the right of each state to settle the question for itself.

Charles Evans Hughes, former governor of New York and associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was nominated at Chicago, June 10, for the Presidency by the convention. Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indianapolis, elected Vice-President with Theodore Roosevelt in 1904, again was chosen for second place on the Republican ticket. Both nominations, made by overwhelming majorities on the first ballot of the day—the third ballot of the convention—were by acclamation made unanimous. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, presented by Col. Roosevelt as a compromise candidate, received seven votes. Col. Roosevelt himself received 18½, scattered over 12 states.

Associate Justice Hughes immediately resigned from the bench and accepted the nomination. The vote was as follows:

RESULT OF BALLOTS
(Necessary to choice 494)

	1st	2d	3d
Hughes	253½	328½	949½
Roosevelt	65	81	18½
Lodge	..	..	7
Du Pont	12	13	5
La Follette	25	25	3
Weeks	105	79	3
Root	103	98½	..
Fairbanks	74½	88½	..
Cummins	85	85	..
Burton	77½	76½	..
Sherman	66	65	..
Knox	36	36	..
Wanamaker	..	5	..
Harding	..	1	..
McCall	1	..	..
Willis	4	1	..
Wood	..	1	..
Ford	32	..	..
Brumbaugh	29	..	..
Taft	14	..	..
Borah	2	..	..
Not voting	2½	2	1

RIGGS NATIONAL BANKS

After a severe arraignment of the activities of the institution previous to its becoming involved in suits with the Government Comptroller of the Currency Williams, June 21, granted a renewal of charter to the Riggs National Bank in view of the pledge given by the directors to conform to the United States laws.

RIVERS AND HARBORS APPROPRIATION BILL

See
ILLINOIS RIVER

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

More than $3,000,000 was appropriated by the War Relief Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation during the first six months of 1916, the first half-year of the commission's existence, and of this amount more than $2,000,000 was expended.

The report of the Foundation showed that of $2,159,985 expended, Belgium obtained $1,290,292; Armenia and Syria, $360,000, and Serbia, $148,894. One million dollars for relief in Poland, Serbia, Montenegro and Albania was yet to be expended.

For relief work in Constantinople, $35,000 was expended, while $55,000 was devoted to the surgical laboratory at Compiegne.

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Other appropriations made by the Foundation included:

American Academy, Rome, $10,000; Bureau of Municipal Research for studies in the administration of the government of the State of New York, $10,000; International Health Board, $75,000; General Education Board, $250,000; for establishment and maintenance of school of hygiene and public health at Johns Hopkins University, $257,000.

See also
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

ROOSEVELT, N. J., Strike
See
STRIKES, ROOSEVELT, N. J., STRIKE

"ROSTOCK" (cruiser)
The German cruiser *Rostock* displaced 4800 tons and carried a crew of 373. Her loss was not admitted by Germany until June 8.

RURAL CREDITS
By a vote of 313 to 10 the House, June 27, agreed to the conference report on the Rural Credits bill. The standing vote on the measure was 103 to 2, but the roll call vote was demanded upon a point of no quorum. The House and Senate bills were not greatly different when the proposition was sent to conference inasmuch as both had been drafted upon the Hollis report from the join committee authorized by the last Congress to investigate the rural credits problem. It proposed the creation of a Federal farm loan board consisting of five members, the Secretary of the Treasury ex-officio and four other members, and for 12 Federal farm land banks.

The conference bill was a measure as nearly a mean between the House and Senate drafts as could be obtained, although it was noted that some of the more radical provisions of the Senate bill had been eliminated and many of the quasi government aid provisions retained. The conference report stated that among the more important concessions were the following:

The Senate agreed to eliminate all its provisions for the establishment of unlimited liability associations.

It was agreed that the government should subscribe for any portion of such unsubscribed stock as is necessary to provide the minimum capital of $750,000 in any Federal land bank after 30 days subsequent to the opening of the subscription books, instead of 90 days.

The Senate accepted the House provision, that at least 25 per cent. of that part of the capital of any Federal land bank for which stock is outstanding in the name of national farm-loan associations should be held in quick assets.

The House accepted the Senate provision making land banks when designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury depositaries of public money and permitting no government funds so deposited to be invested in mortgage loans or farm-loan bonds.

The House agreed to the Senate provision relative to the issuing of certificates against deposits amended so as to permit the issuing of certificates against deposit of current funds bearing interest not to exceed 4 per cent. per annum and convertible into farm-loan bonds.

The Senate agreed to the House provision relative to the mortgage agreement providing for the payment of the loan on the amortization plan.

It was agreed that the period of mortgages should run from a minimum of five years to a maximum of 40 years.

The Senate agreed to the House provision for additional payments in sums of $25, or any multiple thereof, for the reduction of the principal on any regular installment date.

The Senate agreed to the House provision that the interest rate on mortgages negotiated before the first issue of farm-loan bonds may be determined in the discretion of the land bank.

The House accepted the Senate provision that no loan should exceed 50 per cent. of the value of the land mortgaged.

And the Senate accepted the House provision that simple interests should be paid on defaulted payments at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

The Senate accepted the House provision relative to the deposit of securities and current funds of Federal land banks with member banks of the Federal reserve system eliminating the Senate provision for such deposits with Federal reserve banks.

The Senate agreed to strike out its provision relative to acceptance and to discount of acceptances, and direct obligations of Federal land banks by Federal reserve banks.

The Senate agreed to strike out its provision for the investment of postal savings deposits in farm-loan bonds.

It was agreed that under rules and regulations promulgated by the Federal Farm Loan Board national farm loan associations may consolidate.

It was agreed relative to government deposits that the Secretary of the Treasury might make such deposits in Federal land banks to aggregate amount not exceeding $6,000,000 at any one time.

RUSSIA
See
PROHIBITION—RUSSIA

—Army
See
BRUSILOFF, Gen. Alexei Alexeievitch

—Finance
A $50,000,000 Russian loan was placed with a group of New York bankers June 13. The plan provided for a three-year credit to the Russian Government, the rate of interest being 6½ per cent. The Russian Government was to place to the credit of the American bankers the sum of 150,000,000 rubles in Petrograd banks. While the transaction was made on the basis of three roubles to one dollar, it was provided that the Russian Government should share in the profits that might be made in exchange. The American group of bankers, which consisted of the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, J. P. Morgan & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Lee, Hig-

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ginson & Co., had the option to buy within the coming three years five-year 5½ per cent. Russian Government bonds at 94¾, less a commission, principal and interest being payable in dollars in New York.

ST. LOUIS SYRUP AND PRESERVING CO. OF MISSOURI

See
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

SANDWICH, Edward George Henry Montagu, Earl of

The Earl of Sandwich died in London June 27, at the age of 77.

SANTO DOMINGO

The revolutionary movement under Gen. Desiderio Arias caused the United States to intervene in the affairs of the island. Marines were landed, and a number of cities and forts occupied.

Upon advice from Washington United States Minister Russell, late in May, asked the Dominican Cabinet, in view of the unsettled state of affairs, to postpone the election of a successor. Congress took a first ballot for a successor.

Nine out of twelve provinces declared for Gen. Desiderio Arias and indorsed his anti-American policies. There was, however, no decision as to the election of President.

American marines occupied Santo Domingo City, Monte Cristi and Puerta Plata. The fort at Puerta Plata was taken on May 31 after a two hours' resistance on the part of the rebels, during which Capt. Herbert J. Hirschinger, United States Marine Corps, was shot through the head. He died of his wounds June 1.

The rebels retreated into the interior and later formed a junction with General Arias, at Monte Christi. The Arias forces then occupied the forts at that place and took charge of the town and the administration of its municipal affairs. As soon as the Americans learned of the movement of Arias Rear Admiral Caperton, in command of the United States naval vessels in Dominican and Haitian waters, sent a force of marines to Monte Christi and landed them. The revolutionists refused to evacuate the forts and the marines opened fire upon them. A general engagement followed. Arias was dislodged from the forts and many of his troops were killed. There were no casualties among the Americans.

The Dominican Senate, June 14, designated Jacinto de Castro President of the Republic in succession to President Jiminez. His name was sent to the Chamber of Deputies for approval.

The transport *Hancock* landed 900 additional marines June 19. Rear Admiral Caperton, then decided to extend his sphere of operations and take over the two of the principal towns in the interior. He issued a proclamation, June 21, setting forth the objects of intervention as the upholding of the legally constituted powers and the suppression of uprisings which interfered with the prosperity of the country. In furtherance of these objects the proclamation stated it had been deemed necessary to occupy Santiago, 75 miles, and La Vega, 100 miles, northwest of Santo Domingo. Assurances were given in the proclamation that it was not the intention of the United States to subjugate Dominican territory or infringe on the sovereignty of the nation. The troops would remain until the revolutionary movements were suppressed, necessary reforms effected and the welfare of the republic assured. The co-operation of Dominican civil officials and of all public spirited citizens was requested.

One American was killed in an engagement fought June 27, sixteen miles from Monte Christi.

SATO, Amoro

It was announced, June 8, that Amoro Sato, formerly Japanese Ambassador to Austria, was selected as Ambassador to the United States to succeed Viscount Chinda, whose transfer to the Ambassadorship at London recently was announced. A brother-in-law and former fellow student at De Pauw University of the retiring Ambassador, Mr. Sato is best remembered in America through his connection with the Japanese delegation to the Portsmouth Conference in 1905, which ended the Russo-Japanese War. He was attached to the delegation for the purpose of acting as intermediary with the American press, and discharged the delicate duty of the assignment in such manner as to make many enduring friendships here.

SAULT STE. MARIE SHIP CANAL

In the season of 1915, 17,699 steamers, 1884 sailing and unrigged craft, and 1650 unregistered vessels passed through the American and Canadian canals at Sault Ste. Marie, laden with freight amounting to 71,290,304 short tons, valued at $882,263,141 and carrying 50,336 passengers. Traffic through the American canal was 89 per cent. of the total freight, 85 per cent. of the total net tonnage, and 50 per cent. of total number of passengers. American vessels carried 95 per cent. of the freight as compared with 6 per cent. of Canadian craft. There were 16,910 passages through the United States canal and 4323 through the Canadian canal. Transportation charges amounting to $41,984,030 were paid on freight.

SCHRADER, George H. S.

See
CAROLINE REST, HARTSDALE, N. Y.

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

See
EFFICIENCY

SHACKLETON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

Under orders from the Uruguay Government the steamship *Institutepesca* left Montevideo, Uruguay, to rescue the twenty-two members of the Shackleton expedition who were left on Elephant Island in the South Shetland group. On board the vessel was an officer of the British transport *Macedonia*. The

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Macedonia accompanied the *Institutepesca* part of the way in order that wireless communication might be established. The rescue ship first stopped at Port Stanley in the Falkland Islands to take on board Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton.

Because of adverse ice conditions the ship was obliged to return to port.

Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton telegraphed to the Argentine Government, June 27, asking that the Argentine sloop of war, *Uruguay*, which rescued the Swedish expedition in 1903, be sent to Elephant Island. The Argentine Admiralty replied, saying that this was impossible, as the *Uruguay* was now unserviceable. No other suitable vessel in Argentina was available for the work and it was feared that the chances of rescuing the stranded party that season were slim.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING

See also
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL LINE

United States

Sec. of Commerce Redfield reported, Mar 12, that the returns to the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, showed that on June 30, 1915, the 26,701 merchant vessels of the United States documented for foreign or domestic trade were manned by 152,133 officers and men, excluding masters. In addition, 1556 yachts were manned by 7531 men, excluding masters. The combined total is 159,664, to which may be added 28,257 masters, making a grand total of 187,921 officers and men for 28,257 documented merchant vessels and yachts, aggregating 8,487,331 gross tons.

For comparison, the merchant ships of Great Britain in 1913, aggregating 19,100,000 gross tons (excluding British colonies), were manned by 292,057 officers and men, including masters. In 1913 the German merchant fleet, aggregating 5,428,175 gross tons, was manned by 91,169 masters, officers and men.

The American total of 159,664 officers and men was distributed as follows:

Number of vessels and crew (excluding masters) on all documented merchant vessels and yachts of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915:

	Seagoing		Great Lakes		All others		Total	
Merchant Vessels—	No. vessels.	No. crew.	No. vessels.	No. crew.	No. vessels.	No. crew.	No. vessels.	No. crew.
Sail	1,364	10,507	220	1,281	4,282	14,207	5,866	25,995
Steam	1,178	41,041	1,615	21,061	4,159	37,617	6,952	99,719
Motor	45	521	733	1,440	8,212	19,504	8,996	21,465
Unrigged	.....	.....	.....	.....	*4,887	4,954	4,887	4,954
Total	2,587	52,069	2,568	23,782	21,540	786,282	26,701	152,133

	Seagoing		Great Lakes		All others		Total	
Yachts—	No. vessels.	No. crew.	No. vessels.	No. crew.	No. vessels.	No. crew.	No. vessels.	No. crew.
Sail	112	734	17	46	70	247	199	1,027
Steam	207	2,803	75	131	26	492	308	3,426
Motor	375	1,467	140	276	509	1,288	1,024	3,031
Unrigged	.....	.....	.....	.....	†25	47	25	47
Total	694	5,004	232	453	630	2,074	1,556	7,531

*This total embraces all unrigged vessels without regard to the waters on which they navigate.
†This total embraces all houseboats without regard to the waters on which they navigate.

Great Britain

The following figures, taken from the returns compiled by Charles H. Jones, the registrar general of shipping and seamen, give the amount of tonnage owned in the United Kingdom transferred to the different foreign nations in 1915, as compared with the three preceding years. *Fairplay* said: "It should be borne in mind that the large amount of tonnage transferred to the American flag in the past two years was practically all previously owned by United States citizens, although under the British flag."

The total of the transfer is the smallest since 1908, when only 221,465 tons were sold to foreigners:

	Gross tons			
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
America (U. S.)	2,217	4,171	175,905	87,671
Argentina	3,560	2,920	688	.....
Austria-Hungary	10,212	29,682	9,456	.....
Belgium	29,334	40,322	1,158	.....
Brazil	12,823	2,147	1,474	.....
Chili	.....	.....	4,874	.....
Denmark	8,294	9,786	4,914	.....
France	51,884	41,855	24,212	5,032
Germany	53,819	77,175	24,687	.....
Greece	84,418	65,851	82,507	30,279
Holland	37,274	13,497	31,709	5,081
Italy	105,504	132,324	42,657	6,532
Japan	56,311	126,053	46,360	1,984
Norway	59,832	70,525	36,493	36,530
Portugal	6,444	1,777	1,273	5,186
Russia	32,287	30,464	57,563	25,787
Spain	32,922	45,944	22,724	.....
Sweden	48,803	38,937	20,016	10,756
Turkey	3,534	3,461	5,990	.....
Other countries	4,230	15,696	19,418	2,286
Total	643,703	752,587	614,078	227,124

—Corporations

Capital authorized in the incorporation of new shipping companies in the United States since the beginning of the war amounts to $39,506,000, as shown by the records of the *Journal of Commerce*. This includes 99 concerns for the construction, operation, salvage and repair of ships, and also new financing involved in extending the resources of existing corporations.

In the first few months following the start of hostilities the incorporation of new companies was paralyzed. The unprecedented rates obtained for the transportation of freight during the winter of 1914, however, coupled with renewed strength in American

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financial conditions, led to heavier incorporation of new companies. The maximum for one month was reached in July, 1915, with a total of about $10,500,000. The average capital was approximately $400,000. While a few large companies were formed, the average was lowered by the great number of firms with capital of from $25,000 to $50,000. The number of small companies was due to the fact that owners of a number of vessels incorporated each vessel separately, so that in case of loss or destruction claims would lie only against the small corporation, instead of against a large firm operating a number of ships.

The proportion of small corporations was also swelled by the formation of "fly-by-night" concerns. The shipping market was disturbed for a while by the operation of these companies.

Among the largest companies formed or refinanced were: Troy-Honduras Company, $1,500,000; Marine Transport Service Corporation, $1,000,000; Luckenbach Company, $800,000; American Merchant Marine Company, $3,000,000; California Shipbuilding Company, $5,000,000; United States & Ecuador Steamship Company, $3,000,000; Chester Shipbuilding Company, $1,500,000; Submarine Boat Corporation, $4,000,000; Occidental Steamship Corporation, $1,000,000; Standard Shipbuilding Corporation, $3,000,000; William H. Todd Corporation, $1,000,000; Pan-American Steamship Corporation, $1,000,000.

—Shipbuilding

The effect of the European war on the world's shipbuilding industry throughout the year 1915 was shown in a reduced output in the combatant countries and increased activity in the countries not directly affected. In its annual ship-building review, the *Glasgow Herald* pointed out that the war also to a certain extent redistributed trade, temporarily at least, and inaugurated many new international conditions. The reduction in the world's production of tonnage was from about 3,490,000 tons to 1,670,000 tons. The United Kingdom figures fell from 1,722,000 tons to 649,000 tons—almost to a third of the 1914 total. In the foreign figures the falling off was from 1,694,000 tons to 989,000 tons. The figures for the United Kingdom include no warship work, while in the other countries referred to in the following list is included all warship work reports of which were received:

	Vessels.	Tons.	I.H.P.
United Kingdom	517	649,336	540,594
United States	127	270,124	322,168
Holland	390	217,592	114,510
The Clyde	126	215,060	180,503
Germany	46	179,804	188,156
Japan	127	98,213	182,039
Norway	86	61,477	41,925
Denmark	40	51,361	32,042
France	32	41,438	20,950
Sweden	33	25,927	32,530
Italy	4	20,230	20,000
Spain	7	14,306	13,750
China	50	8,073	6,400
Russia	13	792	540

SIGNALING

Invention of a dry-cell electric signal light capable of projecting its rays 150 miles and through comparatively thick smoke and haze was announced, Mar 28, by the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The light, said to be 150 times as powerful as the acetylene lamps then in use, was perfected by E. G. Fischer, chief of the Survey's Instrument Bureau. It would be used on surveys in the mountains of the west, where the distance between stations frequently is more than 100 miles.

SILVER

During the last two weeks of May the price of silver reached 77¼ cents per ounce; since 1893 the price has never before risen beyond 75. The cause for the increase has been attributed to increased demand in Europe and diminished stocks. Recent returns of the Bank of France showed that silver reserves had decreased from 634,600,000 francs to 356,176,000 francs, which means that 278,124,000 francs of silver money, previously stored, had gone into circulation. Moreover, France in 1916 was to coin 80,000,000 francs of new silver money. In normal times France coins between eight and ten million francs in new silver per annum. Great Britain issued new silver coin in 1915 to the face value of £6,092,569, versus about £1,000,000 in normal times. British consumption of silver in 1916 to date is about 2¼ times that of new silver in 1915, and 1915 was about six times normal. Great Britain, too, like France, made tremendous inroads on her stored silver reserves in the Bank of England, though the exact figures are not available. Great Britain minted 28,000,000 ounces of new silver in 1915. Russia has been in the market for an enormous amount of silver. In the spring of 1916 Russian agents bought between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 ounces.

The second condition is largely due to the absence of sales from Mexico, the paucity of supplies from our own mines, the ready absorption by the Indian bazaars of sales of silver direct from China, and the almost complete realization of China holdings in London.

SING SING PRISON, New York State

In a decision, June 16, the Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, upheld Mr. Osborne's attorneys in their contention, and Justice Platt of the Westchester County Supreme Court in his ruling, that the sixth count of the indictment against him, which referred to alleged acts of immorality, should be stricken out.

SMITH, Morton Fitz

Lieut. Col. Morton Fitz Smith, U. S. A., commandant of cadets at the United States Military Academy, died June 16, aged 44 years.

SOCIALIST PEACE CONFERENCE

The International Socialist Bureau announced, June 15, that the Socialist peace conference, previously fixed for June 26, had been postponed until July 31. Morris Hilquit, of New York, international secretary of the So-

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cialist party of the United States, was one of the delegates.

SOOYSMITH, Charles

Charles Sooysmith, a noted engineer, died June 1 in his sixty-first year.

SPAIN

See
MOROCCO

SPIES

See
LINCOLN, IGNATIUS TIMOTHY TREBICH

STAMPS, Postage

See subhead POSTAGE STAMPS *under names of countries.*

STEIN, Sir Aurel

See
TURKESTAN

STOCKS AND BONDS

See
LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

STORMS

Fifty-nine persons were reported dead and more than a hundred injured in a series of tornadoes that swept Arkansas June 5. Three persons were killed and heavy property damage was caused by a tornado that swept over Hot Springs, Ark. A church was demolished, a skating rink blown down and the electric light plant was damaged. The city was without light or power. North Arkansas suffered most severely, although the storm was general throughout the state. At Judsonia one-third of the town was reported to have been swept away. The tornado swept clean an area four blocks wide and 12 blocks long.

STRIKES

See also
COAL MINERS
LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL
RAILROADS—EIGHT-HOUR DAY
TELEGRAPH OPERATORS

Norway

Eighty thousand workmen responded, June 7, to the call for a general strike as a protest against a bill for compulsory arbitration in labor disputes which was introduced in Parliament, when sympathetic strikes were instituted in reprisal for the lockout declared by the Norwegian Employers' Association in many trades, including pulp manufacturing. The employers enforced the lockout on account of numerous strikes in the mining and iron industries.

The bill was passed, and after a twelve hours' debate, the Socialists called off the strike and the men returned to work on the fifteenth.

—Clothing trades strike, New York

Members of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, which had locked out its union employees, refused to attend a conference arranged by the citizen committee, a neutral body composed of wealthy and influential New Yorkers who proposed to settle the differences through arbitration. Members of the association declared that many plants had been established in neighboring states and that a number of large manufacturers would leave New York City if the strike continued. Union officials replied that the threat of the association could not be carried out and that it indicated that the association was driven to its last resort.

—Roosevelt, N. J., strike

The conviction of nine deputies sworn in by the Sheriff of Middlesex County during the strike riot at Roosevelt in Jan, 1915, and tried on a charge of manslaughter, was set aside by the Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton, N. J., June 19. The deputies were sentenced to terms of from two to ten years for killing Alesandro Tessitore, one of the strikers. The Court based its reversal upon the exclusion of testimony offered by the defence as indicative of the attitude of the strikers for a period prior to the shooting resulting in the death of Tessitore and another striker and the wounding of a number of others. The important principle laid down by the decision was that such evidence was competent and material in determining whether the deputies had reasonable cause to believe that in performing what they conceived to be their duty they were in great danger of being assaulted and injured by "the members of this disorderly body of men."

STRAUS, Isidore

The estate of Isidor Straus, who died on the steamship *Titanic* with his wife, on Apr 15, 1912, was appraised, June 24, at $3,623,749 net.

STROMBOLI

See
VOLCANOES—ITALY

SUGAR

—Production

United States

As part of the quinquennial report on manufactures, the Bureau of the Census published a summary of the United States beet sugar industry in 1914. The report is summarized in the Monthly Crop Report, Feb 29, as follows: The production of sugar was given as 743,473 short tons, which were made from 5,639,103 tons of beets. The acreage planted was 532,421. Of the 65 factories covered by the census figures, the majority reported for the season of 1913-14. The census figures are not comparable with those of the Department of Agriculture, for the latter reports refer each to an entire sugar-making season.

The total value of all products of the industry, as shown by the census, was $62,605,209, of which the value of sugar was $58,590,465; molasses, $1,536,192; beet pulp, $2,094,863; and all other products, $383,689.

The Louisiana crop of cane sugar for 1915 was 136,500 short tons, or 273,000,000 pounds, according to the results of a canvass just completed by the Bureau of Crop Estimates made public Mar 19.

Summary of sugar campaigns in Louisiana, 1911-1915, short ton of 2000 pounds:

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Year of cane harvest—	Factories operating, No.	Sugar made, short tons.	Molasses made* gallons.	Average sugar per ton of cane, pounds.	Cane used for sugar†, sh. tons.	Average cane per acre, sh. tons.	Estimated area harvested for sugar†, Acres
1915	136	136,500	12,743,000	135	2,018,000	11	183,000
1914	149	242,700	17,177,443	152	3,199,000	15	213,000
1913	153	292,698	24,046,320	139	4,214,000	17	248,000
1912	126	153,563	14,302,169	142	2,162,000	11	197,000
1911	188	352,874	35,062,525	120	5,887,000	19	310,000

*Figures for molasses production, 1911-1914, are as reported by the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
†In addition to the cane used for sugar, considerable amounts are crushed for syrup and saved for planting.

This production was much less than that of 1914, which was 242,700 tons, or 485,400,000 pounds. The 1913 crop was 292,698 tons, or 585,396,000 pounds. An unfavorable growing season helped to cause this small crop of sugar. Cool, wet weather retarded the growth of the cane and in some sections the storm of Sept, 1915, did considerable damage.

The cane crushed for sugar was 2,018,000 short tons in 1915 and 3,199,000 in 1914. The production of molasses in 1915 was 12,743,000 gallons.

No report on this item was made by the Bureau of Crop Estimates prior to 1915, but the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association reported the 1914 production as 17,177,443 gallons. These figures for molasses do not include cane syrup, which is a direct product of cane, while molasses is a by-product from sugar-making.

"SUN" (newspaper)

After twenty-three years of unsuccessful effort to establish a proprietary news gathering and distributing organization in opposition to the co-operation form of the Associated Press, the New York *Sun* was sold, June 30, to Frank A. Munsey, a member of the Associated Press, and thereafter no longer tried to gather its own news, and received the service of the dominant organization. The price was reduced to 1 cent.

SWITZERLAND

—Finance

A new loan of 100,000,000 francs in 4½ per cent. bonds at the rate of 97 was issued by Switzerland in June. With this issue the Swiss loans, covering the cost of mobilization and the frontier watch, and including the $15,000,000 contracted for in the United States, amounted to 462,200,000 francs, in normal times approximately $92,440,000.

TAPESTRIES

Five famous Gobelin tapestries on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, had been sold, it became known June 21, by J. P. Morgan to P. W. French & Co., who resold them to Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon of Philadelphia and New York, a daughter of the late George D. Widener. The price paid was said to have been $600,000.

TAUSCHER, Capt. Hans

See
WELLAND CANAL CASE—TAUSCHER CONSPIRACY

TAYLOR, Jacob C.

See
LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS

Investigation of the causes that led to the discharge of eleven operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Boston, at the end of May were begun before the Massachusetts Board of Labor June 5. Should the evidence disclose that the telegraphers were arbitrarily discharged because of their union affiliations and should the company refuse to reinstate them, the officers of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America asserted that a strike involving thirty thousand operators would be called. Rowland B. Mahany of the Bureau of Mediation of the Federal Department of Labor, was a factor at the investigation.

TEMPERANCE

See
PROHIBITION

THOMPSON, Silvanus Phillips

Silvanus Phillips Thompson, noted as an electrical engineer and physicist, and a former president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, died in London, June 14, in his sixty-sixth year. He was widely known for his work in the development of dynamo-electric machines.

THOMPSON COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION

The Thompson Legislative Committee, which was holding hearings in New York, tried again, June 1, to trace the rumor that somebody was willing, for $50,000, to help through the Sinking Fund Commission the plan for adjusting the New York Dock Company's differences with the Public Service Commission regarding the protection of the under-water approaches of the East River tubes at the foot of Clark Street, Brooklyn.

August Belmont, June 5, told the committee how the subway was financed and declared the court endorsed his actions. Police Commissioner Woods was examined in Executive Session concerning police wire tapping. He testified that practically all the wire tapping by the police had been to get evidence against gamblers.

Mayor Mitchel submitted to District Attorney Swann, June 14, the evidence on which he had previously charged that Mgr. J. J. Dunn, Chancellor of the Diocese of New York,

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Father William B. Farrell, Dr. D. C. Potter, Dean Potter, and others had entered into a conspiracy against his administration and had violated sections of the Penal Code.

J. P. Morgan testified, June 15, that he knew of nothing improper in the entire dual subway transaction from beginning to end. A summons was served on William J. Burns, the detective, June 15, charging him with the "publishing" of private papers in the office of Seymour & Seymour, the charge was a development of the wire tapping cases investigated by the committee. Burns was later released on parol.

J. P. Morgan again testified, June 19, regarding "commitments and obligations" in connection with the proposed third tracking contract for John F. Stevens. He declared that he could not recall that the subject, a $2,000,000 item, had ever been brought to his attention.

August Belmont of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company admitted, June 28, that Richard Croker, former leader of Tammany Hall, received stock of the Interborough or its allied corporations in the name of the late Andrew Freedman, who was a director of the company. Mr. Belmont said he did not give to Mr. Croker any of the $1,500,000 of stock which was issued to him by the Interborough for the City Island Railroad, one of the transactions into which the Thompson committee had been probing.

Belmont accused Frank Moss, the committee's counsel, June 29, of asking insinuating questions and of taking the attitude that some undue and irregular influence was brought to bear during the dual subway negotiations. At one time Mr. Belmont threatened to leave the room, but quiet was finally restored by Senator Thompson, the chairman. The committee ended its inquiries July 1.

TIME

The daylight savings bill was passed in the Paris Chamber June 8. It provided that all the clocks be advanced one hour on June 14 and put back on Oct 1.

Legal time in Portugal was advanced one hour June 18, making it five hours and 24 minutes ahead of Eastern Standard time.

The daylight saving scheme was to be put into effect in Manchester, N. H., for two months beginning July 9, when clocks were to be advanced one hour, according to notices sent out June 23 by the president of the Chamber of Commerce. The notices were addressed to Boards of Trade in other cities and urged them to join in the movement.

TRIANA, Santiago Pérez

Santiago Pérez Triana, South American statesman, died in England May 24. Dr. Triana took a prominent part in the various Hague Peace Conferences, was a member of the Permanent International Tribunal: at the Pan-American Financial Congress, 1915, he represented Colombia. At the time of his death he was in the diplomatic service of the Republic of Nicaragua.

TUNA FISH

—Floating cannery

It was reported that arrangements had been made by the Van Camp Sea Food Cannery and the Long Beach Tuna Packing Company to operate a floating cannery in connection with tuna packing during the season of 1916. Up-to-date canning machinery and labor-saving devices would be installed and the vessel would have a capacity of 2000 cases of tuna daily. In addition it would be equipped with a complete fish meal and fertilizer plant, in which fish oil would be extracted and refined.

The floating cannery could follow the fish all season, and smaller boats could operate to better advantage catching tuna than the present apparatus. The cannery would probably employ 100 people and be able to operate in Mexican waters long before the canneries in the United States could open and long after they closed in the fall.

TURKESTAN

Sir Aurel Stein, the explorer, returned to England, June 5, after a journey of two and a half years through eastern Turkestan, western China, the Pamirs, Russian Turkestan and along the Perso-Afghan border. The trip was undertaken by order of the Government of India and included the crossing of Darel and Tangier, a territory in the Hindu Koosh never before visited by Europeans.

After crossing into Chinese Turkestan Sir Aurel made his way as rapidly as possible toward the desert round the dried up Lob Nor (Lake Lop), visiting on his way a sand buried old site in the Taklamakan desert. He discovered many ancient writings on wood and in an early Indian language dating from the third century A. D. The explorer followed up through the Lop desert the earliest route by which the Chinese carried trade and influence into Central Asia from the end of the second century before Christ. For over twenty marches the route was quite waterless, a terrible wilderness of salt and wind and eroded clay, and ice sufficient to assure at least one month's supply of water for the party (which, including excavation laborers, counted thirty-five people) had to be carried. Perhaps his most important discovery was the tracing of this ancient route and of the numerous ruins along that part of it which lay through a dried up ancient delta. It was by this route that the ancient Chinese conveyed all their silk to central Asia and the far off Mediterranean. The numerous pieces of exquisite Chinese silks and brocades found in the cemeteries will open up a new chapter in the history of textile art. In that part of the desert which was waterless in ancient times for a distance of some 150 miles Sir Aurel was able with accuracy to trace the route of the ancient caravans by finds of coins and other small objects accidentally dropped.

During another portion of his travels Sir

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Aurel explored for a distance of 250 miles a further section of the armed fortified border line by which the Chinese had endeavored to protect their westernmost marches in Kansu against ancient Hun raids. From the ruins of watch towers found in continuous succession along the wall he recovered intact numerous written records on wood dating from the first century before and after Christ.

Sir Aurel's travels involved over 11,000 miles of marching over mountain and desert. The explorer spent some three and a half months among the mountains north of the Oxus, in Russian territory.

UNION COLLEGE

Gifts to Union College totalling $250,000 were announced June 13.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO.

Dismissal of the Federal anti-trust suit against the United Shoe Machinery Company was refused by the Federal District Court at St. Louis, Mo., June 7, the court holding that the matters which the company had referred to in its pleas—such as an improvement in shoe manufacturing due to its machines—were no reason why it should evade the law.

UNITED STATES

See
ARBITRATION—UNITED STATES—PORTUGAL
DEMOCRATIC PARTY
FARMS—UNITED STATES
FIRES—UNITED STATES AND CANADA
IRON—PRODUCTION—UNITED STATES
PROGRESSIVE PARTY
REPUBLICAN PARTY
ROADS—UNITED STATES
SUGAR—PRODUCTION—UNITED STATES

—Army—Appropriation bill

The House Military Committee, under Chairman Hay, June 14, ordered a favorable report on the Army Appropriation bill, carrying $157,123,099 (an increase of $55,000,000 over the 1915 bill), and filed their report on the 16th. Besides providing for regular army increases, Federalization of the National Guard, and civilian training camps authorized by the new Army Reorganization bill, the measure would create an executive council for mobilization of resources for national defense, and permit use of army transports to carry commercial cargoes between the United States and its insular possessions.

General debate on the bill was begun June 21.

An amendment by Representative Mann to increase the appropriation for aeroplanes from $1,222,100 to $3,222,100 was adopted, 81 to 77.

To meet the Mexican situation amendments, which brought the total up to approximately $182,000,000, were added. This was in addition to a special urgent deficiency bill which carried approximately $6,000,000.

Increases included in the Army Appropriation bill by the House were:

Horses for cavalry and other departments, $3,000,000. Total appropriation, as increased, $3,800,000.

Medical Department and sanitation, $1,000,000. Total appropriation, $2,000,000.

Engineering Department, $500,000; total appropriation, $1,000,000.

Ordnance stores, ammunition, $2,000,000; total allowed, $4,500,000.

Manufacture of arms, $3,000,000; appropriation as increased, $5,000,000.

Ordnance stores, supplies, $3,000,000; total allowed, $6,000,000.

Machine-guns for regulars, $1,960,000; total appropriation, $3,360,000.

Machine-guns for militia, new item, $2,000,000.

Armored motor cars, $150,000; total allowed, $300,000.

Field artillery, militia, $5,000,000; total of increased appropriation, $8,000,000.

Ammunition for field artillery for militia, $5,000,000; total increased appropriation, $8,000,000.

Military training camps for civilians, $1,500,000; total appropriation, $2,000,000.

These items represent a gross increase of $28,119,000, but the House struck out of the bill about $5,000,000 for the militia.

The eliminated items for the militia were those originally designed for equipment, summer manoeuvre camps, forage, horses, and arms. Inasmuch as the militia has now been made practically a part of the military forces of the United States these items were absorbed in the general appropriations and increases for the entire military establishment.

The House passed the bill, June 26, without the formality of a roll call. The bill then went to the Senate.

——Militia

The House, June 23, adopted the Hay resolution authorizing the President to draft National Guardsmen into Federal service. The Senate military committee favorably reported the measure on the 24th, with an amendment which struck out the House plan for supporting the dependent families of members of the guard, and substituted a proposal to exclude married men and others with dependents relying on them for support.

The Senate also struck out the clause which expressed the opinion of Congress that an emergency existed, and which was so framed as to place responsibility upon the Senate and House, and directly authorized the President to draft the militia organizations into Federal service.

In its amended form it was adopted by the Senate, June 26. The bill was sent to a conference committee, June 27. The committee deadlocked for several days over the question of paying the dependent families of the guardsmen, but finally July 1 the House gave way.

——Reorganization bill

President Wilson signed the Army Reorganization bill June 3, by which seven regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, three of field artillery, one of engineers, and nineteen companies of coast artillery were added to the Army in 1916.

A further increment of additional officers to the equipment of the commissioned personnel of nine regiments was provided for.

—Coast defense—Fortifications appropriation bill

The Fortifications Appropriation bill aggregating $34,297,050, the largest ever reported to Congress, was taken up by the House, June 12. The bill covered both coast and field artillery ordnance and ammunition. Among other items it provided for the immediate manufacture of six 16-inch guns, four of

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which were to be at Cape Henry for the protection of Chesapeake Bay and the cities of Norfolk, Washington and Baltimore, and two at Rockaway Beach. Provision also was made for fifty-four 3-inch anti-aircraft guns. An appropriation of $750,000 was made to acquire the invention for the radio control of torpedoes, the property of John Hays Hammond, Jr., after an investigation by an expert board proves its efficacy.

An amendment by Representative Tavenner, designed to abolish efficiency methods in government arsenals, was carried, 197 to 115, after a hard fight. The amendment had been urged by labor organizations.

The bill was passed by the House June 22.

The Senate adopted, June 30, the House provision for acquiring the Hammond invention.

—Commerce

American exports for May reached a total of $472,000,000, according to announcement made, June 27, by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. This exceeded all previous monthly records. It was greater by $61,000,000 than the high record for March. It was $300,000,000 more than the monthly May average from 1911 to 1914. The total exports for the year ended with May were $4,136,000,000, an increase of 1½ billion dollars over the preceding twelve months, and double the total for the year ended with May, 1911. The exports for May were $80,000,000 more than the total for the fiscal year 1870. The imports for May were also the greatest on record, the total value being $229,000,000, an increase of $11,000,000 over April, the previous high mark. This total exceeds the monthly May average from 1911 to 1914 by $82,000,000. For the year ending with May, imports totalled $2,110,000,000, an increase of $436,000,000 over the preceding year and $242,000,000 over the corresponding period two years ago. The combined value of imports and exports in the twelve months just ended was $6,246,000,000, a growth of nearly $2,000,000,000 ($1,916,000,000) in a single year.

See also
COTTON GOODS—COMMERCE—UNITED STATES

—European war effects

Exports during the first twenty months of war, of articles used expressly for the purpose of carrying on the great conflict in Europe amounted to $1,092,582,249. The smallest shipments were in the opening month of the war, when such exports amounted to only $8,551,011, and increased almost steadily up to Mar. 1916, when the total was $114,326,426. For the twenty months the exports of explosives amounted to $166,159,515, gunpowder $104,605,875; cartridges $40,308,617; dynamite $3,211,073; commercial automobiles $82,667,125, mules $30,026,591, horses $125,241,206, passenger automobiles $49,430,057, aeroplanes in parts $7,401,797, motor cycles $3,875,100, copper and maufactures $197,126,680. Firearms $20,040,981, and "miscellaneous iron and steel" which is supposed to include empty shells $111,603,346, rubber, including auto tires, $38,858,768, woolen goods $67,084,007, barbed and plain wire $44,485,381.

—Imports

Detailed figures for the year, 1915, issued in Feb by the Department of Commerce, indicated that while the import trade of the country had again reached normal proportions, it had undergone a radical change under war conditions.

Instead of heavy importations of manufactured goods, the largest increases in imports were shown in raw materials furnished for domestic and export use. The following figures show the trend:

	December	
Imports—	1915.	1914.
Hides and skins.....	$13,100,000	$5,200,000
India rubber	13,300,000	5,500,000
Raw silk	11,700,000	4,900,000
Sugar	8,000,000	5,900,000
Wool, unmanufactured	12,200,000	600,000

Along with the increase in the importation of raw materials the inward shipments of luxuries, such as art works, precious stones and furs, showed marked gains. The figures indicated that many of the ordinary manufactures of commerce were being produced in this country, or could not be imported because of the disturbed conditions abroad.

The notable increase in the import trade of the country during the past few months was shown in the fact that while the total imports for 1915 reached 1778 million dollars, as compared with 1189 millions for 1914, the figures for the comparative months of Dec indicated a gain from 114 million dollars in 1914 to 171 millions in 1915.

Among the most marked increases in the import trade for the year were the following:

Crude cocoa, from 19 to 31 million dollars; coffee, from 104 to 113 millions; copper manufactures, from 27 to 30 millions; furs, from 11 to 14 millions; india rubber and substitutes, from 74 to 115 millions; precious stones, from 19 to 26 millions; seeds, from 21 to 26 millions; sugar, from 127 to 179 millions, and unmanufactured wool, from 58 millions to 95 millions.

Among imports which suffered the heaviest losses for the year are the following: Animals, from 26 to 22 million dollars; breadstuffs, from 30 to 22 millions; cotton goods, from 60 to 42 millions; fertilizers, from 21 to 8 millions; manufactured fibers, from 74 to 59 millions; meat and dairy products, from 51 to 29 millions, unmanufactured tobacco, from 34 to 21 millions, and manufactures of wool, from 44 to 17 millions.

The table gives a comparison for the years 1914 and 1915 and also for the months of Dec in those years:

(In millions of dollars.)

Articles and classes imported—	December		12 months ending with December	
	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914.
Animals, chiefly cattle....	$1.2	$2.6	$22.3	$26.4
Art works	3.8	1.4	16.5	22.1
Breadstuffs	1.9	1.3	22.2	30.6
Chemicals, drugs, etc.....	7.2	5.4	83.1	81.7
Cocoa, crude	3.2	1.3	31.3	19.1
Coffee	10.7	8.9	113.8	104.0
Copper manufactures	2.9	1.1	30.7	27.9
Cotton, raw	3.6	2.1	25.9	23.1
Cotton, manufactured	3.8	3.7	42.2	60.3
Fertilizers	.7	1.3	8.9	21.9
Fibers, unmanufactured..	5.0	2.7	44.8	49.1

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Fibers, manufactured.....	4.7	4.9	59.4	74.5
Furs and mnfrs. of.....	2.0	.8	14.3	11.2
Hats and hat materials...	1.2	1.1	9.9	10.8
Hides and skins.....	13.1	5.2	127.4	112.3
India rubber & substitutes	13.3	5.5	115.5	74.7
Iron and steel mnfrs.....	1.8	1.5	20.4	28.6
Leather and mnfrs. of....	1.8	1.7	16.6	25.2
Meat and dairy products.	1.9	4.0	29.3	51.6
Oils, mineral.....	.7	1.2	10.6	11.5
Oils, vegetable	2.2	1.8	25.0	28.5
Paper for printing.....	1.4	1.1	14.3	12.5
Paper and mnfrs. of, other	.9	1.1	10.2	15.2
Precious stones (diamonds, etc.)	3.7	.7	26.5	19.8
Seeds	2.8	1.8	27.6	31.5
Silk, raw	11.7	4.9	91.6	89.8
Silk, manufactured	2.4	1.6	25.1	29.9
Spirits, wines and liquors	1.4	1.6	12.2	16.6
Sugar	8.0	5.9	179.2	127.2
Tobacco, unmanufactured.	1.8	1.9	21.0	34.8
Toys	.3	.8	4.6	8.6
Wood and mnfrs. of.....	5.1	4.5	59.8	63.2
Wool, unmanufactured ...	12.2	.6	95.0	58.3
Wool manufactures	1.3	2.2	17.3	44.1
Total imports, including articles not enumerated.	$171.8	$114.7	$1778.6	$1789.3

—Congress

See
ALLIED ECONOMIC CONFERENCE
COAL
EFFICIENCY
PENSIONS
RURAL CREDITS

—Dept. of State—Diplomatic and consular service

The House passed, June 7, the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill carrying a total of almost $5,500,000. This was the largest bill of this kind ever reported and was $1,421,966 in excess of that of 1915. Practically all of this was due to the European war with its increased cost of living and the increased burdens placed upon American officials abroad in looking after the interests of other governments.

The Senate passed the bill June 20.

—Navy

The active Atlantic Fleet included, according to the new Navy register, made public June 3, a total of 125 battleships, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and auxiliary vessels. With the reserve battleships and cruisers added, the fleet totalled 142 vessels of all classes.

The following list gives the fighting divisions of the new Alantic Fleet:

THE ACTIVE FLEET

Admiral F. F. Fletcher, Commander in Chief.
Wyoming, fleet flagship—Captain Thomas Snowden.
Yankton (tender)—Lieutenant Aubrey Fitch.

THIRD SQUADRON

Fifth Division—Rear Admiral H. O. Dunn, commanding.
Minnesota, flagship—Captain C. B. Morgan.
Vermont—Captain H. O. Stickney.
Michigan—Captain C. B. Brittain.
South Carolina—Captain S. S. Robinson.
Sixth Division—Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, commanding.
New York, flagship—Captain Hugh Rodman.
Delaware—Captain W. A. Gill.
Oklahoma—Captain Roger Welles.
Texas—Captain John Hood.

FOURTH SQUADRON

Seventh Division—Rear Admiral A. F. Fechteler, commanding.
Florida, flagship—Captain H. P. Jones.
New Hampshire—Captain L. H. Chandler.
Utah—Captain A. S. Halstead.
Eighth Division—Vice-Admiral H. T. Mayor, commanding.
Arkansas, flagship—Captain to be designated.
Kansas—Captain H. F. Bryan.
Nevada—Captain W. S. Sims.

CRUISER SQUADRON

Rear-Admiral W. B. Caperton, commanding.
Dolphin, flagship—Lieut. Commander W. D. Leahy.
Castine—Commander K. M. Bennett.
Des Moines—Commander J. R. Y. Blakeley.
Machias—Commander A. W. Marshall.
Marietta—Commander W. P. Scott.
Montana—Commander Chester Wells.
North Carolina—Captain M. L. Bristol.
Tennessee—Captain E. L. Beach.
Prairie—Commander W. S. Crosley.
Sacramento—Commander R. C. Bulmer.
Salem—Commander P. N. Olmsted.
Wheeling—Commander E. W. Watson.

In view of the threatening Mexican situation the Navy Department asked Congress June 20, to increase the enlisted strength of the Navy from 54,000 to 74,700 and to authorize the President to raise this number to 87,000. The action was taken following a conference at the White House between President Wilson, Secretary Daniels, Chairman Tillman of the Senate Naval Committee and Senator Swanson.

——Appropriation bill

By a vote of 358 to 4 the House of Representatives, June 2, passed the Naval Appropriation bill, carrying with it the many increases to provide for the national defense program. It carried a building program for the coming year of five battle cruisers, four scout cruisers, 10 destroyers, 50 submarines and 150 aeroplanes; provided for a government armor plate plant; authorized an increase of nearly 17,000 enlisted men, and appropriated a total of $269,900,000.

As passed the bill was in substantially the same form as framed by the naval committee. Only a few amendments were adopted during a week of debate. A final effort by Republican leaders to have the measure recommitted with instructions to add two battleships, two scout cruisers and 10 destroyers, was beaten 189 to 183.

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee, June 29, unanimously adopted the sub-committee report recommending the completion of the five year $500,000,000 naval building program in three years. The plan to embody the whole five year program in three years was originally advanced by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and had the support of the Republican Senators. Practically the only amendment to the sub-committee's report was a provision Federalizing the naval militia along the lines of the National Guard federalization provision of the army bill.

As reported to the Senate, June 30, by Senator Swanson, the Naval Appropriation bill carried $315,836,845.55. This sum was approximately $45,000,000 larger than the amount carried by the bill as it passed the House. The increase was due chiefly to the addition made by the Senate committee to the building pro-

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amme provided for this year and also to the crease of the personnel by 20,000 men, as ell as the increase in the Marine Corps personnel.

The total authorized by the bill covering e three year building programme was $804,-8,870. The three year programme called for total expenditure of $588,180,576. All of is sum was for ship construction with the ception of $10,737,611, made up of items follows:—Projectile plant, $707,611; batries for merchant vessels, $1,650,000; dry ck at Philadelphia, $3,000,000; gun shop at ashington, $400,000; dry dock at Norfolk, ,000,000; structural shop at Norfolk. $600,-0; lease of storage facilities at Norfolk, 2,000; dry dock enlargement at Charleston, 35,000; floating crane at Mare Island, $300,-0, and Coast Guard vessels, $715,000. Toward nstruction work under the three year proamme there is appropriated this year $110,-6,160. To this there was added an appro-iation of $28,819,127 on the old building ogramme and $250,000 on account of one bmarine to be built with the so-called Neff stem of propulsion.

The naval increase programme set forth in e bill reported today authorizes the President undertake, prior to July 1, 1919, the conruction of the vessels enumerated below:

Ten first-class battleships, carrying as heavy armor d as powerful armament as any vessels of their ıss, to have the highest practicable speed and eatest desirable radius of action; four of these cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to ceed $11,500,000, to be begun as soon as practicle.

Six battle cruisers, carrying suitable armor and powerful armament as any vessels of their class, have the highest practicable speed and greatest sirable radius of action; four of these to cost, exusive of armor and armament, not to exceed $16,-)0,000 each, to be begun as soon as practicable.

Ten scout cruisers; four to cost, exclusive of armor ıd armament, not exceeding $5,000,000 each, to be :gun as soon as practicable.

Fifty torpedo boat destroyers; twenty to cost, exusive of armor and armament, not to exceed $1,200,-)0 each, to be begun as soon as practicable, and ur of these to be built on the Pacific Coast.

Nine fleet submarines.

Fifty-eight coast submarines, of which three are have a surface displacement of about 800 tons each, cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to ceed $1,200,000 each, and twenty-seven, "which ıall be the best and most desirable and useful pe of submarine which can be procured," at a cost, cclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed 00,000 each, shall be begun as soon as practicable; ie sum of $8,217,000 being appropriated toward their onstruction. Not less than twelve of the submarines be begun as soon as practicable are to be built n the Pacific Coast.

One submarine, equipped with the Neff system of ıbmarine propulsion, to cost $250,000 exclusive of rmament and armor.

Three fuel ships; one at a cost of $1,500,000, to e begun as soon as practicable.

One repair ship.

One transport.

One hospital ship, costing $2,350,000, to be begun s soon as practicable.

Two destroyer tenders.

One fleet destroyer tender.

Two ammunition ships, one at a cost, exclusive of rmor and armament, not to exceed $2,350,000, to e begun as soon as practicable.

Two gunboats, one at a cost of $860,000, exclusive f armor and armament, to be begun as soon as racticable.

——Militia

The House Naval Committee, June 27, by a practically unanimous vote, ordered a favorable report on the Padgett bill, drafting the State naval militia organizations into the regular service.

The Padgett bill authorized payment to the naval militiamen along the lines of the provisions of the Hay resolution applying to land guardsmen. Privates to be compensated at the rate of 25 per cent. of the base pay in the navy, and in case of war to receive the same pay and allowances as enlisted men in the regular service.

Lieutenants and officers above that rank to receive $500 a year. Officers of rank equivalent to junior Lieutenants to be paid $240 a year. Ensigns $200 and warrant officers $120.

As a means of obtaining this compensation officers and men of the State naval militia must enroll in an organization to be known as the National Naval Volunteers. The President was empowered to call for the services of these volunteers in the event of war or if war is imminent, after which they may be merged with the regulars of the navy. The term of enlistment was limited to three years.

—Population

In 1910 were presented for the first time in the census figures directly relating to the ethnic composition of the white population of the United States, in so far as that is indicated by the native languages of the foreign born and their children in the United States.

Of the total foreign white stock of the United States, 32,243,382, there are 8,817,271 persons who are of German stock. Of the foreign-born white element of the United States, 25.2 per cent. are reported as English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh and Manx in mother tongue and 21.8 per cent. are reported for the Germanic languages. Russian immigration is shown to be far more Hebrew (52.3 per cent.) than Russian (2.5 per cent.) or even Slavic. The elements from southern and eastern Europe constitute less than 13 per cent. of the total. Of this, the two principal Latin mother tongues of the United States, the French and the Italian, contribute less than 5 per cent. Many of Spanish tongue come from Mexico and South America. The contingent from Cuba is mainly Spanish, while the representation from the other West Indies is over 70 per cent. English.

—Post Office Dept.

See also
EUROPEAN WAR—POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

——Appropriation bill

Efforts by Senator Jones, of Washington, to add to the post office appropriation bill an amendment closing the mails to liquor advertising in states prohibiting such advertisements. were blocked June 28 by Senators Reed and Stone, of Missouri, who raised parliamentary objections.

The Senate voted down Senator Ashurst's amendment to strike from the bill a provision to restore to the Postmaster General power

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to increase the list of magazines that may be sent by freight instead of mail.

An amendment offered by Senator La Follette and accepted, gave publishers the right to appeal to the Federal courts when ordered to dispatch magazines by freight.

The bill, carrying $322,000,000, was passed June 29 by the Senate after a debate begun more than a month before. Differences over the railway mail pay provision and other sections of the measure prevented final agreement in conference before July 1 and forced continuance of existing postal appropriations with the coming fiscal year.

Three important changes were made in the bill in the Senate. As a substitute for the House's space method for compensating railroads for mail transportation the Senate adopted the Cummins amendment, directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix the method and rates of pay. An amendment was adopted restricting the combination of horse-drawn rural mail routes into motor routes. Provision that contracts for pneumatic tube service in the big cities should be continued another year, stricken out by the House, was restored.

—Supreme Court
See
BRANDEIS, LOUIS DEMBITZ

—Treasury Dept.—Federal Loan Bureau
See
RURAL CREDITS

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The celebration of the quarter-centennial of the University of Chicago was held from May 31 to June 6, inclusive. The chief features of the celebration were the presentation of four early plays under the auspices of the English Department, the Phi Beta Kappa address by President John Huston Finley of the University of the State of New York, and the dedication of the Ida Noyes Hall.

VATICAN
See
JEWS—RELATIONS WITH VATICAN

VESUVIUS, Mount
See
VOLCANOES—ITALY

VINCENT, Frank

Frank Vincent, traveller and author, died at Woodstock, N. Y., June 20. He was born in 1848.

VITAL STATISTICS
See
MORTALITY TABLES

VOLCANOES

Italy

Mount Vesuvius again became active June 28. Heavy clouds of smoke were seen rising from several new craters. The inhabitants of towns around the base of the mountain fearing an eruption fled from their homes. Large streams of lava also flowed from the crater of Stromboli.

VON BULOW, Alfred

The death of Alfred von Bülow, brother of Prince von Bülow, the former Imperial Chancellor was reported June 27. He was formerly Minister to Switzerland. He was the second brother the ex-Chancellor had lost during the war, Major Gen. von Bülow having been killed in the operations before Liège.

VON DER GOLTZ, Horst
See
WELLAND CANAL CASE—TAUSCHER CONSPIRACY

VON MOLTKE, Lieut.-Gen. Count Helmuth Johannes Ludwig

Lieut.-Gen. Helmuth von Moltke, chief of the Supplementary General Staff of the Army, died of heart apoplexy at Berlin, June 18, during a service of mourning in the Reichstag for Field-Marshal von der Goltz. General von Moltke was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin and was in his sixty-seventh year. He was a nephew of the late Field-Marshal von Moltke who directed the movements of the German armies during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. He served as adjutant to his distinguished uncle on the General staff from 1883 until the Field-Marshal's death in 1891. While escorting the Field-Marshal to the grave, Emperor William informed the then Major von Moltke that he had decided to elevate him to the rank of personal aide-de-camp, and he served for five years in this position. Following this, General von Moltke held regimental and divisional commands in the Guards until 1904, when the Emperor created a quartermaster generalship on the General Staff, hitherto filled only during war, and designated General von Moltke to fill the post. On Jan 1, 1906, General von Moltke succeeded Count von Schlieffen as chief of the General Staff; he retired, because of ill health, in Dec, 1915. As a young man he won his lieutenancy and the Iron Cross during the Franco-Prussian war.

WAGES
See
WOMEN—WAGES

WAR CORPORATIONS
See
CORPORATIONS—WAR—FINANCING

"WARRIOR" (cruiser)

The British cruiser *Warrior* displaced 13,660 tons and was 480 feet long. Her complement was 7[illegible] men. She carried six 9.2-inch and four 7.5-inch guns, twenty-four three-pounders and three torpedo tubes.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL

Through the recent donation of $166,000 cash each by Edward Mallinckrodt and John T. Milligen, of St. Louis, the Washington University Medical School has available for use a million dollars. The amount, in addition to the donations to bring it to $1,000,000, was given by the General Education Board. The funds, which are to be known by the names of the donors, are to be devoted to teaching and research work in pediatrics and to teach-

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ing and research work in medicine. The funds enable the school to employ physicians in these departments for their full term.

WEBSTER, Jean [Mrs. Glenn Ford McKinney]

Jean Webster, author of "Daddy Long Legs," etc., died in New York City June 11, aged 39 years.

WELLAND CANAL CASE
—Tauscher conspiracy

Captain Hans Tauscher, husband of Mme. Gadski, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was found not guilty by a jury in New York City, June 30, on the charge of conspiring to inaugurate a military movement against Canada, which had as its object the destruction of the Welland Canal. Judge Hand made it evident that the only testimony adduced against Tauscher was given by Von der Goltz, German agent, extradited from England and supposedly assured of clemency by the British authorities in return for his testimony.

WEST POINT (U. S. Military Academy)

Col. John Biddle, engineer officer, U. S. A., at Baltimore, was appointed superintendent at West Point to succeed Col. Clarence P. Townsend on July 1.

See also
SMITH, MORTON FITZ

WHEAT
—Production of the world

The world's production of wheat in 1915-16 was 4,261,909,620 bushels, the largest production in history. The estimated consumption of 3,744,203,730 bushels left a large surplus liable to call from unusual demand in tropical countries. Both the cost of grain and ocean freight rates have so increased since the beginning of the war, however, that the price of wheat in Liverpool has almost doubled since 1913.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The woman's party was launched in Chicago June 5, under the auspices of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. The night meeting followed one held during the day, marking the opening of their three-day convention in Chicago in an effort to promote their cause and to induce the Progressives and Republicans to put an equal suffrage plank in their party platforms and to obtain their endorsement of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution.

Miss Maude Younger, of California, the temporary chairman, made the keynote speech. She said that the woman's party would consider no other issue than equal suffrage at present, and that it would throw its influence to that party which supported the Anthony amendment.

More than 2000 delegates from various parts of the country were in attendance. A committee of 100 was named to work among delegates to the Republican and Progressive conventions, urging equal suffrage planks.

Committees were appointed as follows:

Permanent Organization—Mrs. Lillian Kerr, Colorado; Miss Margaret Lee, Utah; Mrs. J. H. Morrow, Montana.

Rules—Mrs. Louise Garnet, Utah; Dr. Caroline Spencer, Colorado; Miss Hortense McManus, Idaho.

On Hearings Before Republican, Democratic and Progressive Conventions—Miss Mabel Vernon, Nevada; Mrs. Avery Coonley, Illinois; Miss Elizabeth Geberding, California.

See also
DEMOCRATIC PARTY
REPUBLICAN PARTY

Iowa

Virtually complete unofficial returns indicated that the constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage had been rejected by Iowa voters at the primary June 5. Ninety-three counties out of ninety-nine in the state gave for suffrage 137,760; against, 143,669.

"WIESBADEN" (cruiser)

The German cruiser *Wiesbaden* is not listed in the naval annuals. She was one of the new cruisers, probably of the *Karlsruhe* type, mounting about ten 4.1-inch guns and carrying a crew of 450.

WOMEN
—In Industry

Canada

The Woman's Emergency Corps, representing 3000 women of Toronto, June 14, offered their services as industrial workers to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, holding its meeting at Hamilton, Ont. The women said they desired to release men workers for military duty. Assistance was asked of the association by recruiting officers in raising 10,000 men to complete the 500,000 allotment promised by Canada for field duty.

Great Britain

Something like 2,500,000 women and girls entered the industries of Great Britain between the beginning of 1915 and June 1. With the exception of certain skilled trades and occupations necessarily confined to men, the whole world of work was for the first time in history open to women. This resulted in a very serious shortage of women's labor in a large number of women's trades, chiefly in textiles and clothing. The high wages paid to munition workers was responsible for this desertion of the less-well-paid jobs of domestic servants, laundresses and waitresses.

The Women's Labor League has started a series of conferences in an endeavor to settle the question of the future of the women drafted into industry to take the place of men, and the effect on men's wages and the general standard of living.

—Wages

The Schoenberg Common Council on the question of the wages of women street sweepers who had been substituted for male "white wings" decided to pay them 40 pfennings an hour instead of the usual male wage of 25 marks weekly. A Socialist alderman demanded equal pay for the women, but the mayor objected, on the ground that the principle of equal pay, once adopted, would have to be extended to the other branches of the municipality. He also said that as soon as the salaries of women employes were raised men would demand more money and refuse to work for the same wage as women. The mayor's argument proved

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effective, and the Council reversed its earlier decision for equal wages and approved the municipality scale.

WOOL

See
GREAT BRITAIN — FOOD AND COMMODITY PRICES AND SUPPLY

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

United States

The following states had adopted the Employers' Liability law in one form or another up to June, 1916: Arizona, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

YALE UNIVERSITY

Total gifts to Yale during the year increased the funds of the university by over $1,700,000, it was announced June 21. Contributions received for principal of the Alumni Fund amounted to over $26,000, and over $46,000 was received for income. Counting pledges not yet paid, the total of the fund was $144,951,68.

Yale awarded 34,092 degrees from 1701 to 1916, according to the "Quinquennial Catalogue of Officers and Graduates of Yale University," issued June 25. Yale's total graduates from 1701 to 1915 numbered 30,164, of which 18,764 were living. During the period the total number of degrees given was 33,306.

Degrees given in course for work in residence at Yale and on examination numbered 31,628, and the honorary degrees numbered 1678. Of the degrees conferred by Yale, that of B.A. (for the completion of the regular work of the college) was given to the largest number; the Ph.B. (for the work of the Sheffield Scientific School) to the next largest number. Degrees given in course were conferred as follows:

Bachelor of arts	17,722
Bachelor of philosophy	5,933
Bachelor of laws	2,372
Doctor of medicine	1,529
Bachelor of divinity	1,208
Master of arts (on examination)	1,091
Doctor of philosophy	847
Master of forestry	341
Master of laws	244
Civil engineer	83
Mechanical engineer	66
Master of science	46
Bachelor of fine arts	33
Doctor of civil law	33
Bachelor of music	32
Engineer of mines	25
Bachelor of civil law	8
Doctor of law	7
Electrical engineer	3

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The $1,000,000 campaign of the Y. M. C. A., held in Minneapolis, Minn, early in June, realized by June 12, $147,900 in excess of the sum sought.

YUAN SHIH-KAI

Yuan Shih-kai, President of the Chinese Republic, and known as "the strong man of China," died in the palace at Peking, June 6, after an illness of several days. Rumors that he committed suicide or was poisoned were denied by officials. Uræmia, due to nervous prostration, was given as the cause of death. His last words were an expression of regret for the monarchical movement, which had brought disaster to China, he said, and had hastened his end. No disturbance took place in Peking when the death of the President was announced.

Yuan Shih-kai was in his fifty-seventh year. An account of his life previous to his election to the presidency in 1912 will be found in *Information Annual*, 1915.

The funeral of Yuan Shih-kai took place on June 26. The funeral services were chanted by priests of the Lama, and sacrifices for the dead man were offered by many of the Chinese officials present. The body was taken to Changteh, in the province of Hu-nan, for burial.

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NEW SERIES
Vol. 2 No. 7 COVERING JULY, 1916 August, 1916

INFORMATION

A DIGEST OF CURRENT EVENTS INCLUDING INDEX TO DATES

ISSUED MONTHLY—ALSO IN QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL CUMULATION

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In using INFORMATION as a daily newspaper index, it should be remembered that the dates given in articles are those upon which the events cited occurred, and that, generally speaking, further information should be sought in the daily papers of the day following the date given.

Main entries are indicated by BLACKFACE CAPS; subheads by lower case blackface; geographical subdivisions by *italic* center heads.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION
See
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

ACCIDENTS
See
FIRES
FOURTH OF JULY—ACCIDENTS
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ADVERTISING
See
ASSOCIATED BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

AERONAUTICS

—International laws

The first set of international law bills for airships and the space above the earth was adopted at the recent Pan-American conference held in Santiago, Chile. A copy of the bills reached the Aero Club of America July 22. The conference resolved to recommend the bills to all American countries.

The bills provide that all space too high to be utilized by the proprietor of the ground beneath shall be declared public property for public use.

All nations shall have a sovereign right to the space dominated by their territories, and private aeroplanes belonging to the citizens and the legal residents of a country shall have the right of passage through the space over other nations.

Every aeroplane or other airship shall have a nationality. Public aircraft shall have the nationality of the nation to which they belong, and private machines the nationality of the individual owning them.

All aircraft shall carry distinctive badges of nationality after they have been correspondingly registered.

The nations shall endeavor, when there is aerial warfare, not to harm neutral countries and endeavor not to restrict the commerce of neutral nations.

Aeroplanes shall be employed by the Red Cross for acts of mercy.

To facilitate aerial locomotion and to produce uniform legislation, a congress will be called to adopt a universal code.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL

The annual agricultural bill, carrying approximately $24,000,000, was passed by the Senate July 12 in virtually the same form as passed by the House. It contained provisions for Federal grain inspection and licensing of grain warehouses and levied a tax of 2 cents a pound on cotton sold for future delivery.

AGRICULTURE
See
RURAL CREDITS

ALASKA
See
PROHIBITION—ALASKA
RAILROADS—ALASKA

ALINGTON, Rev. Cyril Argentine
See
ETON

ALLIED ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Premier Asquith stated in the House of Commons, July 12, that the British government had approved the resolutions passed in Paris, June 17, by the Allied Economic Conference.

Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Finance Ministers of France, Russia and Italy had a series of conferences in London on July 14, 15, and in conjunction with the Ministers of Munitions of the United Kingdom and France and Gen. Belaieff, chief of the General Staff of Russia, discussed the financial measures necessary to meet the military and other requirements of the several governments in the joint interests of the allied Powers. McKinnon Wood, Financial Secretary of the Treasury; Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice, and the governor of the Bank of England also attended.

An agreement concerning the combined interests of the four Powers was reached with the object of co-ordinating further their joint arrangements for supplies and finance. Sepa-

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rate financial agreements between the United Kingdom and France and Italy, respectively, were also concluded, and a discussion with the Russian Minister of Finance was initiated July 17.

Premier Asquith appointed a committee, July 18, to consider Great Britain's commercial and industrial policy after the war in the light of the resolutions adopted by the Paris Economic Conference. Baron Balfour, of Burleigh, was chairman of the committee, the membership of which included Arthur J. Balfour and a number of prominent economists.

The first move in a campaign to prevent the commercial invasion of the United States, after the war, was made July 10, when Senator Stone interrupted the consideration of the Agricultural appropriation bill to submit a report of the Allied Economic Conference and to call attention to the necessary attitude of the United States following the end of the war toward the trade arrangements which the victorious powers might enforce upon the commerce of Europe. Senator Lodge followed Senator Stone with a demand that the State Department be asked to get all possible information in regard to what the Central Powers purposed to do to protect themselves commercially after the war.

ALLIED LABOR CONGRESS

The conference of representatives of the trade unionists of the allied countries, arranged by the French Labor Confederation, was held in Leeds, England, July 5. The session was private, and was presided over by James O'Grady, Labor Member of Parliament. A communication issued to the press stated that plans had been considered to neutralize the personnel and location of the International Union by removing its headquarters from Berlin to Switzerland. Geneva was favored as against Berne, the Swiss capital being suspected of being under German influence. A proposal by an American Federation of Labor representative that a meeting of organized labor should be held at the same time and place as the peace conference was opposed by the English delegates as impracticable and liable to lay the labor movement open to ridicule. The proposal was rejected after a discussion in which it was supported by the French delegates. The question of the freedom of the sea was discussed on the French proposal that freedom should be maintained after the war. The English delegates stoutly opposed this, saying that they would not tolerate anything which would jeopardize England's food supply by interfering with the power of the British fleet. They maintained that, as far as England was concerned, the seas were free before the war and would continue free thereafter. The resolution was withdrawn.

AMERICAN FOREIGN SECURITIES CO.

See
FRANCE—FINANCE

AMERICAN PARTY

John M. Parker, the Progressive Vice-Presidential nominee, announced, July 23, that he had declined an invitation from leaders of the American Party to accept the Vice-Presidential nomination on that ticket. He declared that William Sulzer, of New York, had been agreed upon as the Presidential nominee, and that the party would soon hold a convention in Minneapolis.

AMERICAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

See
RED CROSS SOCIETY, AMERICAN

ANAM

Several uprisings against French rule having occurred within the past three years in French Indo-China, martial law was proclaimed throughout the greater part of the territory in April.

Duy-Tan, the sixteen-year-old king of the French protectorate of Anam, who acceeded to the throne in 1907, was ordered deposed by the Governor-General of French Indo-China of which the kingdom of Anam forms a part, on charges of having fomented a rebellion of the Anamites at Kwang-Ngai and Kwangnam. The outbreak was quickly suppressed, the king was arrested near Hue, and his brother Dun-Dao was crowned in his stead early in July.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION

See
SHACKLETON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

Frank Trumbull, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio; Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific, and Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the Southern Railway, representing 84 per cent. of the railroads of the country, urged upon President Wilson, July 19, through Mr. Trumbull, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, the suspension of that section of the Clayton act compelling competitive bidding for railroad supplies. They asked to have the subject investigated by a joint committee of Congress or by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Railroad officials said that should this clause of the Clayton act go into effect—it is Schedule W—on Oct 15, it would materially injure the railroads and destroy their present method of doing business.

A plea that section 10 of the Clayton act be postponed in its operations until Oct 15, 1918 was made before the House Judiciary Commitee, July 19, by Mr. Thom, acting as attorney for the railroads. Representative Carlin, of Virginia, had introduced a bill to this effect. This section provides that after Oct 15, 1916, all common carriers shall have competitive bidding on contracts involving an outlay of more than $50,000 in one year if purchases are made from any firm, association or corporation in which a director, officer, selling agent or purchasing agent of the railroad has an interest.

See also
ASSOCIATED BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

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"APPAM" CASE

The German Prize Court decided, July 25, that the liner *Appam*, captured by the German raider *Moewe* in the early part of the year and taken by a prize crew into Hampton Roads, was a good prize, and that, accordingly, the gold on board the steamer, amounting to 739,000 marks ($184,750) should be turned over to the Reichstag.

Possession of the *Appam* was awarded, July 19, at Norfolk, Va., to her English owners, the African Steam Navigation Company, by Judge Waddill of the Federal District Court. It was said that an appeal would be taken, and the final decision in the libel proceedings probably would be given by the Supreme Court.

Judge Waddill's decision, given after months of consideration, held that the *Appam* lost her status as a prize when she entered American territorial waters to remain indefinitely. He rejected the German contention that the Prussian-American treaty of 1799 permitted German prizes to be laid up in American waters, and held that prizes could be brought in only by a war vessel acting as convoy and then only for the temporary causes recognized by international law. An opinion given by Secretary Lansing to the German ambassador to the same effect was quoted at length by the court.

A decision by a German prize court that the *Appam* was a lawful prize was held to be without effect upon proceedings of the courts of the United States.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION

—Radford expedition

Capt. French, a nephew of Sir John French, two non-commissioned officers and four constables of the Northwest Mounted Police sailed from Montreal, July 29, to the Arctic regions to arrest the Eskimo murderers of Harry V. Radford, the American explorer, and T. George Street, of Ottawa. It was believed that the trip to deal out justice to the Eskimos would take at least three years. The mission was regarded as a hazardous one, as the seven men would have to deal with a tribe of Eskimos whose strength was variously estimated at from 300 to 1000.

Harry Vincent Radford, Arctic explorer and fellow of the American Geographical Society, and T. George Street, of Ottawa, were murdered by Eskimo guides at Bathurst, Canada, about June 5, 1912, when the guides mutinied. Mr. Radford left Edmonton, Alberta, on Oct 4, 1910. He intended to spend four years in the Arctic. His plan was to follow the Mackenzie River to its delta at Fort McPherson, and then skirt the shores of the Arctic Ocean looking for traces of wood bison of a type unknown farther south. He planned to travel on the Yukon to its mouth and then cross Behring Strait, spending some time on the northeast coast of Asia before returning home by way of San Francisco.

—Stefansson expedition

The new power schooner *Great Bear*, owned by Captain Louis Lane, a widely known Arctic navigator, and John Borden, a wealthy Chicago sportsman, sailed from Seattle, July 25, for the far north in the expectation of making a junction with Vilhjalmur Stefansson. The *Great Bear*, built especially for the trip, planned to go first to Anadir Bay and Indian Point, Siberia, and then along the Arctic coast of Alaska to Point Barrow, Herschel Island and Banks Land, where Captain Lane left Stefansson with the old Lane trading schooner *Polar Bear* in 1915.

ARGENTINA

The Spanish government, July 10, raised its legation at Buenos Aires, Argentina, to the rank of an embassy.

See also
DE LA PLAZA, VICTORINO
TREATIES—ARGENTINA—PARAGUAY

—Politics and government

The Argentine Congress, July 20, after a scrutiny of the ballots, ratified the presidential elections by a majority of 152 votes. Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen and Señor Don Pelagio Luna were accordingly proclaimed, respectively, President and Vive-President, but were not to be inaugurated until Oct 12.

ARMY

See subhead ARMY *under names of countries*

ASSOCIATED BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, in the Federal Court, Chicago, July 6, entered a formal decree dissolving the Associated Bill Posters and Distributors of the United States and Canada. The decree confirmed with the decision he gave Mar 14. The operation of the decree was suspended until Sept 1. The association was called a restraint of trade, and was permanently enjoined from continuing as such or entering into any further combinations to restrain the bill posting business in the United States. The decree prohibited the defendants from agreeing in any way to maintain prices, or to agree to limit the number of persons who might engage in the bill-posting business, or to hinder them in any way from doing business with bill posters not members of the defendant organization, and enjoined the defendants from inducing manufacturers of stock or posters not to sell their goods in open competition to any and all purchasers. It further provided that the government should recover the costs in the case.

ASTRONOMY

See
SUN

AUSTRALIA

See
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—AUSTRALIA

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

See also
EARTHQUAKES—AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
STORMS—AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

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—Finance

To meet the 1917 interest, 360,000,000 kronen (approximately $75,000,000), on her 4 war loans, Hungary had worked out a new taxation system, according to an announcement, July 2, consisting of:

A revised and increased property tax, a war profit tax for business concerns and for private individuals, an income tax, and inheritance tax, and increased tax on stocks and bonds, higher prices for tobacco and illuminants.

The property tax assessment was to begin with 50,000 kronen ($10,000), calling for an annual payment of 60 kronen, and would rise to 12,000 kronen on 2,400,000.

Five per cent. of each 100,000 kronen or part thereof above 2,400,000 would be exacted. All property in Austria-Hungary, as well as in foreign countries, bank accounts, cash, stocks, bonds, practically everything except household furniture, household utensils and office furniture, would be subject to the tax.

The war profit tax likewise was to be arranged on a rising scale, whereby corporations must pay in proportion to their increased profits in relation to capitalization if the business was local. If the profit accrued from a business in a foreign country it must pay 20 per cent. of profits up to 200,000 kronen; 25 per cent. of profits between 200,000 and 400,000 kronen; 30 per cent. of war profits between 400,000 and 700,000 kronen; 35 per cent. of profits from that point up to a million kronen, and 40 per cent. of all profits over that figure.

For individuals the war profit tax would begin with a levy of 5 per cent. on excess profits up to 10,000 kronen, and continue to 45 per cent. on 500,000 kronen.

Incomes would not be subjected to the new special taxation until they reached the 10,000 kronen figure. Of the 35,000,000 kronen which it was expected would be raised by this form of taxation, 25,000,000 would be devoted, for the balance of the war, to charitable purposes, to the families of fallen soldiers, to their care while the men were in the field, and to the relieving of distress among invalids.

Johann Teleszky, Hungarian Minister of Finance, was reported to have declared in the lower House, July 13, that the twenty-three months of war had cost Hungary an average of from 450,000,000 to 470,000,000 crowns monthly, ranging laterly from 560,000,000 to 600,000,000 crowns monthly. The cost of the war had primarily been covered by loans, the expenditures not thus met by means of the main war loans having been covered partly by short-time loans from financial institutions, including Austro-Hungarian banks.

BALTIMORE, Md.

See
"STAR-SPANGLED BANNER"

BANKS AND BANKING

See also
RURAL CREDITS

—Federal Reserve Board

The Federal Reserve Board issued a statement, July 11, construing the new amendment to the Clayton law which removed the ban from interlocking directorates of non-competing banks. Here are excerpts from the boards memorandum:

"The Federal Reserve Board considers two banks in substantial competition within the meaning of the language used in the amendment if the business engaged in by such banks under natural and normal conditions conflicts or interferes, or if the cessation of competition between the two would be injurious to customers or would-be customers, or would probably result in lessening the volume of business or kinds of business of either institution.

"The act does not vest an arbitrary discretion in the board, but merely confers authority upon it to permit interlocking directories and common officers when the banks are not in substantial competition.

"In determining the question whether the banks are in substantial competition no fixed rule can be prescribed.

"The application blanks provide for the statement of certain facts relating to the business of the banks concerned. The board in reaching its decision will consider this statement and the report and recommendation of the Federal Reserve agent."

See also
UNITED STATES—POST OFFICE DEPT.

BATTISTE, Cesare

Word was received, July 15, from Innsbruck, Austria, that Dr. Cesare Battisti, formerly Socialist member of the Austrian Parliament from Trent, had been put to death for treason. Dr. Battisti was captured while serving as an officer in the Italian army. He was a leader in the movement for the union of Trent and Triest with Italy. He fled to Italy before the outbreak of the war.

A despatch from Brescia, Italy, on June 2, 1915, said Dr. Battisti had been condemned to death by the Austrian authorities, though absent from that country. Prior to the entrance of Italy into the war, he began a campaign for Italian intervention, and large crowds flocked to hear him speak. He was said to have furnished much valuable information to the Italian authorities about the defenses of the Trentino.

BELGIUM

In a communication addressed to the Spanish and American ambassadors and the Dutch minister in London, July 3, as patrons of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the Foreign Office, London, called attention to a decree said to have been issued on May 15 by Governor-General von Bissing, the German Governor of Belgium, creating more stringent laws against Belgian workmen who refuse employment. The decree included a provision whereby workers could be forcibly led to places of employment. Evidence of the use of this authority was quoted from the nineteenth report of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry, which stated that many workmen were forcibly taken from their houses at the point of the bayonet, and that in the absence of the workers members of the family were taken as hostages.

According to a message from Brussels, July 20, via Berlin and London, the so-called Flemish movement had assumed new importance through the revival of the Flemish People's Party and the promulgation of its platform, which demanded the reconstruction of Belgium as a federal union of two states—one Flemish and one Walloon—after the model of Austra-Hungary and Switzerland. At a meeting recently held in Brussels, a constitution for a new Belgium was formulated, based upon complete self-government for each state, leaving only the foreign policy, customs, currency legislation, railways, posts, telegraphs, telephones, the army and navy and the na-

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tional finances to the federal power. Under the constitution, Flemish was to be the language of the Flemish state and French that of the Walloon.

BILL POSTERS

See

ASSOCIATED BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

BLACKLIST CONTROVERSY

Señor Don Marco Avellaneda, a deputy, introduced in the Argentine Chamber, July 18, a bill establishing penalties of fine and imprisonment for any one who should attempt to interfere with legal commerce on account of nationality or establish a boycott on the produce of certain countries. The measure was directed against the British blacklist. Señor Avellaneda made a long speech, emphasizing the disturbances the blacklist was producing in Argentine commerce. He said that while the royal decree referring to trade with the enemy limits the effects on individuals and corporations in Great Britain, it was enforced in Argentine, regardless of her sovereignty. He added that Great Britain did not dare to take similar action in the United States. The bill was referred to a committee.

The London *Official Gazette*, July 18, published the following names of 82 American individuals and firms placed on the blacklist under the Trading with the Enemy act:

NEW YORK NAMES ON LIST

Philip Bauer Company, 68 Broad Street.
Beer, Sondheimer & Co.
Simon R. Blumenthal, of Zimmermann & Forshay.
Herman Botzow, of O. C. Kanzow & Co.
Brasch & Rothenstein, 32 Broadway.
Mauricio Bunge, of Maclaren & Gentles.
Alf Burun, of Brash & Rothenstein.
Carlowitz & Co., 82 Beaver Street.
Eugene Dietzgen Company, 218 E. 23d Street, New York, and 166 W. Monroe Street, Chicago.
Electro Bleaching Gas Company, 25 Madison Avenue, New York, and Buffalo Avenue and Union Street, Niagara Falls.
E. H. Erlanger, 60 Wall Street.
Carlos Falk, of Maclaren & Gentles.
Goldschmidt Chemical Company, 60 Wall Street.
Goldschmidt Detinning Company, 60 Wall Street.
Goldschmidt Thermit Company, 90 West Street.
Gracehorst & Co., 96 Wall Street.
Carl Grubnau & Son, 74 Wall Street, New York, 144 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and Boston.
Oscar L. Guelman, of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
Charles Hardy, 50 Church Street.
Hasenclever & Co., 24 State Street.
Bernhardt Hasenclever & Soehne, 21 State Street.
Maryan H. Hauser, of Zimmermann & Forshay.
Alfredo Hirsch, of Maclaren & Gentles.
Franz H. Hirschland, of Goldschmidt Thermit Company.
Robert W. Howe, of Brasch & Rothenstein.
William E. Hamburg, 25 Beaver Street.
International Hide and Skin Company, 59 Frankfort Street.
J. Isaacs, of John Simon & Brothers.
Max Jaffe, 15 William Street.
J. A. Kahl, 82 Beaver Street.
Kanzow & Co., 11 Broadway.
Otto C. Kanzow, of Kanzow & Co.
Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, 15 William Street.
Mary I. Knauth, of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
Wilhelm Knauth, of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
Hermann C. Kupper, 52 Murray Street, and 536 W. 111th Street.
Maclaren & Gentles, 222 Produce Exchange.
A. Magenheimer, 68 Broad Street.
Marx Maier, 200 Fifth Avenue.
Merchants' Colonial Corporation, 45 William Street.
Carl Muller, of Muller, Schall & Co.
Ernest Muller, of Schuchardt & Schutte, and Muller, Schall & Co., 45 William Street.
Frederick Muller-Schall, of Muller, Schall & Co.
Maris Nachod, 15 William Street.
National Zinc Corporation.
Richard Neuhaus, of the Electro Bleaching Gas Company.
K. & E. Neumond, 25 Broad Street.
Rolin C. Newton, 15 William Street.
Edmund Pavenstedt, of Muller, Schall & Co.
Leopold Pelatz, 17 Battery Place.
Louis J. Rees, of Zimmermann & Forshay.
Reuter, Broeckelman & Co., 59 Pearl Street.
Alfred Richter, of Reuter, Broeckelman & Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William Street.
Rubber and Guayule Agency, 108 Water Street.
Townsend Rushmore, 82 Beaver Street.
William Schall, Jr., of Muller, Schall & Co.
Schenker & Co., 17 Battery Place.
Paul Schmidt, of Rubber and Guayule Agency.
Schuchardt & Schutte, 90 West Street.
Schutte, Bunemann & Co., 15 William Street.
John S. Scully, of Zimmermann & Forshay.
Siemssen Company, 82 Beaver Street.
John Simon & Brothers, 15 William Street.
L. Sonneborn Sons, 262 Pearl Street.
Southern Products Trading Company, 15 William Street.
Edward Stegemann, Jr., of Brasch & Rothenstein.
Superior Export Company, 90 West Street.
Ernest Ulrich, 15 William Street.
Edward Weber, of Rubber and Guayule Agency.
Otto Wehrenberg, of Philip Bauer & Co.
Arend H. Weingardt, 15 William Street.
Zimmermann & Forshay, 9 Wall Street.

FIRMS OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK

International Import and Export Company, 136 S. 4th Street, Philadelphia.
Armin Czech, of International Import and Export Company, Philadelphia.
H. Kemper, Cotton Exchange, Galveston, Texas.
Texas Export and Import Company, Galveston, Texas.
George W. McNear, 433 California Street, San Francisco.
G. F. Schloetelborg (?), 318 Globe Building, Seattle.
Charles Cullen, Ocala, Fla.
Norfolk Refining and Smelting Company of Virginia.
Orenstein & Koppel of Pennsylvania.
Petroleum Products Company of California, San Francisco.

The list was made up largely of German firms with head offices or control in Germany; German firms incorporated in the United States alleged to have assisted Great Britain's enemy by loans, propaganda or with regard to contraband, possible agents "for enemy firms resident in enemy territory," those who had abused cable facilities by the employment of secret codes in a "particular interest."

The blacklist containing the names of American individuals and firms was supplementary to a previously compiled list in which the other neutral countries were represented.

The policy was said by British officials to be "purely a piece of domestic legislation, which only interferes with trade, even in the case of specified concerns, by prohibiting persons domiciled in the United Kingdom from dealing with these concerns."

While the right of the British government to forbid British subjects to maintain relations with enemy subjects, commercial or otherwise, was fully recognized by the United States, the practices under the trading with the enemy act, it was contended, had been carried to a point where the right of neutrals to deal with whomsover they chose was seriously affected. This had resulted, it was alleged, from the

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practice of the British authorities in holding that relationship with an enemy firm gives an enemy taint even to a neutral firm. Thus, it was said, ocean carriers had refused to carry freight for a firm in the United States guilty of trading with the enemy, even though the particular cargo was of innocent neutral origin and destination.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, said, July 25, that the American press criticism of the British blacklist was based largely on misapprehension. The act under which the statutory list of American firms was issued, he said, was passed in Dec, 1915. Nor were the provisions of the act unduly stringent. The French law provided that all persons of "enemy nationality, wherever living, were enemies of France, and that it was illegal for Frenchmen to trade with them." In the British case only persons who had shown themselves hostile to Great Britain were put on the list.

Neither did Great Britain seek by these lists to interfere with the freedom of action of neutral citizens. It sought only to secure that British goods and credit be not used for the support and enrichment of those actively assisting England's enemies.

If any persons were unjustly included in the lists their names would be removed and great care would be taken in applying the law to existing contracts. He was informed, he said, that Germany had taken similar action.

Representatives of some of the blacklisted firms and individuals, formed an organization, under the name of the Association to Resist British Domination of American Commerce, and sent a strong protest to President Wilson.

The Cabinet, July 25, decided to await developments before acting. The decision followed a call on Acting Sec. Polk by the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. Sec. Polk later announced that Great Britain had given definite assurances that the blacklist was not aimed at neutrals, but was "to prevent British capital and British credit from being used to aid the enemy."

No extension of the list to other than cases of first instance, or of firms found directly aiding Britain's enemies, was intended, and no existing contracts of firms on the present blacklist were to be terminated.

President Wilson, July 26, sent a note to Great Britain protesting against the blacklisting of American firms. The text of the note was made public July 31. In substance it requested England to apply the old international laws regarding the running of blockade, dealing in contraband, etc., to neutral traders rather than adopt the method of blacklisting firms in neutral countries because of any alleged conduct or ownership hostile to England. No ultimatum was contained in the note and at no place did the State Department claim that England's blacklisting was contrary to any law known.

The American protest, however, claimed that the blacklist was "inconsistent with that true justice, sincere amity and impartial fairness which characterizes the dealings of friendly governments with one another." The United States was chiefly concerned with the "many serious consequences to neutral right and neutral relations which such an act must necesarily involve."

Besides complaining of the principle involved and the consequences which were feared should blacklisting continue, the American note more particularly complained of stipulated restrictions which had already resulted. These were enumerated as follows:

1. British steamers refuse cargoes offered by blacklisted firms.
2. Neutral ships will not be able to purchase coal in British ports should they contract to transport cargoes for blacklisted firms.
3. Neutral bankers also refuse loans to blacklisted firms.
4. Neutral merchants decline to contract for goods of blacklisted firms.
5. British officials regard the prohibitions of the blacklist as applicable to domestic commercial transactions in foreign countries as well as in Great Britain and her dependencies.
6. Americans doing business in foreign countries have been notified that their dealings with blacklisted firms are to be regarded as subject to veto by the British Government.
7. State Department fears that Americans in the United States might be made subject to similar punitive action if they are found dealing with a blacklisted American firm.

The State Department also objected to the reservation of the right by England to place other firms upon the blacklist when the British should decide that they were guilty of "enemy association." It was charged that this offered possibility of undeserved injury to American citizens and American trade.

BLANCHARD, James Armstrong

Judge James A. Blanchard, who retired from the New York State Supreme Court Jan 1, 1916 died in New York City July 9. He was born in 1845.

BLIND

—Revised Braille type

Action looking to the adoption of uniform type for the blind in America and England was taken in Halifax, N. S., July 5, by the convention of the American Association of Instructors for the Blind. It voted to adopt the style of type known as "Revised Braille, grades 1 and 2," now used in England, "American Braille" and "New York Point," the two kinds of point type chiefly used for the blind in the United States, were to be discarded.

BOMBS

A bomb, exploded persumably by anarchists in protest against the preparedness parade, killed nine persons, July 22, in San Francisco, and injured 42.

The bomb exploded just as the First California Regiment was passing. It consisted of a suitcases packed with explosives and crammed with nails, cartridges, slugs, and other missiles evidently set off by a time-fuse. Persons a block away were wounded by flying pieces of metal. Warning that a bomb should be exploded had been conveyed to the newspapers and to many persons by means of

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anonymous postcards. The close watch for any move of this kind was foiled in part by the fact that the bomb was left in the suitcase instead of being thrown.

Rewards amounting to $13,000 were offered for the bomb thrower. Six alleged dynamiters were in custody by July 27, one of whom, Warren K. Billings, was identified as having been seen on a roof with a suit case near the scene of the explosion a few minutes before the bomb burst.

BOYCOTT

See
DANBURY HATTERS' CASE

BRAILLE TYPE

See
BLIND—REVISED BRAILE TYPE

BRANDEIS, Louis Dembitz

Justice Brandeis, of the United States Supreme Court, July 24, tendered his resignation from the executive committee of the American Jewish Relief Organization and the Jewish Congress. His secretary explained that the justice's judicial duties prevented him from giving the necessary time to the work of the committees.

BRAZIL

See
INTERNATIONAL HIGH COMMISSION

BRIBERY

See
MUNCIE, IND.

BRITTON, Frank Hamilton

Frank Hamilton Britton, president of the Cotton Belt railroad, died at St. Louis, Mo., July 26, aged 66 years.

BROWN, Gen. R. B.

Gen. R. B. Brown, past commander of the G. A. R. and widely known as a Civil War Veteran and newspaper editor, died at Zanesville, O., July 30, aged 72 years.

BUSINESS

See
INTERNATIONAL HIGH COMMISSION
PROFIT SHARING

CANADA

See also
FOREST FIRES—CANADA

—Army

Gen. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, announced, July 5, that the order issued two weeks before abolishing the kilt as a part of the uniform of the Canadian Scottish regiments had been rescinded. The Scottish troops had been found to be less subject to pneumonia and lung trouble than other troops, a fact which was attributed to the kilt.

—War fraud inquiry

Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, was held, July 21, by the Meredith-Duff Royal Commission innocent of responsibility for the negotiation of government fuse contracts with American munitions manufacturers from which they were alleged to have unduly profited.

Dealing with General Hughes, the judgment stated that he "had nothing to do with the making of the contracts and, as far as evidence appears, knew nothing of the transactions being entered into."

The commission made severe criticism of Colonel J. Wesley Allison, and restricted criticism of Colonel David Carnegie, whose integrity, however, was not impugned.

The commission found that Colonel J. Wesley Allison, a friend of the Minister of Militia, and alleged to have been one of those who divided the profits, "was instrumental in bringing about a contract in which he was pecuniarily interested." The judgment held that this he did "while professing to be acting as a friend of General Hughes" and "solely out of friendship for him," but found that he had no expectation or intention of receiving any remuneration for his services."

"If we accepted Allison's statement," the judgment continued, "we would have been bound to say that his conduct in taking benefit of the agreement as to commission without informing General Hughes and the committee, could not either be justified or excused."

"Apart from the Allison commission there is no evidence that any commission, reward or remuneration for obtaining or assisting in obtaining the contract which was entered into with the American Ammunition Company, was promised or paid to any one, and so far as appears from the evidence, no person, except the company and its shareholders, has been or is entitled to any interest in the contract or in the profits or prospective profits under it."

The commission mentions the agreement of Feb, 1915, by which Allison and Benjamin F. Yoakum, American financier and railroad magnate, agreed to divide the profits of whatever munition business Allison might bring into Yoakum. "The transaction," said the finding, "was but the carrying out of what is the common practice of promoters. But for Allison's connection with Yoakum and the position Allison occupied in relation to General Hughes and the Shell Committee, the transaction would have been a matter which concerned only the parties to it and persons who should become shareholders in the company."

The allegation that the two American concerns which received the contracts were "mushroom" enterprises the commissioners maintained was not well founded on account of the substantial financial backing of their promoters.

CANNON, James Graham

James G. Cannon, ex-president of the Fourth National Bank, New York, died at Golden's Bridge, N. Y., July 5. He was born in 1858.

CARDENAS, Adam

Dr. Adam Cardenas, head of the Conservative party and President of Nicaragua from 1882 to 1886, died at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, July 13.

Dr. Cardenas had played a prominent part in the stormy politics of Nicaragua for the past 40 years. In 1909 he organized a revolutionary expedition against President Zelaya from Costa Rica. He was defeated and fled from the country, but returned after the fall of the so-called "Dictator of Central America." He supported President Estrada and was elected President of the Nicaraguan Congress in 1911.

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, which since its founding.

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in 1906, had paid out $4,225,000 in pensions to aged professors, declared in its bulletin of July 2 that its pension scheme had been found "unsound," and suggested that it be abandoned. As a substitute for the present scheme —the most extensive of its kind ever attempted in the educational field—the foundation planned to go into the practical insurance business, offering teachers a system of term insurance, followed by an annuity for life, accumulated by actual financial deposits made by the teacher and his institution.

The new insurance and annuities were to be offered at cost, and to be handled by an agency controlled by the foundation, incorporated under the laws of New York and under the supervision of the State Insurance Department. The agency was to be known as the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association. It was to have a paid up surplus to insure its stability, and a moderate share of its capital stock was to be owned by the foundation. It was to be a strict business organization, collecting its deposits and paying out its dividends as an ordinary insurance company, but presumably conducted with more benefit to its clients.

The entire administrative expense were to be paid by the foundation, which expected to use its entire income to develop the new system. Each client would have a contract guaranteeing definite benefits. Liberal interest was to be paid on all deposits.

CARVAJAL, Federico Henriquez

See
SANTO DOMINGO

CASEMENT, Sir Roger

The United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, July 8, decided not to recommend passage of Senator Martine's resolution which would request the President to intercede with Great Britain on behalf of Sir Roger Casement, convicted of high treason June 29.

Senator O'Gorman of New York, July 13, asked the President to have informal representations in Sir Roger's behalf, made to the British Government.

The appeal of Sir Roger Casement from the sentence of death was heard in London July 17, by the Court of Criminal Appeal. Justice Darling, by reason of his seniority as King's Bench Judge, presided with Justices Bray and Scrutton on his right and Justices Lawrence and Atkin on his left. By special permission Sir Roger was present. Counsel for Sir Roger, argued that the offense of treason could not be committed without the realm. Without hearing the attorneys for the crown, the court, July 18, dismissed the apeal.

Senator Martine of New Jersey, tried for a third time, July 19, to introduce a resolution in the United States Senate, urging intersession with Great Britain in Casement's behalf. Upon again pressing his resolution, July 22 he was told that Ambassador Page had informed the State Dept. that the British Government would resent any such representations.

Attorney General Sir F. E. Smith, July 24 refused a certificate which would have enabled the appeal to be carried to the House of Lords. Such a certificate is given in cases where the Attorney General is satisfied there is an important legal point to be decided. His decision left a royal pardon as the only means of averting the execution.

A petition for clemency signed by six Bishops, 26 members of Parliament and 151 others, mostly members of universities, was sent to the King July 24, together with an appeal from the Pope.

The London *Daily Mail*, July 25, declared that Sir Roger's execution would take place in Pentonville Prison, Aug 3.

A deputation of Nationalist members of Parliament, headed by Arthur Lynch, waited on the Prime Minister, July 25, to present a petition, signed by thirty-nine members of the party, asking for a reprieve on the grounds of public policy. Premier Asquith in reply assured the deputation that full consideration would be given to all the circumstances of the case.

An adverse report was ordered July 27 by the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee on all resolutions proposing intercession with Great Britain in behalf of Sir Roger Casement.

"It was the opinion of the majority of the committee," said Senator Stone, "that such action not only would be resented by Great Britain, but also that it would do Casement's cause more harm than good."

Resolutions considered were introduced by Senators Martine, Phelan and Sterling.

Justice Darling announced, July 27, that the five judges who heard the appeal of Roger Casement would sit on July 28 to "hear a possible application on behalf of the convict." The nature of the application was not disclosed. On the following day, however, the defense abandoned any contemplated action.

CASTELLANE, Count Boni de

On behalf of Count Boni de Castellane, his attorney, in the suit before the Holy See for the annulment of his marriage with Anna Gould, presented to the Pope new evidence which, according to the attorney, would prove that Miss Gould married Count de Castellane with the intention of divorcing him if later she became dissatisfied with the marriage. This, according to canonical law, is sufficient to annul a Catholic marriage, the attorney said.

As matrimonial cases before the Holy See can always be resumed if fresh facts are brought forward, the Pope, July 23, decided to submit the case in its new aspects to the same commission of Cardinals that examined into it previously and decided against the annulment. The commission comprised Cardinal de Lai, Bisleti, and Van Rossum.

CHILD LABOR

President Wilson's request that the child labor bill be passed by the Senate before the adjournment of Congress brought out strong

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opposition from certain Southern senators. The Republican Senators, July 21, gave formal notice that they would be only too glad to assist in the passage of the measure. A Democratic caucus, July 25, voted to pass the measure at this session of Congress.

CHINA

There were revolutionary outbreaks during July in Canton and Hankow but for the most part the country remained quiet.

Gen. Li Lieh-Chun continued fighting his way along the railway from Shiuchow toward Canton, determined to enforce the demand of the residents of Canton that the rule of Gov. Lung Chi-Kuang, of Kwang-Tung Province should be ended. He came in contact with the Governor's forces at Yingtak, about half way from Shiuchow to Canton, where a battle was fought on July 3, Li Lieh-Chun's troops, marching eastward from Kwang-Si Province, took Samshui, about thirty miles west of Canton, on July 2.

In a revolutionary outbreak in Hankow, July 31, a large district was burned and looted, many natives were killed, and some Russian women injured before foreign volunteers checked the uprising. The attack was directed by the leaders of the Kuo-ming-tang, the radical revolutionary party of China, against the Military Governor, Tuchun Wang. The rioters started from the Japanese concession. The demonstration apparently was planned to frighten the Peking Government into granting the Kuo-ming-tang a larger recognition in the reorganization of the Government at the meeting of Parliament which was scheduled to begin Aug 1.

See also
TREATIES—RUSSIA-JAPAN

—Finance

The International Investment Corporation, an American institution, concluded an agreement with the Chinese Government, July 4, to lend China $6,000,000 for the improvement of the Grand Canal and funds for the reconstruction of short railways in various parts of China aggregating 1500 miles, both works to be constructed by American contractors.

Representatives of three big American banking houses informed Acting Secretary Polk, July 25, that they were willing to advance a $30,000,000 loan desired by China to rehabilitate the finances of the republic. Their proposal, which was understood to have the full approval of the State Department, was as to furnish immediately $4,000,000 urgently needed and the remainder as desired. Mr. Polk's callers were George C. Lee, of Lee, Higginson & Co.; Willard Straight, of the American International Corporation, and Francis H. McKnight, of J. P. Morgan & Co. These firms had had the Chinese loan under consideration for some time, and one of them already had advanced $1,000,000. Bonds of the Chinese Republic would be accepted as security for the loan.

CHUDLEIGH, Lewis Henry Hugh Clifford, Baron Clifford of

Baron Clifford, died July 19, aged 64 years.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

See
EPISCOPAL CHURCH

CITY PLANNING

See
NEW YORK CITY—ZONING PLAN

CLARKE, John Hessin

John Hessin Clarke, Federal District judge at Cleveland, was nominated by President Wilson, July 14, as an associate justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles Evans Hughes. The nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, July 24.

CLAYTON ANTI-TRUST LAW

See
BANKS AND BANKING—FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

CLOTHING TRADES

See
MINIMUM WAGE—MASSACHUSETTS
STRIKES—CLOTHING TRADES STRIKE—NEW YORK

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

See
LAWRENCE COLLEGE

COMMERCE

See
NEW YORK CITY—COMMERCE
SOUTH AMERICA

COTTON, Arthur Cleveland, M.D.

Dr. Arthur Cleveland Cotton, specialist on children's diseases, died in Chicago, July 12. He was born in 1847.

CROPS

United States

Crops in 1916 better than the average for the five years ending in 1914, but in most cases smaller than those of 1915 were predicted by the Department of Agriculture, basing its estimates on conditions July 1.

The following is a forecast for all crops in millions of bushels, i. e., 000,000's omitted, follow:

Crop.	July forecast.	June forecast	1915 crop.	1910-14 aver.
Winter wheat	489	469	655	495
Spring wheat	270	246	357	233
All wheat	759	715	1,012	728
Corn	2,866	...	3,055	2,732
Oats	1,317	1,255	1,540	1,158
Barley	205	189	237	186
Rye	44	44	49	38
White potatoes	369	...	359	360
Sweet potatoes	74	...	74	57
Tobacco, pounds	1,191	...	1,061	992
Flax	14	...	14	18
Rice	34	...	29	24
Apples, barrels	73	72	77	66
Peaches	42	42	63	44

CUBA

See also
STRIKES—CUBA

—Politics and government

President Menocal vetoed July 6 the Maza bill, requiring the President of the republic to suspend his functions 65 days prior to the elections, in order to be eligible for re-election.

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CUNEO, Cyrus Cincinatto

Cyrus C. Cuneo, an American artist, died in London, July 23.

DANBURY HATTERS' CASE

In an action brought by D. E. Lowe and Co. against the Danbury Bank. the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in New York, affirmed, in July, with some modifications, the decision of Judge E. S. Thomas, handed down in Feb, that $30,000 interest on the forfeited deposits of 180 union hatters, was also forfeited to D. E. Lowe & Co. The bank had appealed from Judge Thomas's decision.

DANISH WEST INDIES

It was reported, July 23, that negotiations between the United States and Denmark for the purchase of the Danish West Indies for $25,000,000, had been practically completed. The United States would obtain from Denmark full possession of the islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, as it is better known. These islands lie about fifty miles off the east cost of Porto Rico. They are 142 square miles in area and support a population of 27,000 persons. Nearly all the inhabitants of the islands are negroes, who live by the cultivation of cane sugar.

The object of obtaining the three islands was primarily the establishment of a coaling and cable station at St. Thomas. Incidentally American capital and American enterprise would be used to build up the islands, which had fallen into dire financial straits and become a burden to Denmark.

St. Thomas, the only one of the three of special value, was refused by the United States in 1870, when it was offered for $1,500,000. In 1901 there were negotiations for the purchase of the little group, including San Juan and Santa Cruz, better known as St. John and St. Croix, when $4,000,000 was offered and rejected, the Danish Rigsdag refusing to ratify the bargain.

DAVIS, Horace

Horace Davis, president of the University of California from 1887-90, died in San Francisco, July 13, aged 86 years.

DECLARATION OF LONDON

The British Foreign Office addressed a note to neutral governments, July 14, explaining the reasons which prompted the abandonment of the Declaration of London. The note stated that the Allies adopted the Declaration of London at the beginning of the war because, in their anxiety to conform to international law they believed the declaration provided a suitable digest of principles and a compendium of working rules.

"These rules," says the note, "did not necessarily possess the force of law, but seemed in main lines to present a statement of rights and duties of beligerents based on experience in previous naval wars. But, as the struggle proceeded, it developed beyond all previous conceptions owing to the manifold scientific improvements in warfare, and produced conditions altogether different to previous naval wars. It then became clear that the attempt made in times of peace, by the Declaration of London, to determine the principles of law and their application tailed to produce a satisfactory result.

"The Allied Governments, forced to recognize the situation thus created, therefore decided they must confine themselves simply to applying the historic and admitted rules of the law of nations."

See also
GERMANY—CONTRABAND REGULATIONS

DE LA PLAZA, Victorino

An attempt to assassinate President De La Plaza of Argentina was made in Buenos Ayres, July 9, by a self-styled anarchist. The President was standing on a balcony of the Government Building reviewing some troops when a man in the crowd of spectators suddenly drew a revolver and fired at him. The shot went wild and the would-be assassin was arrested.

Victorino De La Plaza was elected Vice President on June 12, 1910, and succeeded to the presidency on the death of President Saenz Pena on Aug 9, 1914. He was defeated for a second term in a bitterly contested election in June in which the radical candidate, Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen, was elected. President De La Plaza's term expires on Oct 12.

"DEUTSCHLAND" (submarine)

The world's first submarine merchantman, the German underwater liner *Deutschland*, arrived in Chesapeake Bay, July 9, on her way from Bremerhaven to Baltimore. She left Heligoland June 23, having waited there a week after the announced sailing date in order to elude the British cruisers patroling the North Sea. Capt. Paul Koenig of the *Deutschland* reported that he submerged only 90 miles out of the 3800 travelled, four hours being the longest time he remained under water. This was in the English Channel. For twelve days an American tug, the *Thomas F. Timmins*, waited for the submarine off Cape Henry. The *Deutschland* was delayed four days in avoiding British war ships off the American coast. The *Deutschland* is 2[illegible] feet long, of 791 gross tonnage, carried [illegible] officers and sailors, and is entirely unarmed. She is about 25 feet wide and is propelled by two Diesel engines of 600 horse power. Her cargo was said to be 750 tons of dyestuffs and chemicals valued at $750,000, and since these were light, 300 tons of iron ballast were carried. Her engines consumed 85 gallons of fuel oil during the voyage. She carried a small amount of mail, most of it for the German Embassy. It was said that a second submarine, the *Bremen*, would arrive shortly and that others were being built to establish a regular service. The Ocean Shipping Co. as the line was called, was launched in the fall of 1915 by Paul Lohmann, president of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce. Lohmann subscribed $125,000 and the North German Lloyd and Deutsche Bank together subscribed $500,000 capital. The *Deutschland* was not the first submarine to cross the Atlantic. In 1915 ten British submarines made the trip from Montreal to Portsmouth, 3600 miles. It was reported that the first submarine of the

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Deutschland type was captured off the Irish coast on her trial trip by the British navy.

United States Treasury officials, who visited and searched the vessel, July 10, pronounced her a merchantman, though Great Britain and France protested against her presence in an American port, on the ground that she was potentially a warship. Acting Secretary of State Polk announced, July 15, that there was no reason to regard the *Deutschland* as a warship. This ruling entitles the submarine to the benefit of visit and search.

A British cargo ship anchored, July 20, off the berth of the *Deutschland*. The *Deutschland* cleared July 26, for Bremen or any other port in Germany.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

See
SANTO DOMINGO

DOUGLAS, Amanda Minnie

Amanda Minnie Douglas, writer of girls' books and historical novels, died in Newark, N. J., July 18, aged 85 years.

EARTHQUAKES

Austria-Hungary

Great damage was reported, July 18, to have been caused by an earthquake in the region of Fiume.

Italy

Several severe earthquake shocks occurred July 6, in the Neapolitan and Calabrian provinces. They were believed to have been connected with a telluric movement which caused a disaster in the sulphur mines at Caltanissetta, Sicily, in which 300 miners were buried.

EDUCATION

The General Education Board announced, July 23, that it had made an appropriation with which Professor Guy M. Whipple, of the University of Illinois, would carry on an investigation of the school possibilities of unusually intelligent children and would determine how much school time and energy can be saved for this class of children, as well as how much additional training they can be given within the ordinary period of school life.

See also
CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING
ETON
GARY PLAN
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

ELDRIDGE, Rear-Adm. Charles Henry

Rear-Adm. Charles Henry Eldridge, U. S. N., retired, died at Norfolk, Va., July 16, aged 75 years.

ELKUS, Abram I.

President Wilson, July 18, sent the nomination of Abram I. Elkus, as ambassador to Turkey, to the Senate.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

See
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ENO, Amos F.

Heirs of Amos F. Eno succeeded, July 19, in breaking the will of June, 1915, in which he bequeathed $4,000,000 of his $12,000,000 estate to Columbia University. A jury before Surrogate Cohalan in New York City ruled that Mr. Eno was mentally incompetent when the will was signed and if the verdict should be upheld, the entire residuary estate would pass to Gifford and Amos Pinchot, William P. Eno, Lady Antoinette Johnstone, Professor Henry Lane Eno, Mrs. Antoinette E. Wood, Miss Mary P. Eno, and Mrs. Florence C. Graves.

Chief counsel for the contestants said that several institutions named in the will of 1915 would still receive their bequests if the will were set aside. These institutions were the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History, and the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which received $250,000 each, and the New York Public Library, to which $50,000 was given.

The principal beneficiaries of the prior will were: Prof. Henry Lane Eno, $2,600,000; Amos R. Eno, $1,000,000; William P. Eno, $600,000; the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, $2,000,000; and the Pinchot brothers and their sister, Lady Johnstone, who will receive more than $1,000,000 each.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Home rule for the Church of England, in distinction from State control of the legislation of the Convocation of Canterbury, and yet the acknowledgment of the State's power of veto, were the chief points in the report of the committee appointed in 1913 by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to consider problems of church reform, and made public early in July.

The committee proposed that its recommendations should be effected through the establishment of a Church Council, consisting of three houses—bishops, clergy, and laity. In the house of clergy the parochial clergy would have a majority, while for the house of laity a system of representation was suggested with special measures for insuring that "not less than 5 per cent." of its members should be drawn from the working classes, and that there should be an infusion of university teachers and students.

ETON

The Rev. Cyril Argentine Alington, headmaster of Shrewsbury School since 1908, was elected, July 17, headmaster of Eton.

EUROPEAN WAR

France sent an official note to the neutral powers, July 29, protesting against the action of the German authorities toward the population in the French departments occupied by Teuton forces, and invoking application of Article III. of The Hague Convention concerning laws and customs of conducting land warfare to the end that Germany be held responsible for violations of these rules by its armed forces.

See also
ALLIED ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

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ALLIED LABOR CONGRESS
FORD NEUTRAL PEACE CONFERENCE
NEW ZEALAND—ARMY
POLAND
RED CROSS SOCIETY, AMERICA
SOCIALIST PEACE CONFERENCE
See also under names of belligerent countries

—Cost

The total cost of the war to all belligerents, as estimated July 1 by Jean Finot, French financial writer, will reach from $100,000,000,000 to $120,000,000,000 if the struggle continues for three years. The Civil War in America, he pointed out, cost less than $8,000,000,000, and the Napoleonic wars, lasting over twenty years, and considered the most bloody in history, only $15,000,000,000.

—Losses

Germany

German casualties from the beginning of the war to the end of June, as computed from official German lists, are given as 3,012,637. They do not include naval casualties or casualties of colonial troops.

Great Britain

Casualty lists issued by the War Office showed that during June the British Army lost 423 officers killed, 1032 wounded, and 64 missing—a total of 1519. They showed for the first three weeks of July 1108 killed, 2834 wounded and 491 missing, a total of 4433. This made the aggregate loss of officers since the beginning of the war 33,857, of which 10,105 were killed, 21,290 wounded and 2462 missing.

—Mail Seizures

The British Foreign Office, July 21, handed to the American Ambassador a memorandum replying to specific complaints made against the British mail censorship in the recent American note on that subject. The actual reply to the note, however, was not yet in readiness. The text of the memorandum was made public July 24, the general trend was that losses to neutrals had been light and that the British Government had invariably, where losses to neutrals had been brought to its attention, hastened to take remedial action.

Considering the issue one of principle and not merely of improper practice under proper principle, the State Department, July 24, cabled instructions to the American Ambassadors at London and Paris to acknowledge receipt of the British note and to inform the British and French governments that the United States awaited a reply to the statements of principle set forth in the original American protest.

—Prisoners

See
REPRISALS

AFRICAN OPERATIONS

The five invading armies continued to close in on German East Africa during July, their most notable gain being the capture of the Usambara railroad, extending from Tanga to Moshi, which fell into Gen. Smut's hands July 10, by the capture of Tanga, the second most important port in German East Africa.

A British column under Lieut. Col. Vandeventer, driving from British East Africa in the direction of Kilimantinde, the seat government of the German colony, drove the Germans from Kondoa-Iranghi, June 24 north-east of that place, and pursued them in the direction of the central railway which bisects the country between Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika, and Dar-es-Salaam (the harbor of peace) on the coast. At Tabora, on the highlands beyond Kilimantinde on the central railway, the Germans had constructed a stronghold armed with guns from the warships driven ashore by the British. This was the center toward which the Allies were advancing on all sides.

West of Victoria Nyanza British troops, early in the month, occupied Bukoba.

Farther to the west the Belgian troops closely pressed the retreating army on the Kagera River, occupying Biaramulo, an important center of roads, June 24. East of Lake Tanganyika they occupied Kiteoo, June 10.

Brigadier General Northey, in charge of the invading column from Nyassaland, reported that on July 24 he drove the main German southern detachment of the enemy from strongly organized positions astride the Neu Langenburg-Iranghi road at Malangali. Among German Europeans captured previously was Dr. Stir, late Governor of the Neu Langenburg district. Dr. Stir subsequently died of wounds. A majority of the surviving members of the crew of the German cruiser *Koenigsberg* formed a part of the German forces in this area.

During the month no marked gains were made by the Portuguese invading column.

AIR OPERATIONS

An aeroplane was driven from the Kent coast July 9 by anti-aircraft guns. Other aeroplanes visiting the east coast of England dropped about five bombs, but no damage was done.

The arrival at Constantinople, July 15, of a German dirigible balloon of the Schuette-Lanz type, aroused great enthusiasm among the Turks.

On June 20 a French flier left Paris to cross Germany at a low altitude in order to drop proclamations on Berlin, and then to descend in Russia. The failure of spark plugs forced him to descend in Poland, 62 miles from Russian lines and he was captured.

A German air squadron, on July 25, attacked and bombarded the Russian aerial station at Oerelon, Island of Oesel. Aerial sheds and aerial planes which were ready for flight were struck. Although shelled by Russian torpedo boats and battleplanes, the German craft was not damaged.

Three Zeppelin dirigible balloons raided the east coast of England July 29. Thirty-two bombs were dropped in Lincolnshire and Norfolk. According to the British statement there

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was no material damage done and there were no casualties. A statement issued by the German Admiralty asserted that bombs were dropped on the British naval bases of Grimsby and Immingham, and that the lighthouse at the mouth of the Humber was destroyed.

German airships raided the east coast of England July 29. Bombs were dropped in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

On July 31 a British aeroplane pursued and attacked a Zeppelin 30 miles off the east coast.

ARABIAN FRONT

The revolt against the Turkish rule in Arabia spread during July, three more cities, Kinfuda, Mecca and Yembo, falling to the Sherif of Mecca.

Arabian troops under Said Idriss, captured the town and fort of Kinfuda, July 11, taking prisoner the garrison, consisting of eight Turkish officers and 190 men. Kinfuda is a fort on the Red Sea, 200 miles south of Jeddah.

The garrison of Fort Taif, however, still held out, and an attempted sortie was repulsed with heavy losses by the Arabs, who captured two guns. The Grand Sherif ordered the chiefs besieging the fort to hold out until the garrison surrendered. It was understood that Arabs from Medina to the outskirts of Damascus were supporting the Grand Sherif. Emir Nuri Shalam gave his support to the Grand Sherif. Emir Shalam some time before received many presents from the Turkish Government, but he refused to join in an attack on the Suez Canal.

After the fall of Mecca, on June 13, said the dispatch July 15, certain elements of the garrison continued their resistance in forts near the city. In order to avoid bloodshed the Grand Sherif, in command of the Arabian forces, suspended attacks. The forts finally surrendered, the captures of the Arabians including 28 officers, 950 unwounded men, 150 wounded, four guns and large quantities of material and munitions.

An Arab force dispatched to the Hejaz coast of the Red Sea after the fall of Jeddah captured the Turkish port and fort of Yembo, 125 miles west of Medina, according to a dispatch of July 31. The troops in the Turkish garrison were made prisoners and guns and munitions were captured.

The dispatch added that the Grand Sherif of Mecca was arranging for the publication of a weekly official journal, whereby news and opinions might be conveyed to the people. He also appointed an Arab to collect the customs at Jeddah, nominated doctors to study hygiene in the army and named a competent police instructor.

ASIA MINOR

The six Russian invading armies met with varying successes during July, those in the north practically cleared Armenia of Turks in campaigns culminating in the capture of Erzingan, but the three southern armies, at best only held their ground, and in places were driven back over the Persian border. The British forces remained practically stationary.

Beginning at the north the first Russian army, which occupied Platana, some 16 miles west of Trebizond, May 11, captured a fortified chain of mountains east of that place, June 30, and repulsed the Turks beyond the river Samsun Darassi. The Turks made a counter attack July 1, but were repulsed.

Turkish troops in the Choruk region of Turkish-Armenia forced the Russians further back toward the Black Sea coast, according to Turkish dispatches of July 3, and occupied strong positions along a seven-mile front.

The Russians advanced swiftly and with little opposition along the shore of the Black Sea west of Trebizond, capturing the towns of Kialkit-Chevtlik and Foll, July 23, and moving south of the latter point.

The second Russian army, which was forced to evacuate Mamahatun, May 30, in its advance on Erzingan, took the Turks in the rear, in the direction of Baiburt, on a height in the Vartanis region, and hurled them down a precipice. The Russians also broke through the Turkish lines east of Baiburt July 5, and consolidated their positions. West of the Ezerum line they captured an entire line of fortified positions July 9, taking prisoner 67 officers and 799 men. After hand to hand combats, the Turks were driven from the heights east of Baiburt and reached a point 10 miles from that place, July 14. A successful offensive south of Mamahatun, won a series of heights for the Russians at about the same time as well as the villages of Djetjeti and Amali. On the night of the 15th the Russians carried Baiburt by assault, after it had been set on fire by the Turks.

Baiburt is sixty-five miles northwest of Erzerum and about sixty miles south of Trebizond. It was an important strategic point of convergence, and its fall not only removed the greatest barrier in the path of the Russian advance in this region, but constituted a serious blow to the Turkish lines of communication.

Situated on both banks of the Choruk River, which rises near by and flows northeast into the Black Sea, at Batum, after course of 200 miles, Baiburt was a town of 10,000 inhabitants at the beginning of he war. It owes whatever commercial importance it possesses to the productive agricultural lands in its vicinity, and to the fact that the carriage road running from Trebizond to Erzerum passes through it, the latter city lying fifty miles in an airline to the southeast of Trebizond, about the same distance to the northwest. Surrounding the town is a fertile plateau having an elevation of nearly a mile above the Black Sea. Erzingan is 50 miles to the southwest.

The city is of historic significance as the most westerly point reached by the Russian army under the renowned General Ivan Fedorovich Paskevich, in the Russo-Turkish War of 1828-29.

After the fall of Baiburt and Gemush Khana the Russians under Gen. Udenitchin crossed the Western Euphrates River and closed in on the important city of Erzingan, arriving within 15 miles of that place July 22. The fortress fell three days later.

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Erzingan was the most important base and military position of the Turks in Asia Minor, and their last important base in Western Armenia. It was the headquarters of the Tenth Army Corps and contained large barracks and military factories. It is situated at an altitude of 390 feet, near the western end of a rich, well-watered plain, through which runs the Western Euphrates River. The population at the outbreak of the war numbered about 15,000, of whom about half were Armenians.

The Russians, having by the capture of Erzingan, practically redeemed Armenia from Turkish rule, swept on toward Kharput and Sivas, the next concentration center available, about 150 miles farther west and within the boundaries of Asia Minor. At Sivas a railroad runs northward to the Black Sea port of Samsun. Sivas would therefore furnish an admirable base for Russian operations, since Russian control of the Black Sea was no longer seriously challenged.

The third Russian army advancing on Diarbekr dislodged the Turks, July 14, from strongly fortified positions southwest of Mush.

The fourth Russian army, which in July was holding the town of Rowanduz in its advance on Mosul, was driven back to a point about 20 miles east of Rowanduz, according to Turkish reports July 23. The Turks claimed that at Rayat the Russian rear guard threw away their equipment and munitions, and that they were dislodged from Rowanduz and driven east across the frontier, July 25.

The fifth Russian army which reoccupied Bana, five miles over the Persian border, at the end of June, was also driven east in disorder, according to Turkish reports of July 23.

The sixth Russian army which at the end of June was forced to withdraw to Kerind, over the Persian border, was driven from that town, July 1, and made a stand west of Mesravabad, between Kerind and Harunabad, on the road to Kermanshah. After an eight-hour battle, in which they suffered heavy losses, they were compelled to flee in the direction of Harunabad.

The Russians determined to defend themselves in the village of Mahidecht, but, owing to the swift and encircling movement of the Turkish forces, they could not hold the place, and under the protection of their rearguard, began a retreat to prepared positions west of Kermanshah. The next day the Russians' rearguard was withdrawn from Mahidecht, and Turkish troops entered the village and started in pursuit.

By nightfall the Russians were obliged to evacuate their positions and withdraw to the town of Kermanshah. In the morning, without leaving the Russians time to organize street fighting, Turkish troops, in three detachments, penetrated the town, forcing the Russians to flee.

After the evacuation of Kermanshah, the Russians were overtaken by the Turks about 25 miles east of the city, where they were on their way to join their main forces, and, after a fight of 7 hours were compelled to flee to Sineh.

The British expedition in Mesopotamia continued to hold Sannayat during July, but made no advance.

According to Constantinople dispatches, of July 19, Rechad Pacha had defeated English detachments "in the neighborhood of Bassora (Basra)." The town of Basrah is on the Basrah River, 20 miles southeast of the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates. The province of the same name covers a wide stretch of territory south of Kut el Amara, including a large part of the valleys of the three rivers. The Turkish report of fighting in this region was believed to indicate that Ottoman forces had advanced south and east along the Euphrates and were trying to cut the British line of communication in the neighborhood of the confluence of the two great rivers.

In accordance with a bill, introduced in Parliament, July 24, a commission was appointed to investigate the Mesopotamian compaign. The commission was composed of Baron Hamilton of Dalzell, chairman, the Earl of Donoughmore; Lord Hugh Cecil, member of Parliament for Oxford University; Sir Archibald Williamson, M. P. for Elgin and Nairn, and John Hodge, M. P. for the Gorton Division of Lancashire.

BALKAN FRONT

Few reports were received from the Balkan front until the end of July, when an Entente Allied offensive was begun. Cannonading along the entire Salonika front, renewed activity in Albania, and the burning of Bulgarian crops near Monastir by Allied aeroplanes were reported July 18. The Serbian Army, reorganized and re-equipped, on July 29 had begun a drive from Salonika, the first skirmishes at Kopil and north of Vodena going in favor of the Allies. It was reported, July 31, that Serbian successes on the Greek frontier continued, and that the Serbians were entrenching on a line only 300 yards from the frontier. A Bulgarian attack, July 27, on Serbian positions north of Strupino was routed by a counter-attack.

EGYPTIAN OPERATIONS

The Egyptian front was comparatively quiet during July. Two British columns, operating from Tor and Abu Seeneima, on the Sinai shore of the Gulf of Suez, returned to their bases July 15 after successful raids of the enemy posts in the peninsula. Sixty miles of difficult country were traversed, prisoners were taken and livestock was secured. Despite opposition and considerable sniping, no casualties were sustained by either of the columns.

Turkish forces on the Sinai Peninsula by July 22 had, however, advanced sixty miles along the Mediterranean coast to within thirty miles of the Suez Canal.

FRANCO-GERMAN FRONT

The great allied offensive was launched July 1 and successfully pushed during the

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month, while the attack on Verdun was continued by the Germans.

The point of the offensive was in Picardy, between the Somme and Ancre rivers, where the French and British forces joined; the sector chosen for their advance was about twenty miles long, the northern half held by the British and the southern by the French. The British movement was directed toward Bapaume, a railroad center northeast of Albert; the French toward Peronne, a more important center. On July 3 the French took Curulu, on the 5th Estrées, and on the 6th Heure; by the end of the week they had advanced about four miles and captured more than 800 prisoners. During the week the English took La Boisselle, Thiepval, and Contalmaison, gaining two miles and taking about 6000 prisoners. The French were comparatively inactive during the second week of July while the British brought their line up with them. Trones wood, which had been taken and lost the week before, was regained by the British July 11; July 12 they regained Mametz wood in the Somme region; July 14 they took two villages, and on the 15th took 2000 prisoners and the village of Pozières. The French had pushed their line eastward to Biaches, two miles from Peronne, and had captured Hill 97, the highest promontory in the vicinity and one that commands the Somme valley for a considerable distance. By July 19 the French had consolidated their lines; fierce fighting was going on between Germans and British at the Longueval salient, northeast of Combles. On July 22 the British began an attack on a seven-mile front from Guillemont to Pozières; by the 26th they had captured and secured their position in Pozières and were fighting in the trenches north of the village. South of the Somme the French made progress in the trench fighting, and for the most part repulsed all counter-attacks.

Fighting at Verdun was continued throughout the month, with small gains. The French attack on Vaux and Damloup was repulsed July 5. Thiaumont was taken by the Germans, but later regained by the French. Particularly heavy bombardment was directed against the French position from Fleury to the Chenois wood; July 23 a gain of ground for the Germans south of Damloup was reported.

ITALIAN FRONT

The Italian counter-offensive was continued throughout July; much ground lost in the Austrian drive was regained, and for the most part Austrian counter-attacks were repulsed.

Monte Niaio, on the extreme left of the Posnia sector, was taken July 1 by the Italians; in the Monfalcone sector the Italian line was extended to Hill 70. The offensive in the Trentino was marked July 2 by an attack on the Austrian fortified positions between Zugna Totya and Foppiano. Further Austrian trenches were taken north of Pedescala and between Selz and Monfalcone. On July 5 the Italian army occupied the summit of Monte Corno, northwest of the Pasubio, and captured the crest of Sellugio. The Austrians evacuated their position on the Prima Lunetta, abandoning arms, ammunition, and supplies. In the northern sector the Italians occupied Agnella Pass July 9; in the Upper Campelle Valley they regained Digiovanne Pass. By July 15 strong Austrian positions at the head of the Posina Valley had been taken and advances made in the Adige Valley and in the Tofana region. July 17, the Austrians launched a heavy attack in the Upper Posina Valley and Tovo Valley; both attacks were finally repulsed. In the Trentino the Italians advanced on the slopes of Monte Zebio July 23, and on the 25th recaptured Monte Cimone. In the Dolomites, on July 23, they took the strong positions of Monte Cavallazza and Monte Colbriccon. Italian attacks near Pantvoglio were repulsed. By the end of July the Italian troops had taken Poxcalla Wood and were advancing in the Travenanzes Valley. Stubborn resistance and counter-attacks on the part of the Austrians met the Italian offensive.

See also
BATTISTI, CESARE

NAVAL OPERATIONS

The British steamship *Lestris*, a steamship of 1384 tons, from Liverpool, was captured July 7 by part of the German High Sea fleet near the English coast.

At 10.30 o'clock, on the night of July 11, a German submarine appeared off the small, undefended port of Seaham Harbor (on the North Sea, six miles southeast of Sunderland, a coal shipping port). She approached within a few hundred yards of the town and then opened fire. Some thirty rounds of shrapnel were fired from a 3-inch gun. Twenty rounds fell in the direction of Daltondale; a dozen rounds fell in and about Seaham Colliery. A woman walking through the colliery yard was seriously injured and died on the following morning. One house was struck by a shell. No other damage was done.

The first official announcement that Great Britain had captured a German mine-laying submarine of the *U-35* class was made in the House of Commons, July 20, by Thomas James Macnamara, financial secretary of the admiralty. He said one of those vessels would be brought to London to be viewed by the

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Six German torpedo-boat destroyers were engaged in a running fight by British light forces off Schouwen Bank (the northernmost extremity of Holland) July 23. The German vessels were repeatedly hit, but succeeded in reaching the Belgian coast. The German report declared that the torpedo boats went up to the mouth of the Thames without sighting any British naval forces.

See also
"APPAM" CASE
"DEUTSCHLAND" (SUBMARINE)
DECLARATION OF LONDON
FRYATT, CAPT. CHARLES
JUTLAND, BATTLE OF

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——Merchantmen attacked

See
"PETROLITE" CASE
"VPERIODE," DESTRUCTION OF THE

——Merchantmen destroyed

Approximately sixty-four merchant vessels, having an aggregate gross tonnage of about 126,360, were destroyed during the month of June as a result of the operations on the sea of the belligerent nations. The total losses to merchant shipping to July 1 has been about 1346 ships, of more than 2,713,996 gross tons. Italy lost 26 merchant ships during June; Great Britain, 15; Norway, 7; Great Britain lost the greatest amount in merchant tonnage. The following table shows the more important losses during the months of April, May, and June, arranged according to country:

Country.	April.	May.	June.
Great Britain	153,768	48,051	46,905
Norway	24,277	3,044	15,684
Holland	9,238	1,569	2,341
Denmark	4,116	*1 ship	.....
France	9,073	7,666	4,761
Italy	5,047	19,852	39,641
Greece	1 ship	4,838	3,370
Spain	4,483	5,135	4,501
Germany	2,644	12,609	†.....

*Tonnage unknown.
†No authoritative information available.

RUSSIAN FRONT

The Russian offensive all along the eight-hundred-mile front, from the Gulf of Riga to the frontier of Rumania, was continued during July with considerable gains. The Austrian defensive was stiffened by German reinforcements, but the Russians succeeded in pushing their lines toward Lemberg and Kovel, the objectives of the offensive. After three weeks' desperate fighting in the north, the German and Austrian troops fell back on a very wide front from the Styr to the Stokhold River; the Russian center practically stood still; the southern wing of the Russians made great progress, moving along the Carpathians and between them and the Dniester, threatening all the railroads crossing the Carpathians between Lemberg and Hungary, and advancing up the passes of Jablonica and Kirlibaba.

The capture of Austrian positions west of Kolomea was reported July 2; later Russian cavalry patrols were reported to have crossed the passes of the Carpathians into Hungary and raided stores of ammunition. July 4, a new offensive was opened against the Bavarian forces near Baranovichi, the Russians piercing the German lines at two places. North of Kolomea the Russians were driven back more than five miles on a front of twelve miles, but by the 7th they had advanced to a point within ten miles of Nadworna and had cut the railway between von Bothmer's forces and Hungary. July 7 it was reported that the German forces between the Stripa and Zlota rivers had begun to retire; to the north the Russians took two towns west of Czartorysk. In counter-attacks before Kovel, early in the month, the Germans regained some ground, but lost much of it July 9; on the Dniester the Russians forced the German line back twelve miles. Violent fighting on the Stokhold and the Stripa were reported July 14. The Germans attacked the Czar's position near Baranovichi July 14, pierced the Russian lines, but were repulsed in a counter-attack. In a Russian drive southwest of Lutsk, which began July 15, the Germans were forced to retreat across the Lipa River. By July 20 the Russians had advanced in the Carpathians to the region of Jablonica; the Austro-Hungarian army retired to the main ridge of the Carpathians. In the Riga sector the fighting increased during the latter part of the month; Russian gains were reported there along a thirty-mile front July 23. The Russians made progress in Galicia during the last week of July; on the 28th they captured Brody, a railway junction fifty miles northeast of Lemberg. Turkish reinforcements, estimated at 70,000, were being concentrated on the Hungarian plains for defense against a Russian invasion. At the end of the month, with the Russian forces within ten miles of Kovel and advancing from Brody and Delatin upon Lemberg, the Austrian army defending Lemberg was in danger of being enveloped.

TURKISH FRONT

Dardanelles

In accordance with a bill, introduced in Parliament July 24, a commission was appointed to investigate the Dardanelles campaign. The composition of the commission follows: Earl Cromer, chairman; Andrew Fisher, Australian High Commissioner in London; Thomas Mackenzie, the New Zealand High Commissioner in London; Sir Frederick Cawley, member of Parliament for the Prestwick Division of Lancashire; James A. Clyde, M.P. for the West Division of Edinburgh; and Stephen L. Gwynn, M.P. for Galway City.

See also
EUROPEAN WAR—ASIA MINOR

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH

See
"APPAM" CASE
BLACKLIST CONTROVERSY
DECLARATION OF LONDON
EUROPEAN WAR—MAIL SEIZURES
LINCOLN, IGNATIUS TIMOTHY TREBICH
NEUTRALITY LAWS
"PETROLITE" CASE
POLAND
SYRIA
"WILHELMINA" CASE

EXPLOSIONS

Property loss estimated at $25,000,000 was caused, July 30, by a series of terrific explosions of ammunition awaiting shipment to the Entente Allies and stored on Black Tom Island, a small strip of land jutting into New York Bay off Jersey City. The loss of life was problematical.

Fire that started soon after the first great crash destroyed 13 of the huge warehouses of the National Storage Company on Black Tom Island, in which were stored merchan-

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dise valued at between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000, including 40,000 tons of sugar.

According to the evidence obtained by officials of the railroad company, the fire started in a barge belonging to an independent towing company which had been moored alongside the railroad company's dock expressly against orders.

FARMS

See
RURAL CREDITS

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

See
BANKS AND BANKING—FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

See
RUBLEE, GEORGE

FELS, Mrs. Joseph

See
SINGLE TAX

FERNALD, Bert M.

The nomination of former Governor Bert M. Fernald as Republican candidate from Maine for United States Senator to succeed the late Edwin C. Burleigh was assured July 27, when unofficial returns of the special primary were practically all in. With 18 towns and plantations missing, total votes in which would be less than 100, Mr. Fernald had a plurality of 532 over Congressman Frank E. Guernsey.

FINANCE

See subhead FINANCE *under names of countries.*

FIRES

United States and Canada

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of June, as compiled from the records of *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin,* reached a total of $12,247,500, as compared with $10,893,950 in June, 1915, and $29,348,000 in June, 1914, when the Salem conflagration accounted for $13,000,000 of that total. The losses for the first six months of 1916 were $125,776,420, compared with $92,391,000 in 1915 and $133,018,250 in the first half of 1914. There were during June some 150 fires, each causing an estimated property damage of $10,000 or over.

The large fires of July included the following: a sawmill of the McNary Lumber Co. at McNary, La., July 5, loss $200,000; part of the business district of Pittsburgh, Pa., July 6, loss $200,000; the Standard Oil Co.'s plant at Whiting, July 13, loss $250,000; the old state arsenal of the National Guard, New York City, July 14, loss $500,000; part of the business district of Austin, Tex., July 23, loss $200,000; the Atlantic terminus of the Panama Canal, July 29, loss $200,000; the plant of the Thomas Miller Co., Jamesville, N. Y., July 29, loss $250,000; the lumber yards of the Rittenhouse & Embree Lumber Co., Chicago, July 31, loss $200,000.

Greece

See
GREECE, July 13

FLOODS

See
STORMS

FORD NEUTRAL PEACE CONFERENCE

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, July 25, resigned as chairman of the American committee to the Ford Neutral Peace Conference at Stockholm because, he said, the conference had utterly failed in its object of bringing about peace.

FOREST FIRES

Canada

One hundred and eighty-four persons lost their lives July 29-30 in forest fires which completely wiped out the town of Matheson, northern Ontario, and a score of small settlements in the neighborhood.

FOURTH OF JULY

Accidents

Reports received by the *Chicago Tribune* from over the entire country showed eight deaths and 246 persons injured as the toll of the Fourth of July celebration, as compared with 19 killed and 903 injured in 1915, the lowest point reached in the past 17 years.

FRANCE

—Army

The government called to the colors, July 18, a part of the class of 1888, that is, men from 47 to 48 years of age, except those in munition factories and, for the present, farmers and farm laborers, busy with the harvest. Expert workers of various sorts of the class of 1888 had already been called some months before.

The question of parliamentary control of the army was solved in the Chamber of Deputies, July 27. By 269 votes to 200 a resolution was adopted to the effect that the Chamber delegates to its war committees "the powers necessary for exercising effective control on the field and within the limits of their powers as provided by the Chamber order of June 22."

The resolution added: "The government is invited to assure to its delegates a control in the form of complete and free exercise of their commission and all facilities necessary to its execution. The delegates will report to the government, who must report to the Chamber at least once every three months."

A proposal that mobilized Deputies should have free access to the army zone was withdrawn.

In a further discussion of the subject, July 20, the Premier declared "the government controls the military operations and the command-in-chief, while the Chamber controls the acts of the government."

—Embargo

The government issued another decree, July 21, prohibiting the further importation, except for government account, of certain for-

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eign products. Prominent in the list of prohibited articles were platinum, aluminum, iron, steel, pure copper, lead, tin, zinc, nickel, mercury, antimony and unmentioned minerals, and also a great variety of iron and steel, including tool steel, steel rails, wire, pig iron, hoops, cables, railroad, street car or wagon wheels, hubs, tires, axles and many sorts of wood chemically or otherwise treated, including paving blocks, stakes and charcoal. The decree permitted the landing of shipments made before July 18, the day President Poincaré signed the decree. Exceptions to the order might be made by the Minister of War, with the consent of the government commission on woods and metals, and by an interministerial order by the Premier and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War, Commerce, Finance, Interior, Navy and Public Works.

—Finance

Negotiations with a group of Norwegian banks for a loan to France of 25,000,000 kroner (about $5,950,000) for a period of two years were concluded July 5.

The completion of negotiations by the French government with American bankers for a loan of $100,000,000 was announced July 13. To carry the loan the American Foreign Securities Co. was organized, with a capital of $10,000,000 subscribed by the group of bankers which arranged the loan.

It was proposed that the company should lend $100,000,000 to the Republic of France and that the company should issue its three-year 5 per cent. notes to the extent of about $95,000,000 in this market. The three-year notes were to be secured with a margin of 20 per cent. by obligations of the government of Argentina, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Holland, Uruguay, Egypt, Brazil, Spain, Province of Quebec; shares of the Suez Canal Company, and bonds and shares of American corporations. Notes were to be offered to the public at about 98 per cent. The company was organized as follows:

President, Robert Bacon, one time Ambassador to France; Directors, James S. Alexander, president National Bank of Commerce; George F. Baker, chairman First National Bank; James Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co.; T. DeWitt Cuyler, president Commercial Trust Company, Philadelphia; Charles G. Dawes, president Central Company of Chicago; Clarence Dillon, of William A. Read & Co.; Allan B. Forbes, of Harris, Forbes & Co.; Henry L. Higginson, of Lee Higginson & Co.; Louis W. Hill, chairman First National Bank of St. Paul; Edwin S. Marston, president Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; A. W. Mellon, president Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh; Edwin G. Merrill, president Union Trust Company; J. P. Morgan, of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Seward Prosser, president Bankers' Trust Company; Charles H. Sabin, President Guaranty Trust Company; Henry Seligman, of J. & W. Seligman & Co.; Frank A. Vanderlip, president National City Bank; Albert H. Wiggins, president Chase National Bank; Robert Winsor, of Kidder, Peabody & Co.; William Woodward, president Hanover National Bank.

—Politics and government

The French Senate, July 4, voted to hold a secret session similar to that recently held by the Chamber of Deputies. The session lasted several days and was held for the purpose of considering the national defense and general policy of the government. At the last of its secret sessions the Senate adopted, July 9, by a vote of 251 to 6, a resolution of confidence in the government. Similar action was taken by the Chamber of Deputies several weeks before.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

See
ANAM

FRYATT, Capt. Charles

Captain Charles Fryatt, of the Great Eastern Railway steamship *Brussels*, which was captured by German destroyers in June and taken into Zeebrugge, was executed by shooting after trial before a German naval court martial, July 27, in Bruges. The death sentence was passed upon Captain Fryatt because of his alleged action in attempting previously to ram a German submarine.

Captain Fryatt and the first officer and the first engineer of the *Brussels* received from the British Admiralty gold watches for "brave conduct," and were mentioned in the House of Commons.

The submarine *U*-33, according to the German official account of the trial, had signalled to the British steamer to show her flag and to stop, but Captain Fryatt did not heed the signal, and, it was alleged, turned at high speed toward the submarine, which only escaped by diving immediately several yards below the surface.

Captain Fryatt, the German official statement said, admitted that he had followed the instructions of the British Admiralty. Sentence was confirmed and the captain was executed and shot for a "franc tireur crime against armed German sea forces."

The execution of Captain Fryatt caused great indignation in England. The Foreign Office requested James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, to secure complete details of the affair.

"It appears to be true," said Premier Asquith in the House, July 31, "that Captain Fryatt was murdered by the Germans." "The British government heard with deep indignation of this atrocious crime against the law of nations and usage of war.

"It is impossible to conjecture to what further atrocities they may proceed, but the government desires to repeat most emphatically their resolve when the time comes that these crimes shall not go unpunished.

"When the time arrives they are determined to bring to justice the criminals, whoever they may be and whatever their position. In a case such as this the man who authorized the system under which the crime was committed may well be the most guilty of all."

The government recommended the granting of an extra pension of £100 annually to Captain Fryatt's widow, besides the sum to which she is entitled under the government's compensation scheme. The Great Eastern Railroad also granted his widow a £250 annuity.

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GAMES, SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS

See
SWIMMING

GARY PLAN

The General Education Board announced July 23 that it would soon issue a book on the Gary system, on which a large staff of prominent educators had been at work for five months. Dr. Abraham Flexner, of the General Education Board, was directing the study, assisted by Dr. Frank P. Bachman, formerly Associate Superintendent of Schools in Cleveland, Ohio. Specialists studying and reporting upon particular fields in the Gary system study were:

Professor C. R. Richards, director of Cooper Union, vocational and industrial instruction; Mrs. Eva W. White, director of the extended use of public schools, of Boston, Mass., domestic science and arts; Professor George D. Strayer, Teachers' College, Columbia University, administration, organization and supervision; S. A. Courtis, director of research in the schools of Detroit, Mich., classroom testing; Lee E. Hanner, director of the department of recreation and playgrounds of the Russell Sage Foundation, physical training and recreation; Frank L. Shaw, recently with the Cleveland school survey, statistical work; Ralph Bowman, formerly of the Bureau of Municipal Research, cost accounting.

GASOLENE

See
PETROLEUM

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

See
EDUCATION
GARY PLAN

GERMANY

The recently organized German National Committee for Securing an Honorable Peace, of which Prince Charles von Wedel was president, according to Berlin dispatches of July 19, drafted an address to the country calling for the support of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and the influencing of public opinion in the direction of moderate peace aims. The committee planned to hold a series of meetings in various towns in Germany in pursuance of its object at which 50 speakers, including politicians and professors of the most varied views, were to deliver addresses. A news agency called the "Deutsche Nachrichten Verkehrs Gesellschaft" was founded in Berlin, its apparent object being to supply propaganda for the new German peace committee.

A passionate appeal from the Kaiser to the German people to stand firm in any adversity and a denunciation of those who are despondent was printed in July in leading German papers. The Wolff News Agency, a semi-official bureau, distributed it. He said in part:

"The iron hurricane rages against our brave German men at the Somme. Everything is at stake. The ice cold haberdashers on the Thames yearn for our holiest things. The health and life of our women and our children are menaced. Only the depths of the ocean now are open to us. Should we be victorious there is threatening a 'war after the war,' when the best energies and power of the nation, now expressed by its joy in arms, shall be taxed to the utmost to meet raw force, hatred and calumny.

"What, German people, is your duty in this hour? The army wants no exhortations. It has fought superhumanly. It will fight until final victory. But the people at home—this is their duty: To suffer in silence, to bear their renunciations with dignity.

"Any man or woman who hangs his or her head or suffers despondency to enter his soul is guilty now of treason. Every word of complaint or discouragement is a crime against our fathers, our sons and our brothers."

See also
FRYATT, CAPTAIN CHARLES
LUXEMBURG, ROSA
SENARDINS-GRANCY, BARON LUDWIG VON
SUGAR PRODUCTION—GERMANY
TREATIES—GERMANY-ITALY

—Army

Emperor William decided to pension seven prominent generals holding important commands in the Prussian army, according to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, a copy of which was received in Holland, July 16. All the generals had tendered their resignations. Five—Generals von Bredow, von Wienstkowski, Golkke, Gramer and von Buer—left the army, while the two others, Generals von Kliest and Krahmer, received home commands. No reason for the retirement was assigned.

—Contraband regulations

The government, July 26, published a revision of the prize court regulations, made in retaliation for departures by the Entente Allies from the London Declaration. The revision extended the absolute contraband list to many articles which previously had not been considered contraband. The absolute contraband list contained 39 entries, as compared with 11 in previous lists.

The most striking addition to the new list was: "All saleable securities and commercial paper." The following articles also appeared: Machines and machine tools, turning lathes, wire, mineral oils, many metallic and chemical products, especially chemicals for producing poisonous gases, cotton and other textile raw materials, yarns, rubber and raw hides. Gold, silver and paper money, aeroplanes and parts of aeroplanes, barbed wire, wire shears, binoculars, chronometers and nautical and artillery instruments were transferred from the relative to the absolute contraband list.

The general provisions for determining whether cargoes are subject to seizure were made much more rigid. Enemy destination was to be assumed, without regard to the port for which a ship is proceeding, when consigned, first, to hostile authorities or an agent thereof; second, to order, or to a person not mentioned in the manifest, or to a person living in a hostile country, or who has delivered contraband goods to an enemy or his agents during the war.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

See
ENO, AMOS F.
HARRIS, NORMAN W.
LAWRENCE COLLEGE
MARSHALL, LOUIS
SARGENT, JOHN SINGER
SINGLE TAX
WATSON, MRS. MARGARET H. W.

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GORGAS, Gen. William C.

See
YELLOW FEVER

GOULD, Anna

See
CASTELLANE, COUNT BONI DE

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

See
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—AUSTRALIA

GREAT BRITAIN

David Lloyd George, British Minister of War, presiding, July 13, at an allied conference on equipment, declared that the combined offensive of the Allies had wrenched the initiative from the Germans, never, he trusted, to let it return. "We have crossed the watershed," he said, "and now victory is beginning to flow in our direction. This change is due to the improvement in our equipment."

The conference was held at the War Office and was participated in by Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions; Gen. Beliaoff, Assistant Minister of War of Russia; Gen. A. Dall'olio, member of the Italian Ministry of War, and the new British Minister of Munitions, Edwin S. Montagu.

The Court of Appeals decided in London, July 25, that there was no question of the right of Sir Edgar Speyer to remain on the roll of the Privy Council. This ruling upheld the decision of the lower court in favor of Sir Edgar, a partner in the Speyer banking firm of London, New York, and Frankfort-on-Main, and a British citizen of German birth and parentage.

See also
EUROPEAN WAR—MAIL SEIZURES
FRYATT, CAPT. CHARLES
PROHIBITION—GREAT BRITAIN

—Blockade minister

See
DECLARATION OF LONDON

—Enemy trading act

See
BLACKLIST CONTROVERSY

—Finance

Negotiations with a group of Norwegian banks for a loan to Great Britain of 40,000,000 kroner (about $11,104,000), for a period of two years, were concluded July 5.

Premier Asquith, July 24, asked the House of Commons for a vote of credit of £450,000,000 ($2,250,000). This vote is the largest asked by the government since the beginning of the war and would bring the total voted in 1916 to £1,050,000,000 ($5,250,000,000) and the total since the beginning of the war to £2,832,000,000 ($14,160,000,000).

The Premier said the recent expenditure out of the vote of credit was approximately £5,000,000 daily. The £6,000,000 daily referred to by Reginald McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, represented all the outgoing, the Premier said. All the expenditure from Apr 1 to July 22 was £559,000,000.

Mr. Asquith said that the navy, army and munitions cost £379,000,000, the loans to Great Britain's allies £157,000,000 and food supplies railways, etc., £23,000,000. The average daily expenditure on the war, he said, was £4,950,000.

—Food and commodity prices and supply

With a view to finding the causes of the rise in the prices of foodstuffs and keeping them under control as far as possible, the president of the Board of Trade of Great Britain in July appointed a committee for investigation.

—Politics and government

David Lloyd George, July 6, was appointed Secretary for War. The Earl of Derby, Director of Recruiting, was appointed Under-Secretary for War, and Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had an earldom conferred upon him, but later received permission to take the title of viscount instead of earl under the style of Viscount Grey of Fallodon.

Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, July 8, refused a peerage offered by Premier Asquith, according to the *Express*.

Official announcement was made, July 9, of several changes in the government. Edwin Samuel Montagu, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, took Mr. Lloyd George's place as Minister of Munitions; Thomas McKinnon Wood, Secretary of State for Scotland, became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, was made Secretary of State for Scotland.

"In view of the very heavy responsibilities of the Treasury during the war," the announcement continued, "Premier Asquith has invited McKinnon Wood to return to his former post of Financial Secretary.

"Mr. Asquith has invited Lord Curzon to become a permanent member of the War Committee."

The Earl of Crawford had been appointed president of the Board of Agriculture, to succeed the Earl of Selborne, it was announced officially July 11.

Col. Arthur Hamilton Lee, secretary to the Minister of Munitions, was created a Knight Commander of the Bath, July 12, in recognition of his efforts in connection with the supply of war munitions.

—Prize courts

The British *Board of Trade Journal* of July 13 contains the text of the Maritime Rights Order in Council, promulgated on July 7. Its provisions follow:

"It is hereby ordered that the following provisions shall be observed:

"(a) The hostile destination required for the condemnation of contraband articles shall be presumed to exist, until the contrary is shown, if the goods are consigned to or for an enemy authority, or an agent of the enemy state, or to or for a person in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to or for a person who, during the present hostilities, has forwarded contraband goods to an enemy authority, or an agent of the enemy state, or to or for a person in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or if the goods are consigned to 'order,' or if the ship's

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papers do not show who is the real consignee of the goods.

"(b) The principle of continuous voyage or ultimate destination shall be applicable both in cases of contraband and of blockade.

"(c) A neutral vessel carrying contraband with papers indicating a neutral destination, which, notwithstanding the destination shown on the papers, proceeds to an enemy port, shall be liable to capture and condemnation if she is encountered before the end of her next voyage.

"(d) A vessel carrying contraband shall be liable to capture and condemnation if the contraband, reckoned either by value, weight, volume or freight, forms more than half the cargo.

"And it is hereby further ordered, as follows:

"(i) Nothing herein shall be deemed to affect the Order in Council of March 11, 1915, for restricting further the commerce of the enemy, or any of His Majesty's proclamations declaring articles to be contraband of war during the present hostilities.

"(ii) Nothing herein shall affect the validity of anything done under the Orders in Council hereby withdrawn.

"(iii) Any cause or proceedings commenced in any prize court before the making of this order may, if the court thinks just, be heard and decided under the provisions of the orders hereby withdrawn, so far as they were in force at the date when such cause or proceeding was commenced, or would have been applicable in such cause or proceeding if this order had not been made."

—War savings week

The week beginning July 16 is regarded in England as "War Savings Week," in which every citizen of the United Kingdom was expected to invest according to his means in the various forms provided by the government for financing the war.

GREECE

The withdrawal of the allied blockade and the destruction of the royal palace at Tatoi, were the most important events of July in Greece.

M. Venizelos was the subject of an extraordinary demonstration July 2, originating with the labor unions of Athens and Piraeus, who were joined later by hundreds of the demobolized reserves.

Fresh fuel was added to the flames of political discord, July 2, when a number of Greek officers sacked the offices of the *Rizoastis* in Salonika and badly wounded the editor. The editor's offense was said to have been the publication of alleged revelations regarding the surrender of Fort Rupel to the Bulgarians.

Eleven Greek army officers were said to have been arrested for the attack on the following day.

The ministers of the Allies presented a demand to the government, July 3, for the dismissal of 144 police agents in Athens, accused of activity against the interests of the Entente.

The blockade of Greece, instituted by he Entente Allies before Greece yielded to their demands for demobilization and other changes in her policy, was officially raised July 3.

The royal château at Tatoi, 14 miles from Athens, was destroyed by fire July 13. The king, Queen Sophie and members of the royal family escaped and took refuge with Prince Nicholas at his home in Kephisia. The fire started in the forest near the château and spread to that building and to the adjoining barracks of the rural police; 32 persons lost their lives.

The king escaped from a dangerous position where he was directing the foresters fighting the fire.

The forest, which was the largest in Greece, was burned over, the total loss from the flames exceeding 40,000,000 francs. The pavilion of the Queen Mother Olga and the palace of the crown prince were destroyed, and also the tomb of King George.

GREEN, Mrs. Hetty Howland Robinson

Mrs. Hetty Green, generally believed to have been the world's richest woman, died in New York City, July 2, in her eighty-second year. She left the bulk of her estate, estimated at $100,000,000, to her son, Col. E. H. R. Green, and her daughter, Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilkes, in trust for ten years; to a few personal friends she left $5000 each.

GUGGENHEIM, William

William Guggenheim's Supreme Court action against his five older brothers to recover $10,000,000 alleged damages, was withdrawn from trial on June 26, at the request of counsel, and the case postponed to the Oct term of court. It was reported, July 2, that a settlement had been made whereby William Guggenheim was to receive $5,000,000, of which Stephen C. Baldwin, his attorney, was to get $500,000 as his fee.

HARRIS, Norman Wait

Norman Wait Harris, banker and philanthropist, formerly head of Harris, Forbes & Co., of New York, died in Chicago, July 15, aged 60 years.

In his will, charities in Chicago received a bequest of $500,000, according to an announcement made July 2. The charities were to be selected by the widow and children, but must be located in Cook county, Illinois. A $250,000 gift for a political science hall at Northwestern University was also authorized.

HOLLAND

The Orange Book, covering the period from Oct, 1915, to July, 1916, was issued July 23. The record showed that disputes had arisen now with Germany and now with Great Britain. Disputes with the former largely concerned the sinking of Dutch vessels. Concerning the *Tubantia* case, the record showed that the Dutch government had determined to leave nothing undone to obtain additional light on the matter, and had asked further information from Germany, with which confidential conversations were proceeding.

The Orange Book disputes with Great Britain and France concerning Orders in Council of Oct 20 and Mar 30 and the French equivalent of the decrees, mainly on the principle of the interruption of the nationality of merchantmen, which Holland maintained was established by her flag.

—Finance

A bill providing for an extraordinary war credit of 75,000,000 florins was submitted, July 13, to the Second Chamber.

HOME RULE QUESTION

See
IRELAND

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HONDURAS

See
TREATIES—UNITED STATES—HONDURAS

HOPKINS, Adm. Sir John Ommanney

Adm. Sir John Hopkins, formerly commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean station, died at Highcliffe, Hampshire, England, July 31, He was born in 1834.

HORSLEY, Sir Victor Alexander

Sir Victor A. Horsley, noted as a surgeon, died in London, July 23. He was born in 1857.

HOSPITAL SHIPS

See
"VPERIODE," DESTRUCTION OF THE

HUGHES, Charles Evans

Charles E. Hughes was formally notified in Carnegie Hall, New York, July 31, of his nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Republican party. He devoted most of his speech of acceptance to the Administration's course in Mexican matters, declared for adequate national defense and the safeguarding of American rights abroad, and urged votes for women and an adequate tariff law.

HUGHES, Sir Sam

See
CANADA—WAR FRAUD INQUIRY

IMMIGRATION

—Burnett immigration bill

Democratic senators, in a caucus July 31, voted to postpone action on the Immigration bill until the next session of Congress, and adopted, by a vote of 38 to 0, a resolution binding all Democratic senators to that decision. A resolution was then adopted, 32 to 7, pledging the majority to vote down any attempt to attach the immigration measure to the Child Labor bill as a rider.

INCOME TAX

Figures issued, July 4, by Sec. McAdoo of payments by internal revenue districts during the fiscal year 1916, which ended June 30, showed that New York State paid $45,230,579. The total corporation tax from the six New York districts was $14,944,075 and the personal tax was $30,286,604. New York's total corporation tax in 1915 was $10,221,206 and its tax on individual incomes was $17,417,537.

Pennsylvania contributed the second largest toll, $13,102,434, of which $6,790,230 was corporation tax and $6,312,204 was individual, as compared with $4,725,139 and $4,642,557 for the previous year. Illinois was third, with $5,579,152 and $5,166,689, a total of $10,745,841. In 1915 Illinois paid $2,983,527 and $2,670,630. Massachusetts's tax was $6,762,017, of which $2,668,144 was corporation income tax and $4,193,873 was personal, as compared with $1,853,057 and $2,683,084 in 1915.

Seven other districts paid well over $1,000,000 each into the fund. Ohio paid $6,043,935 of which $3,647,656 was corporation tax. California and Nevada, comprising one district, paid $1,937,865 corporation and $1,493,839 individual; Connecticut and Rhode Island $1,602,183 and $2,132,866; Maryland, the District of Columbia, Delaware and two counties of Virginia $1,787,680 and $2,741,761; Indiana $814,207 and $410,319; Michigan $2,025,472 and $1,875,744; Missouri $1,583,235 and $1,206,727 and New Jersey $2,928,299 and $1,537,733.

Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia paid a total of $5,389,670, of which $3,491,423 was from corporations.

INDO-CHINA

See
ANAM

INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS

Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States, issued a résumé of the work accomplished by the committee July 29, which showed that more than 30,000 manufacturing concerns, representing a total annual business of about $3,000,000,000 all of which could render important service in the event of war, were being inventoried, in addition to hundreds of other smaller plants whose individual business is less than $100,000 a year.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

An epidemic of infantile paralysis (acute anterior poliomyelitis), which broke out in the Italian quarter in Brooklyn, early in June, spread during July to the other boroughs and reached such proportions that Federal aid was asked to check it. The disease increased with the warmer weather. The total number of cases since January was 456, with nearly 100 deaths. During the last week in June there were 59 deaths. By the twentieth of July the number had risen to 647. Because of the infectiousness of the disease, and the fact that there is no known cure, extraordinary precautions were taken, children under 16 being barred from moving picture shows, public libraries, and forbidden to leave the state without a health certificate.

The Rockefeller Institute inaugurated a field campaign, sending nurses and experts into affected areas and advanced $50,000 to fight the epidemic.

An appropriation of $135,000 was asked of Congress, July 10, to maintain an inter-state campaign by the Public Health Service.

By the end of the month the authorities claimed to have the epidemic fairly well under control.

Records show that previous epidemics have lasted about four months, usually in the summer and fall.

Sporadic cases of the disease were reported in 19 other states.

In an address before the New York Academy of Medicine, July 13 (reprinted in *Science* July 21), Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, perhaps our foremost authority on this disease, gave the following summary (here slightly abridged) of our latest knowledge regarding the nature,

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manner of conveyance and means of prevention of infantile paralysis:

Infantile paralysis is an infectious and communicable disease caused by the invasion of the central nervous organs—the spinal cord and brain—of a minute, filterable micro-organism which has now been secured in artificial culture and as such is distinctly visible under the higher powers of the microscope.

The virus of infantile paralysis, as the micro-organism causing it is termed, exists constantly in the central nervous organs and upon the mucous membrane of the nose and throat and of the intestines in persons suffering from the disease; it occurs, less frequently in the other internal organs, and it has not been detected in the general circulating blood of patients.

The difficulties attending the artificial cultivation of the micro-organism and identification under the microscope are such as to make futile the employment of ordinary bacteriological tests for its detection. Nevertheless, the virus can be detected by inoculation tests upon monkeys, which animals develop a disease corresponding to infantile paralysis in human beings. In this manner the fact has been determined that healthy persons may become carriers of the disease.

The virus has, apparently, an identical distribution irrespective of the types or severity of cases of infantile paralysis. Whether the cases correspond with the so-called abortive forms of the disease in which definite paralysis of the muscles does not occur at all, or is so slight and fleeting as often to escape detection; whether they correspond with the meningeal forms in which the symptoms resemble those of acute meningitis with which muscular paralysis may or may not be associated; or whether they consist of the familiar paralytic condition, the virus is present not only within the nervous organs, but also upon the mucous membranes of the nose, throat and intestines.

The virus of infantile paralysis is known to leave the infected human body in the secretions of the nose, throat and intestines. Whether it ever leaves the infected body in other ways is unknown. At one time certain experiments seemed to show that biting insects and particularly the stable fly might withdraw the virus from the blood of infected persons and inoculate it into the blood of healthy persons. But this means of escape of the virus must be considered doubtful.

The virus enters the body, as a rule if not exclusively, by way of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat. Having gained entrance to those easily accessible parts of the body, multiplication of the virus occurs there, after which it penetrates to the brain and spinal cord by way of the lymphatic channels which connect the upper nasal membrane with the interior of the skull. Whether the virus ever enters the body in any other way is unknown.

The physical properties of the virus of infantile paralysis adapt it well for conveyance to the nose and throat. Being contained in their secretions, it is readily distributed by coughing, sneezing, kissing, and by means of fingers and articles contaminated with these secretions, as well as with the intestinal discharges. Moreover, as the virus is thrown off from the body mingled with the secretions, it withstands for a long time even the highest summer temperatures, complete drying, and even the action of weak chemicals, such as glycerine and carbolic acid, which destroy ordinary bacteria. Hence, mere drying of the secretions is no protection; on the contrary as the dried secretions may be converted into dust which is breathed into the nose and throat, they become a potential source of infection. The survival of the virus in the secretions is favored by weak daylight and darkness, and hindered by bright daylight and sunshine. It is readily destroyed by exposure to sunlight.

While our present knowledge excludes insects from being active agents in the dissemination of infantile paralysis, they nevertheless fall under suspicion as being potential mechanical carriers of the virus of that disease.

Experimental studies have excluded certain domestic animals from being carriers of the virus of infantile paralysis. The paralytic diseases which they suffer have long been known and are quite different from infantile paralysis. Their occurrence may be coincidental; in no instance investigated has one been found to be responsible for the other.

In extending from place to place or point to point, the route taken by the disease is that of ordinary travel. In other words, the evidence derived from this class of studies confirms the evidence obtained from other sources in connecting the distributing agency intimately with human beings and their activities.

The virus of infantile paralysis is destroyed in the interior of the body more quickly and completely than, in some instances, in the mucous membrane of the nose and throat. The longest period after inoculation in which the virus has been detected in the mucous membrane of the nose and throat of monkeys is six months. It is difficult to detect human carriers, yet in an undoubted instance of the human disease the virus was detected in the mucous membrane of the throat five months after its acute onset. Hence, we possess conclusive evidence of the occurrence of occasional chronic human carriers of the virus of infantile paralysis.

Certain factors regarding the flucuation in epidemics which vary from occasional instances to a mortality of 20 per cent. of those attacked have become apparent. A factor of high importance is the infective power or potency, or technically stated the virulence, of the microorganism or virus causing the disease. This virus is subject to fluctuations of intensity which can best be illustrated by an example. The virus as ordinarily present in human beings even during severe epidemics has low infective power for monkeys. But by passing it from monkey to monkey, it tends to acquire after a variable number of such passages an incredible activity. However, oc-

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casional samples of the human virus refuse to be thus intensified. But once rendered highly potent, the virus may be passed from monkey to monkey through a long but not indefinite series. Finally, in some samples of the virus at least a reverse change takes place —the virus begins to lose its virulence until it returns to the original or even to a diminished degree of infective power. In this respect the behavior of the virus corresponds to the onset, rise and then the fall in number and severity of cases as observed in the course of epidemics of infantile paralysis and other epidemic diseases. Hence, either a new active specimen of the virus may be introduced from without which, after a certain number of passages from person to person, acquires a high potency; or a specimen of virus already present and left over from a previous epidemic after a resting period and similar passages, again becomes active and reaches an infective power which equals or even exceeds that originally possessed. Another but more indefinite factor relates to the degree of susceptibility among children and others affected which at one period may be greater or less than at another. Not all children and relatively few adults are susceptible to infantile paralysis. Young children are more susceptible generally speaking than older ones; but no age can be said to be absolutely insusceptible. The closer the family or other groups in which a case has occurred are studied by physicians, the more numerous it now appears are the number of light or abortive cases among them. This means that the term infantile paralysis is a misnomer, since the disease arises without causing any paralysis whatever, or such slight and fleeting paralysis as to be difficult of detection. The light or abortive cases, as they are called, indicate a greater general susceptibility than has always been recognized; and their discovery promises to have far-reaching consequences in respect to the means employed to limit the spread or eradicate foci of the disease.

Infantile paralysis arises after a period of incubation varying from two days to two weeks or possibly even longer. But the usual period does not exceed about eight days.

Probably the period at which the danger of communication is greatest is during the very early and acute stage of the disease. Judging from experiments on animals, the virus tends not to persist in the body longer than four or five weeks except in those exceptional instances in which chronic carriage is developed. Hence, cases of infantile paralysis which have been kept under supervision for a period of six weeks from the onset of the symptoms may be regarded as practically free of danger.

In all forms of infantile paralysis insusceptibility is conferred by one attack.

The insusceptibility or immunity to subsequent infection rests on the presence of the destroying substances, the so-called immunity bodies, which arise in the internal organs and are yielded to the blood. So long as these immunity bodies persist in the body, protection is afforded; and their presence has been detected twenty years or even longer after recovery from infantile paralysis. Experiments have shown that the immunity bodies appear in the blood in the course of even the mildest attack of the disease, which fact explains why protection is afforded irrespective of the severity of the case.

Protection has been afforded monkeys against inoculation with effective quantities of the virus of infantile paralysis by previously subjecting them to inoculation with sub-effective quantities or doses of the virus. By this means and without any evident illness or effect of the protective inoculation, complete immunity has been achieved. But the method is not perfect since in certain instances not only was immunity not obtained, but unexpected paralysis intervened. In the instances in which protection was accomplished, the immunity bodies appeared in the blood.

By transferring the blood of immune monkeys to normal or untreated ones, they can be rendered insusceptible or immune, and the immunity will endure for a relatively short period during which the passively transferred immunity bodies persist. The accomplishment of passive immunization is somewhat uncertain, and its brief duration renders it useless for purposes of protective immunization.

On the other hand, a measure of success has been achieved in the experimental serum treatment of inoculated monkeys. For this purpose blood serum derived either from recovered and protected monkeys or human beings has been employed. The serum is injected into the membranes about the spinal cord, and the virus is inoculated into the brain. The injection of serum must be repeated several times in order to be effective. The results are said to be promising. Unfortunately, the quantity of the human immune serum is very limited, and no other animals than monkeys seem capable of yielding an immune serum and the monkey is not a practicable animal from which to obtain supplies.

The only drug which has shown any useful degree of activity against the microorganism is hexamethylenamin which is itself germicidal, and has the merit of entering the membranes, as well as the substance of the spinal cord and brain in which the virus is deposited. But experiments on monkeys have shown this chemical to be effective only very early in the course of the inoculation and only in a part of the animals treated.

Practical Deductions and Applications

1. The chief mode of demonstrated conveyance of the virus is through the agency of human beings. Whether still other modes of dissemination exist is unknown. According to our present knowledge, the virus leaves the body in the secretions of the nose and throat and in the discharges from the intestines. The conveyors of the virus include persons ill of infantile paralysis in any of its several forms and irrespective of whether they are paralyzed or not, and such healthy persons who may have become contaminated by attendance on or association with the ill. How numerous the

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latter class may be is unknown. But all attendants on or associates of the sick are suspect. These healthy carriers rarely themselves fall ill of the disease; they may, however, be the source of infection in others. On the other hand, the fact that the infantile paralysis is very rarely communicated in general hospitals to other persons, whether doctors, nurses or patients, indicates that its spread is subject to ready control under restricted and supervised sanitary conditions.

2. The chief means by which the secretions of the nose and throat are disseminated are through the act of kissing, coughing or sneezing. Hence, during the prevalence of an epidemic of infantile paralysis, care should be exercised to restrict the distribution as far as possible through these common means. Habits of self-denial, care and cleanliness and consideration for the public welfare can be made to go very far in limiting the dangers from these sources.

Moreover, since the disease attacks by preference young children and infants, in whom the secretions from the nose and mouth are wiped away by mother or nurse, the fingers of these persons readily become contaminated. Through attentions on other children or the preparation of food which may be contaminted, the virus may thus be conveyed from the sick to the healthy. The conditions which obtain in a household in which a mother waits on the sick child and attends the other children are directly contrasted with those existing in a well-ordered hospital: the one is a menace, the other a protection to the community. Moreover, in homes the practise of carrying small children about and comforting them is the rule, through which not only the hands, but other parts of the body and the clothing of parents may become contaminated.

3. Flies also often collect about the nose and mouth of patients ill of infantile paralysis and feed on the secretions, and they even gain access to the discharges from the intestines in homes unprotected by screens. This fact relates to the domestic fly, which, becoming grossly contaminated with the virus, may deposit it on the nose and mouth of healthy persons, or upon food or eating utensils. To what extent the biting stable fly is to be incriminated as a carrier of infection is doubtful; but we already know enough to wish to exclude from the sick, and hence from menacing the well, all objectionable household insects.

Food exposed to sale may become contaminated by flies or from fingers which have been in contact with secretions containing the virus; hence, food should not be exposed in shops and no person in attendance upon a case of infantile paralysis should be permitted to handle food for sale to the general public.

4. Protection to the public can be best secured through the discovery and isolation of those ill of the disease, and the sanitary control of those persons who have associated with the sick and whose business calls them away from home. Both these conditions can be secured without too great interference with the comforts and the rights of individuals.

In the first place, where homes are not suited to the care of the ill so that other children in the same or adjacent families are exposed, the parent should consent to removal to hospital in the interest of the sick child itself, as well as in the interest of other children. But this removal or care must include not only the frankly paralyzed cases, but also the other forms of the disease. In the event of doubtful diagnosis, the aid of the laboratory is to be sought since even in the mildest cases changes will be detected in the cerebro-spinal fluid removed by lumbar puncture. If the effort is to be made to control the disease by isolation and segregation of the ill, then these means must be made as inclusive as possible. It is obvious that in certain homes isolation can be carried out as effectively as in hospitals.

But what has been said of the small incidence of cases of the disease among the hospital personnel and those with whom they come into contact, indicates the extent to which personal care of the body by adults and responsible people can diminish the menace which those accidentally or unavoidably in contact with the ill are to the community. Care exercised not to scatter the secretions of the nose and throat by spitting, coughing and sneezing, the free use of clean handkerchiefs, cleanliness in habits affecting especially the hands and face, changes of clothes, etc., should all serve to diminish this danger.

In the end, the early detection and isolation of the cases of infantile paralysis in all of its forms, with the attendant control of the households from which they come, will have to be relied upon as the chief measure of staying the progress of the epidemic.

5. The degree of susceptibility of children and other members of the community to infantile paralysis is relatively small and is definitely lower than to such communicable diseases as measles, scarlet fever, and diptheria. This fact in itself constitutes a measure of control; and while it does not justify the abatement of any practicable means which may be employed to limit and suppress the epidemic, it should tend to prevent a state of over-anxiety and panic from taking hold of the community.

6. A percentage of persons, children particularly, die during the acute stage of the disease. This percentage varies from five in certain severe epidemics to twenty in others. The average death rate of many epidemics has been below 10 per cent. A reported high death rate may not be actual, but only apparent, since in every instance the death will be recorded, while many cases which recover may not be reported at all to the authorities. In the present instance it is too early in the course of the epidemic to calculate the death rate, which may prove to be considerably lower than it now seems to be.

7. Of those who survive, a part make complete recoveries, in which no crippling whatever remains. This number is greater than

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is usually supposed, because it includes not only the relatively large number of slight or abortive cases, but also a considerable number of cases in which more or less of paralysis was present at one time. The disappearance of the paralysis may be rapid or gradual—may be complete in a few days or many require several weeks or months.

The remainder, and unfortunately not a small number, suffer some degree of permanent crippling. But even in this class, the extent to which recovery from the paralysis may occur is very great. In many instances the residue of paralysis may be so small as not seriously to hamper the life activities of the individual; in others in whom it is greater it may be relieved or minimized by suitable orthopedic treatment. But what it is imperative to keep in mind is that the recovery of paralyzed parts and the restoration of lost muscular power and function is a process which extends over a long period of time—that is, over months and even years. So that even a severely paralyzed child who has made little recovery of function by the time the acute stage of the disease is over, may go on gaining for weeks, months, and even years until in the end he has regained a large part of his losses. Fortunately, only a very small number of the attacked are left severely and helplessly crippled. Lamentable as it is that even one should be so affected, it is nevertheless a reassurance to know that so many recover altogether and so much of what appears to be permanent paralysis disappears in time.

There exists at present no safe method of preventive inoculation or vaccination, and no practicable method of specific treatment. The prevention of the disease must be accomplished through general sanitary means; recovery from the disease is a spontaneous process which can be greatly assisted by proper medical and surgical care. Infantile paralysis is an infectious disease, due to a definite and specific microorganism or virus; recovery is accomplished by a process of immunization which takes place during the acute period of the disease. The tendency of the disease is toward recovery and it is chiefly or only because the paralysis in some instances involves those portions of the brain and spinal cord which control respiration or breathing and the heart's action, that death results.

INSURANCE

See
STRIKES—PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. STRIKE

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.

See
THOMPSON COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION

INTERNATIONAL HIGH COMMISSION

The American committee of business men who would visit Brazil to advance the trade relations as a result of resolutions adopted at the Pan-American conference was announced July 21 by the International High Commission. The members were:

Charles L. Chandler of the Southern Railway, Chattanooga; William G. Downs, United States Commercial Attaché at Rio de Janeiro; Louis R. Gray and Frederico Lage, both of New York; Dr. Richard P. Stone, vice-president of the American International Corporation, New York; Thomas W. Streeter, vice-president of the Latin-American Corporation, and A. C. Weigle, of Chattanoogo.

The committee sailed from New York July 29 and was to be in Brazil from Aug 15 to Sept 12.

IRELAND

The refusal of the Nationalists to accept two modifications of the Lloyd George Home Rule agreement, brought on a serious cabinet crisis in July in which Premier Asquith threatened to appeal to the country.

The royal commission which investigated the Irish rebellion said in its report, submitted July 3, that the responsibility for the outbreak did not rest with Baron Wimborne, the Lord Lieutenant, since resigned, who was declared to have been in no way answerable for the policy of the government. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Augustine Birrell, who resigned soon after the suppression of the outbreak, was held primarily responsible.

The report gave these conclusions:

"The main cause of the rebellion appears to be that lawlessness was allowed to grow up unchecked, and that Ireland for several years past had been administered on the principle that it was safer and more expedient to leave the law in abeyance if a collision with any faction of the Irish people could thereby be avoided."

The importation of large quantities of arms into Ireland and the toleration of drilling by large bodies of men, first in Ulster and then in other districts, created conditions which rendered possible the recent troubles in Dublin and elsewhere.

"Reluctance was shown by the Irish Government to repress by prosecution written and spoken seditious utterances and to suppress drilling and manœuvring of armed forces known to be under control of men who openly were declaring their hostility to the government and their readiness to welcome and assist Britain's enemies. There developed a widespread belief that no repressive measures would be undertaken by the government against sedition. This led to a rapid increase of preparation for insurrection and was the immediate cause of the recent outbreak."

The complete details of Lloyd George's scheme for Provisional Home Rule for Ireland were published July 6. The following are the principal features:

First—An Irish House of Commons will be constituted by the transference to the Irish Parliament of 78 members now sitting in the English Commons for the 26 home rule counties. (The total Irish representation in the Imperial House of Commons is 103, of which 25 members sit for the six Ulster counties provisionally excluded from home rule.)

Second—Of the 78 members to be transferred to the Irish House 76 are Nationalists or Independents, while two are Unionists, namely, Sir Edward Carson and J. H. M. Campbell, Attorney General for Ireland. These two members represent Trinity College, Dublin. They have both consented to sit in the Home Rule Parliament, and on this fact some hopes are based for future amity.

Third—Members of the Irish Commons will retain their seats in the English House and will often be seen there, as the Irish body is not expected to have much business to transact at first.

Fourth—Considerable representation of the Unionist interests in the South and West of Ireland will be provided through the nomination of their representatives to the Irish Senate. It is proposed that the Senate sit and act with the Irish Commons during the temporary settlement, thus safeguarding the interests of the Unionists.

Fifth—The temporary settlement is to continue until one year after the termination of the war. At that

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time the whole arrangement will come under the review of the Great Imperial Conference, which is to be held to adjust the government of the empire.

Sixth—The framework of Irish finance in the Home Rule Act will not be altered, but some increases will be made in the sum to be transferred to Irish revenues from the Imperial Treasury.

Seventh—A new lord lieutenant shortly will be appointed as a preliminary to the adoption of the new arrangement.

Announcement was made in the House of Commons July 10 by Mr. Asquith that the bill for the establishment of a government for Ireland on the lines agreed to by the Nationalists and Unionists would be submitted to Parliament the following week and that the Coalition Cabinet, in which there had been dissensions over the proposals, would stand sponsor for the measure and recommend its acceptance.

The bill would follow the lines which had been generally known, including the provision for the exclusion of six Ulster counties. Military and naval forces would remain under the control of the Imperial Parliament, and judges of the Appeal Court at Dublin, establishment of which becomes necessary, would be appointed by the Imperial Government.

The *Official Gazette*, July 11, announced that Lord Castletown and Sir David Harrel, former Under-Secretary of Ireland, with Justices Cherry, Wylie, and Pym of the Supreme Court of Ireland, had been appointed "Lord Justices for the Government of Ireland during the vacancy in the office of the Lord Lieutenant." The annointments were understood to mean that the Lord Lieutenancy was placed in the hands of a commission until a new government should be established in Ireland.

In a speech before the House of Lords on July 11 Lord Lansdowne outlined a system for the provisional Government of Ireland when martial law should be abolished there and until a new government could be established. Among other suggestions made by Lord Lansdowne was the maintenance of a garrison in Ireland strong enough to preserve order. He thought 40,000 troops, under command of Gen. Maxwell, would be sufficient to prevent the situation from getting out of hand.

John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, denounced the speech. "I regard Lord Lansdowne's speech as a gross insult to Ireland," said Mr. Redmond. "It amounts to a declaration of war on the Irish people, and is an announcement of a policy of coercion."

The Advisory Committee appointed to consider the cases of men arrested in Ireland during the recent rebellion and still under detention recommended the release of 460 of them. This recommendation would be given effect immediately, Herbert L. Samuel, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, informed the House of Commons July 12.

Chagrined by the non-arrival of prisoners who recently were released after undergoing imprisonment since the Dublin rebellion, and who were expected in Cork, on the 14th, a thousand Sinn Feiners wrecked the recruiting office, hissed the military pickets, and sang republican songs.

Laurence Ginnell, Irish Member of Parliament, who addressed many questions in the House of Commons to Ministers during the Irish rebellion and invariably alleged that his countrymen who had been arrested were mistreated, was himself arrested July 15. The charge was that he attempted by false pretenses to obtain admission to the detension barracks at Knutsford, where Irish prisoners were being held. Mr. Ginnell was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court and remanded until July 28. He was released under bond.

Premier Asquith said in response to a question in the House of Commons at London July 17 that it was the intention of the government to introduce the bill for the erection of the new government of Ireland before the adjournment of Parliament for the autumn recess. He expressed the hope that the bill would be introduced very soon. William O'Brien asked why, if the premier wished "the thanks of every human being in Ireland," he did not block the project altogether.

Replying to another question, the premier said permanent settlement of the Irish question would be considered at an imperial conference after the war.

John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, made public, July 20, a memorandum which he sent to Premier Asquith and David Lloyd George, the Secretary for War, on July 18, in which he declared that the delay in making public the text of the Irish bill and the irritation caused by Lord Lansdowne's recent speech had created a very serious situation in Ireland.

Six thousand Nationalists opposed to the partition of Ulster under the Home Rule compromise held a meeting in Phœnix Park, Dublin, July 23. This was the first public meeting permitted by the authorities since the rebellion. The proceedings were marked by good feeling and no disorder occurred. Resolutions were carried pledging those present to oppose by every legitimate means the exclusion of any portion of Ulster.

Premier Asquith, July 24, announced that the promised bill for the immediate institution of Irish Home Rule would not be introduced because the Nationalists refused to accept two modifications of the Lloyd George agreement, namely, the permanent exclusion of the six counties of Ulster and a diminished Nationalist representation in the Imperial Parliament. John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, repeatedly cheered by his followers, denounced the new proposals as an absolute and disgraceful breach of faith toward his supporters. The Premier in reply appealed to the Nationalists not to throw away the opportunity for bringing Home Rule into operation. Several times he was interrupted by sarcastic cries of "small nationalities."

He significantly said: "I ask the House and will ask the country, if necessary, if the government's proposals are not fair."

These were briefly the outstanding features of the day's session of the House of Com-

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mons, the most sensational it had had since the outbreak of war.

In the House of Commons, July 26, Mr. Timothy Healy charged the government with arresting two thousand innocent persons in the course of the Irish rebellion and treating them with cruelty and ferocity which even Germany has not shown in Belgium. Mr. Samuel, the Home Secretary, characterized Mr. Healy's charges as utterly unfounded and denied vigorously that prisoners had been ill treated or placed in solitary confinement, as alleged.

Laurence Ginnell caused a short suspension of the sitting in the House of Commons, July 27, owing to his refusal to withdraw when ordered to do so by the Speaker of the House. Ginnell had asked the Home Secretary questions concerning the insurrection in Dublin. The Home Secretary denied all the allegations categorically, whereupon Ginnell said:

"Owing to the insolent reply of the Minister——" He got no further, as there were loud cries or "Order." He withdrew the word "insolent," but insisted upon returning the question, whereupon the Speaker "named him to the House," and, in accordance with practice, Premier Asquith moved that Ginnell be suspended. Mr. Ginnell alone voted against the motion.

On July 28, Ginnell was fined £100 ($500) for trying to gain admission to the barracks where Irish prisoners were held. The court gave him the alternative of six weeks imprisonment.

Ambassador Page cabled to the State Department, July 29, that Great Britain insisted upon excluding from England and Ireland Eugene Hughes Kelley, of New York, Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund; his assistant, Joseph Smith, and Mrs. Kelly.

Henry Edward Duke, a barrister and Unionist member of Parliament for Exeter, was appointed, July 31, to be the new Chief Secretary of Ireland, in succession to Augustine Birrell. The new Chief Secretary would have a seat in the Cabinet. No new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was appointed to succeed Lord Wimborne.

See also
CASEMENT, SIR ROGER

IRIGOYEN, Hipolito
See
ARGENTINA—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ITALY
See also
EARTHQUAKES—ITALY
TREATIES—GERMANY—ITALY

—Finance

The Chamber of Deputies, July 2, approved almost unanimously the provisional credits to cover the period up to Dec 31. Premier Boselli and the President of the Chamber made strong speeches and the House then adjourned, intrusting the Cabinet with the task of fixing a date for the reopening of the Chamber.

—Politics and government

After a tempestuous sitting, July 1, the Italian Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of confidence in the new Cabinet of Premier Boselli. The vote stood 370 against 44. Intransigeant Socialists objected.

JIMINEZ, Juan I.
See
SANTO DOMINGO

JUTLAND, Battle of

An Admiralty cablegram to the British Embassy in Washington, July 13, said positive proof had been found that the dreadnoughts *Kaiser* and *Kronprinz* were sunk by torpedoes during the battle of Jutland June 2, and that they now had been added to the official British list of German ships destroyed.

The *Kaiser* was of 24,700 tons displacement and carried ten 12-inch 50-calibre guns. The *Kronprinz* carried ten 12-inch 45-calibre guns. She displaced 25,575 tons.

In response to a request by Sec. Daniels for an opinion on what lessons might be drawn for the naval expansion program from the Jutland battle between the British and German fleets, Rear-Adm. Knight, of the Naval War College, replied, July 16, that far from discrediting the battle cruiser, although vessels of that type bore the brunt of the losses in the engagement, the fight demonstrated a new field of usefulness for the fast fighters.

The battle did not change the Admiral's opinion that dreadnoughts are and will continue to be the backbone of any fighting fleet, but it caused him to recommend that if Congress decided to add only four capital ships to the first line all should be battle cruisers.

KILTS
See
CANADA—ARMY

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES
See
ALLIED LABOR CONGRESS
CHILD LABOR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

LAND BANKS
See
RURAL CREDITS

LANDRY, Sir Pierre A.

Sir Pierre A. Landry, chief justice of the Supreme Court, New Brunswick, Canada, died at Portchester, N. B., July 28, in his seventy-first year.

LASSEN PEAK

Lassen Peak, after some months of quiescence, again broke out in eruption, July 12.

LAWRENCE COLLEGE

A gift of $100,000 from Mrs. Russell Sage, for the building of a dormitory at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., to be known as the Russell Sage Hall, was announced July 2.

LEO XIII, Pope

The coffin containing the body of Leo XIII was transported to its new resting place in St. Peter's, in the chapel of the Presentation, on the evening of July 22. The ceremony was private, the assistants being all high ecclesiastics.

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IFE BUOYS

The United States Steamboat Inspection rvice issued a circular letter, in July, quoting an act of Congress approved June 12, 1916, nich reduced the number of life buoys required to be carried on certain vessels under e provisions of Section 14 of the Seamen's ct. The act of June 12, 1916, fixed the minium number of life buoys with which vessels e to be provided, as follows:

Vessels under 100 feet in length, minimum number buoys, 2; vessels 100 feet and less than 200 feet length, minimum number of buoys, 4, of which two all be luminous; vessels 200 feet and less than 300 et in length, minimum number of buoys, 6, of which o shall be luminous; vessels 300 feet and less than o feet in length, minimum number of buoys, 12, which four shall be luminous; vessels 400 feet and ss than 600 feet in length, minimum number of oys, 18, of which 9 shall be luminous; vessels 600 et and less than 800 feet in length, minimum num- r of buoys, 24, of which 12 shall be luminous; ssels 800 feet and over in length, minimum number buoys, 30, of which 15 shall be luminous.

All the buoys shall be fitted with beckets securely ized. Where two buoys only are carried, one shall fitted with a life line at least 15 fathoms in length, id where more than two bouys are carried, at least ie buoy on each side shall be fitted with a life line at least 15 fathoms in length. The lights shall be ficient self-igniting lights which cannot be extinuished in water, and they shall be kept near the oys to which they belong, with the necessary means attachment.

INCOLN, Ignatius Timothy Tribich

A sentence of three years' penal servitude as imposed in London, July 4, upon Ignatius ribich Lincoln, the self-styled German spy, ho recently confessed to forgery at his preminary hearing on that charge.

OANS

See subhead FINANCE *under names of countries.*

UXEMBURG, Rosa

Rosa Luxemburg, principal editor of the Berlin Socialist newspaper *Vorwaerts*, was rrested at her home in Berlin on July 10, ccording to the *Leipsiger Volkszeitung*. The eason for her arrest has not been ascerained.

Criminal proceedings against Rosa Luxemurg and others were instituted in 1915 on ccount of alleged treasonable articles in the nonthly *Internationale*, which was suppressed y the German Government. She was subequently released. In 1914 she was sentenced o serve a year in prison for accusing Gernan officers of abusing private soldiers.

'McCUTCHEON SECTION"

See
PETROLEUM—"McCUTCHEON SECTION"

MAIL SEIZURES

See
EUROPEAN WAR—MAIL SEIZURES

MARINE LAW

See
DECLARATION OF LONDON

MARSHALL, H. Snowden

The House Committee on Judiciary voted, July 11, to table the impeachment resolution offered by Representative Buchanan, Illinois, against United States District Attorney Marshall, of New York. The committee approved the report of its sub-committee which investigated the charges.

The action of the committee disposed of the attempt to impeach Mr. Marshall, but had no relation to the effort being made to bring him before the bar of the House on a charge of contempt.

Judge Hand, of the Federal District Court, New York City, July 19, dismissed the writ of habeas corpus obtained by Mr. Marshall to relieve him from arrest by Sergeant-at-Arms Gordon of the House of Representatives for arraignment before that body on a charge of contempt. Mr. Marshall was returned to the custody of Mr. Gordon.

Judge Hand granted a stay, July 2, in the contempt proceedings in order that Mr. Marshall might appeal to the Supreme Court from his decision dismissing the writ of habeas corpus. The time allowed Mr. Marshall was until Aug 15, and meanwhile he was detained in the custody of the court on his own recognizance until Dec 1.

MARSHALL, Louis

It was announced, July 3, that Louis Marshall had established a trust fund of $150,000 to provide an income to further the religious education of the Jewish girls of New York. The fund was to be known as "The Florence Marshall Memorial Fund."

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

See
INFANTILE PARALYSIS
YELLOW FEVER

METCHNIKOFF, Elie

Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, famous bacteriologist, successor to Pasteur, and winner of the Nobel prize in 1908, died in Paris, July 15. He was born in 1844.

MEXICO

Conciliatory notes with continued preparation for war characterized the Mexican situation during July.

On July 5 the reply of the de facto government to Secretary Lansing's notes of June 20 and 25 was made public in Washington. It stipulated that the government was to undertake to protect the border from raids, but pointed out that the continued presence of American troops in Mexico aggravated the situation for the heads of the Mexican Government; it suggested that the United States and Mexico submit their differences to arbitration or direct negotiation. Although the United States in its note of July 7 accepted the offer of direct negotiation, mobilization of the Militia on the Mexican border was continued, and Congress was asked for special appropriations of $1,643,500 to complete the equipment of the National Guard and $300,000 to be used in getting Americans out of Mexico. The bodies of nine American soldiers killed at Carrizal were taken to El Paso July 6; Carranza ordered the return to Gen. Pershing of arms, ammunition, and horses captured at Carrizal and released three-fourths of the silver bullion seized at Parral. On July 7, Car-

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ranza sent to the State Department a note stating that his troops had been defeated near Corralitos and that the bandits were crossing the desert toward the border. A note was received in Washington, July 12, proposing the appointment by each government of three commissioners who should decide whether the American troops should evacuate Mexico and should settle the difficulties pending between the two countries. On July 28 the President accepted the plan with the modification that the commission's scope of action be broadened so that other matters which the United States might regard as pertinent to an improvement in the friendly relations of the two countries might be established.

Sniping and the reported rendezvous of smugglers below El Paso caused friction on the border which resulted, July 24, in a formal protest made by Gen. Gonzales to General Bell against the conduct of the outpost guards of the Ninth Massachusetts Infantry.

See also
ROOSEVELT, THEODORE

MILITIA

See
UNITED STATES—ARMY—MILITIA

MINES AND MINING

United States

Sec. Lane, July 22, announced the locations of two of the three new mining experiment stations and the three mine safety stations recently provided by Congress. One experiment station would be at Fairbanks, Alaska; the second would be at Tucson, Ariz., and the third would be in the Pacific Northwest at a place to be announced later. The safety stations would be at Butte, Mon.; Reno, Nev., and Raton, N. M.

MINIMUM WAGE

Massachusetts

A recommendation that adult women employed in women's clothing factories in Massachusetts be paid not less than $8.75 for a full week's work was made to the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission, July 19, by a wage board appointed to investigate the subject. The board also recommended that inexperienced women receive not less than $7 a week and girls under 18 years not less than $6 a week in the industry. The commission approved the rates provisionally and planned to hold a public hearing for employers and employes on Aug 3. If finally adopted, the rates would be mandatory, and would go into effect Feb 1, 1917. A report which accompanied the recommendation said that after an investigation lasting eight weeks, the board had fixed upon $8.98 as representing the necessary weekly cost of living for self-supporting women employed in skirt, cloak, suit, dress and waist factories, this total including an item of 25c. a week for savings.

"The board felt," continued the report, "that the proposed minimum wage of $8.98 was so far above the wages now paid in certain occupations in some establishments that a too abrupt change might occasion hardships both to the employers and employes during the period of readjustment. This consideration led to a reduction of that amount to $8.75, which sum was unanimously adopted."

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD

George J. Gould, representing the Gould estate, had agreed to participate in the reorganization of the Missouri Pacific railroad in accordance with plans proposed by banking interests some months ago, it was announced at a meeting in New York, in July for the executors of the estate's holdings of Missouri Pacific securities under the reorganization plan which now, it was said, could be carried into effect.

MOORE, James Hobart

James Hobart Moore, lawyer, died at Lake Geneva, Wis., July 17. He was born in 1852.

MORGAN, J. Pierpont

An appraisal, for inheritance tax purposes, of the estate of the late Pierpont Morgan filed in New York City, July 29, showed that the total assets were $78,149,024, exclusive of property outside New York State and of a remainder interest which passed by virtue of a power of appointment vested in Mr. Morgan.

Deductions consisting of debts, administration expenses and executors' commissions amounted to $9,764,344, leaving the net estate $68,384,680. To this was added $1,115,052, the present value of a trust fund created in 1867 by Mr. Morgan's father, Junius Spencer Morgan, for the benefit of Frances Louisa Tracy Morgan and over which J. P. Morgan had the power of appointment.

The total of all property subject to the inheritance tax was therefore $69,499,732. It was estimated that the tax would be about $3,000,000, of which the estate had already paid $2,500,000 in order to get the benefit of reduction allowed for prompt payment.

The largest single item was Mr. Morgan's interest in the firms of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, and Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, appraised at $29,875,847.77. The second largest was stocks and bonds, $18,933,951.

The Morgan real estate was appraised at $2,970,946.

The famous Morgan collection of art objects, including paintings, porcelains, tapestries, rugs, ivories and bronzes reached the great value of $20,531,609.

The collection of books, manuscripts and prints in the Morgan library, including an astonishing number of original manuscripts of famous works and of first editions, was appraised by Kirby at $4,096,666.50. The manuscripts separately were scheduled at $2,094,755.

The valuations of the famous Morgan collections were:

Miniatures	$418,[illegible]
Chinese porcelains	2,178,[illegible]
Paintings	3,637,[illegible]
Tapestries, rugs, furniture, snuff-boxes, art objects, &c.	2,852,[illegible]
French porcelains	215,[illegible]
Dresden porcelains	531,[illegible]
Watches	174,[illegible]
Jewels and jewelry	240,[illegible]

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ɔries, carved wood, marble, terra cotta, stone, Renaissance bronzes, ancient bronzes, early enamels, objects in glass, metal, ivory, and stone, Limoges enamels, faience (majolica), silver objects, and ancient jewelry	4,666,365
oks, manuscripts, and prints	4,096,666
awings and sketches	302,970
ass, bronzes, statuary, Roman and Byzantine jewelry, carvings in wood and ivory, &c.	1,135,700
ulc collection (not appraised, but sold by executors shortly after decedents's death for 500,000 francs) at 5.17½	96,618
plicates in library (not appraised, but sold by executors), for	8,750

The taxable interest in the share of Mrs. ances Louisa Tracy Morgan, widow of Mr. organ, was placed at $854,672.

Miss Anne Tracy Morgan, Mrs. Louisa P. atterlee and Mrs. Juliet P. Hamilton, Mr. organ's three daughters, each received a life tate of $3,000,000. Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. atterlee also received an interest in a life tate created for their benefit by Mr. Morgan ı his lifetime. The remainder interest of rs. Satterlee was appraised at $370,545, and Mrs. Hamilton at $321,595. Other bequests ade public at the time the Morgan will was ed were not affected by the appraisal.

UNCIE, Ind.

Efforts of attorneys for Mayor R. H. Bunch, ho went to trial in the Circuit Court July 5 harged with conspiring to solicit and accept ribes, lost the first legal skirmish when Spe- al Judge Blair denied their motion to dis- iss the special panel of 36 veniremen. The torneys for the defence in making the mo- on alleged the names had been "hand picked" nd drawn illegally. The Mayor also was nder indictment charged with placing dyna- ite under the home of Wilbur Ryman and ith attempting murder. Chief of Police Mc- lvane also faced the dynamiting charge as vell as the bribery charge.

URDER AND MANSLAUGHTER

See

ARCTIC EXPLORATION—RADFORD EXPEDITION

ATIONAL AIR

See

"STAR SPANGLED BANNER"

ATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

The National Education Association held its ifty-fourth annual meeting in New York City rom July 3 to 8. It was the greatest educa- ional gathering ever held anywhere, some 0,000 people taking part in the hundred meet- ngs of the association and other allied organ- zations. David Bancroft Johnson, president f the association, in his opening address em- hasized the dependence of the welfare of the ural home upon the education of the farm woman and the conservation of her health and trength.

The sessions revealed a division in the ranks n the question of military training in the schools.

NATIONAL GALLERY, London

See

SARGENT, JOHN SINGER

NATIONAL SPECIAL AID SOCIETY

The National Special Aid Society was incorporated, July 17, in New York City, with the approval of Justice Goff of the Supreme Court. Its aims included the inculcation of patriotism and loyalty, encouragement of preparedness sentiment, relief when war or catastrophe causes suffering and aid to cases of individual distress. The incorporators were:

Mrs. William Alexander, Hotel St. Regis; Mrs. William W. Hoppin, 19 East 65th St.; Mrs. Henry C. H. Stewart, 15 Grammery Place; Miss E. Mabel Clark, 631 Madison Ave.; Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, 129 East 35th St.; Mrs. William A. Bartlett, 27 West 67th St.; Miss Isabelle H. Hardie, 72 East 67th St.; Mrs. Franklin D. Pelton, Plaza Hotel, and Mrs. Eliot Butler Whiting, 112 Riverside Drive

NAVY

See subhead NAVY *under names of countries*

NECROLOGY

For the deaths of July, '16, *See*

BLANCHARD, James Armstrong
BRITTON, Frank Hamilton
BROWN, Gen. R. B.
CANNON, James Graham
CARDENAS, Adam
CHUDLEIGH, Lewis Henry Hugh Clifford, Baron of
COTTON, Arthur Cleveland
CUNEO, Cyrus Cincinatto
DAVIS, Horace
DOUGLAS, Amanda Minnie
ELDRIDGE, Rear-Adm. Charles Henry
GREEN, Mrs. Hetty Howland Robinson
HARRIS, Norman Wait
HOPKINS, Adm. Sir John Ommaney
HORSLEY, Sir Victor Alexander
LANDRY, Sir Pierre A.
METCHNIKOFF, Elie
MOORE, James Hobart
NEISSER, L. Albert
NEWBOROUGH, William Charles Wynn, Baron
OKA, Lieut.-Gen. Ichonosuke
PATTERSON, Thomas Macdonald
RAMSAY, Sir William
RILEY, James Whitcomb
ROBINSON, Charles Leonard Frost
SANT, James
VON ILBERG, Friedrich W. K., M.D.
WALLACE, Sir William
WHITTEMORE, Don Juan

NEISSER, L. Albert

Prof. L. Albert Neisser, of Breslau University, the famous dermatologist, died July 30 in his sixty-second year. He was for many years a leading specialist in the treatment of diseases of the blood and skin. In 1878 he joined the Faculty of Breslau University, four years later being appointed a professor and director of the Dermatological Clinic.

NEUTRALITY LAWS

Representative Webb, introduced in the House, July 2, three bills recommended by Attorney General Gregory, June 3. One of these bills authorized the seizure, detention, and condemnation of arms and munitions of war in course of exportation or designed to

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be exported or used in violation of the laws of the United States, together with the vessels or vehicles in which the same are contained. Another would prohibit and punish the fraudulent use, application, or counterfeiting of the seal of any executive department or government commission. The third was designed to prevent and punish wilful injury or attempted injury to, or conspiracy to injure any vessels engaged in foreign commerce, or the cargo or persons on board thereof, by fire, explosives or otherwise. All three bills were referred to the judiciary committee.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

See
VERMONT—BOUNDARY DISPUTE

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD

See
TELEGRAPH OPERATORS

NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD

See
NICKEL PLATE RAILROAD

NEW YORK CITY

See also
INFANTILE PARALYSIS

—Commerce

Combined imports and exports of New York for the year ended June 30 were $2,169,000,000, the third time they have been above the $2,000,000,000 mark, the fifty-eighth annual report of the New York Chamber of Commerce, made public July 24, shows. Comparing this grand total with the imports and exports combined of all ports in the United States, $4,442,759,080, it is evident that New York's share is easily more than one-half of the total commerce of the nation.

—Municipal employees—Wages

A standard of pay for New York's municipal employees was proposed in an exhaustive report of the bureau of standards made public July 16. It ran from a minimum of $840 to $15,000 a year for commissioners. The pay of architects should run from $900 to $4650, the report said, that of bacteriologists from $1500 to $3060; chemists, $900 to $3660; dentists, $1500 to $1740; dieticians, $720 to $2820; engineers, $4860 to $6000; pathologists, $2280 to $3420; physicians, $900 to $3480; lawyers, $5100 to $9000. "Our conclusions are," says the report, "that below $840 a year an unskilled laborer's family of five persons cannot maintain a standard of living consistent with American ideals. As a practical application of this conclusion no rate below $840 has been recommended for the rank and file of the street cleaning department and for unskilled laborers, stablemen, hostlers and other unskilled manual workers."

—Subway

See
THOMPSON COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION

—Zoning plan

The Board of Estimate by unanimous vote, July 25, adopted the plan of the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions, which had been in the making for two years. It had for its object the prevention of indiscriminate building of structures without relation to neighborhoods, rights of property owners or existing values.

Further details of the Zoning plan will be found in *Information Quarterly*, p. 95.

NEW ZEALAND

—Army

The New Zealand Government's Military Service bill, providing for compulsory service in the war should voluntary service fail, passed the House of Representatives June 10 by a vote of 44 to 4. A scene of much enthusiasm followed, and the members rose and sang the national air. The votes against the bill were those of the legislators who represented labor. They had fought the measure tooth and nail on the ground that it was conscriptive.

NEWBOROUGH, William Charles Wynn, Baron

Baron Newborough died in London, July 19. He was born in 1873 and succeeded to the title in 1888.

NICARAGUA

See also
CARDENAS, ADAM

—Politics and government

The Progressive party, organized according to its leaders to "give Nicaragua a clean business administration," nominated Rosendo Lopez, of Rivas, to be its candidate for the Presidency, July 31. Elections were scheduled to be held in Nov to choose a successor to President Adolfo Diaz, whose term was to expire Dec 31, 1916, and who, under the Constitution, was not eligible for re-election.

Señor Lopez is a wealhy importer and planter and is known in the United States and Europe. The Conservative party has nominated General Emiliano Chamorro, former Minister at Washington, while the candidates of the government party and the Liberty party are, respectively, Dr. Carlos Cuadra Pasos and Dr. Julian Irias.

NICKEL PLATE RAILROAD

The New York Central Railroad Company announced at New York, July 6, the sale of its holdings in the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad to Cleveland interests for a consideration involving $8,500,000. Of this amount $2,000,000 was paid in cash and the balance in notes secured by pledge of the stock. The notes were for $650,000 each, the first one payable in five years and the others thereafter at intervals of one year each. For the first five years the notes were to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. and thereafter at 5 per cent. The purchasers were represented by O. P. & N. J. Van Sweringen. The New York Central directors on the board resigned. The New York, Chicago and St. Louis is commonly known as the Nickel Plate. The road, reorganized under foreclosure in 1887, owns leases and has trackage rights

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aggregating 532 miles in New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois.

The capital stock consists of $14,000,000 common shares, $5,000,000 5 per cent. first preferred and $11,000,000 second preferred. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway formerly owned $6,240,000 common, $2,503,000 first preferred and $6,275,000 second preferred, which was acquired by the New York Central railroad on its merger with Lake Shore in Dec, 1914. There is a total bonded debt of $28,672,000, of which $18,672,000 is represented by a first mortgage 4 per cent. issue and $10,000,000 by 4 per cent. debentures.

The company's offices are in Cleveland, but the road has been chiefly operated from New York. Its directorate consisted of various members of the Vanderbilt family. Chauncey M. Depew, William Rockefeller and other prominent financiers.

The railroad was reorganized by its new owners, at Cleveland, O., July 15. President W. H. Canniff resigned and J. J. Bernet, vice-president of the New York Central railroad, was elected to succeed him.

See also
TELEGRAPH OPERATORS

NORWAY
—Finance
See
FRANCE—FINANCE
GREAT BRITAIN—FINANCE

OKA, Lieut.-Gen. Ichonosuke

Lieut. General Ichonosuke Oka, who was Minster of War in the Okuma Cabinet in 1914 and again in 1915-1916, died in Tokio, July 20. He resigned office in Mar owing to ill health. General Oka was born in 1860. He took a prominent part in the Russo-Japanese War as commander of the Second Infantry brigade.

OSBORNE, Thomas Mott
See
SING SING PRISON, NEW YORK STATE

PAINTINGS
See
SARGENT, JOHN SINGER

PANAMA, Republic of
—Politics and government

Electors chosen by the voters of the Republic of Panama, July 9, were pledged to elect Ramon Valdez, First Vice-President, as the successor to President Belisario Porras. In the election Señor Valdez had no opposition. Rodolfo Chiari, nominee of the party which opposed him during the campaign, withdrew, leaving the field open to the nominee favored by President Porras.

PARAGUAY
See
TREATIES—ARGENTINA—PARAGUAY

PARALYSIS
See
INFANTILE PARALYSIS

PARKER, John M.
See
AMERICAN PARTY
PROGRESSIVE PARTY

PATTERSON, Thomas Macdonald

Former United States Senator Thomas M. Patterson died at Denver, Colo., July 23, aged 77 years.

PEACE
See
SOCIALIST PEACE CONFERENCE

PENNYSLVANIA RAILROAD
—Accident prevention

In the first six months of 1916, 92,380,184 passengers were carried by the Pennsylvania Railroad system without the loss of a single life in a train accident. This completed two and a half years during which no passenger had been killed by a train wreck. According to the statisticians of the railroad, in that time 453,952,298 passengers were carried in more than 3,000,000 trains for a total distance of over ten billions of miles. During the same time, upward of 3,500,000 freight trains were operated over the 12,000 miles of line and 26,000 miles of track composing the Pennsylvania system.

PENSIONS
See
CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

PERU
See
TREATIES—PERU—VENEZUELA

PETROLEUM

A resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to collect information relating to the supply and production of petroleum, the marketing of petroleum products and the manufacture of crude petroleum, was reported July 8 by the House Committee on Mines and Mining. The resolution, as amended and reported, was introduced by Representative Carter of Oklahoma, in an attempt to obtain data upon which to determine a reasonable price for gasoline.

"PETROLITE" CASE

The State Department, July 21, received from Austria-Hungary, through Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, a request for additional details regarding the attack by an Austrian submarine on the American tank steamer *Petrolite*. Mr. Penfield's dispatch gave no indication as to whether the Vienna government intended to comply with the American demands in the matter.

POLAND

It became known, July 21, that at the earnest solicitation of natives of Poland living in this country, President Wilson had sent personal messages to European rulers urging their co-operation in getting food supplies to the starving people in Poland.

The British government made the following final offer July 28:

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"If the German and Austro-Hungarian governments will reserve wholly to the civil populations of occupied territories the entire produce of the soil, all livestock and all stocks of food, fodder and fertilizers in those territories, and if they will admit to those territories neutrals selected by the President of the United States, with full powers to control the distribution of food to the whole population and to transfer from one territory to another surplus stocks existing in one and lacking in the other, and if the President of the United States will undertake the selection of these agents, His Majesty's government will give them every assistance and admit into such territories any imported food supplies necessary to supplement native stocks and afford the population a fair subsistance ration, as long as it is satisfied that the enemies are scrupulously observing their part of the agreement.

"If this offer is refused or a reply delayed until the harvest in the occupied territory begins to be gathered, His Majesty's government will hold them responsible and will exact such reparation as can be secured by the Allied arms or enforced by the opinion of the neutral world for every civilian life lost through insufficient nourishment in the territory occupied."

POLIOMYELITIS

See
INFANTILE PARALYSIS

POLITICS

See subhead POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT *under names of countries*

POPE

See
LEO XIII, POPE

PREPAREDNESS

At the end of July the appropriations for preparedness had reached the sum of nearly $700,000,000. The details were as follows:

Army, $313,970,447.10.
Navy, $315,826,843.55.
Fortifications (land), $25,748,050.
Military Academy, $2,238,328.57.
Army and navy deficiency, $27,558,348.05.
Total, $685,343,017.27.

PREPAREDNESS PARADES

Showers caused thousands to abandon the idea of marching in a preparedness parade in Milwaukee, July 15. Nevertheless, more than 30,000 persons were in line, while spectators estimated at 100,000 formed along the route.

See also
BOMBS

PRIZE COURTS

See
GERMANY—CONTRABAND REGULATIONS

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

During July the greater part of the Progressive party followed the lead of Col. Roosevelt and the national committee in endorsing Hughes for the presidency. Local organizations in several states, however, refused to be reconciled. John M. Parker, vice-presidential nominee of the Progressive convention held in Chicago in June, issued a call for a new Progressive ticket July 15, to be drawn up at a convention scheduled to open in Chicago Aug 5. He declared:

"The Bull Moose led his loyal followers into the wilderness—and there deserted them. Let us eternally bury their emblem, and adopt as the new emblem of the progressive party the national bird, the American eagle, which will always be a patriotic inspiration to look upward, and a constant reminder to be true to those sterling principles which have made America great, and brought to this country the bravest and most adventurous spirits of the Old World. These, and their descendants, are truly loyal and patriotic Americans."

The insurgent element was successful at the Syracuse meeting of the New York state committee, July 22, and managed to prevent an endorsement of Hughes. The insurgents then made preparations for a second Bull Moose National Convention in Chicago on Aug 5.

See also
REPUBLICAN PARTY

PROHIBITION

Alaska

The Yukon Territorial Legislature, early in July, passed a bill ordering a referendum election on the question of prohibition in Yukon Territory, to be held not later than Sept 1, 1916. If adopted by the voters, prohibition would become effective July 14, 1917. The bill prohibited the manufacture and sale of intoxicants of all kinds and made no provision for importation for personal consumption. Only intoxicants for medicinal and mechanical purposes would be permitted to enter the territory under its provisions.

Russia.

The prohibition bill passed by the Duma which, on first analysis, was generally interpreted as embracing all kinds of alcoholic drinks, was found, July 2, to contain an unpublished clause which made an exception of wines not containing more than 12 per cent. of alcohol. The bill as originally published would have mean ruin for the immense vineyard interests of South Russia, the Crimea and the Caucasus. Sales of the excepted wines were to be permitted in wine-producing districts and in towns in other regions except where local option declared otherwise.

Great Britain

Replying to a deputation representing many thousands of women who signed a petition urging the adoption of prohibition for the period of the war, the board of liquor control, at Glasgow, July 13, declared that prohibition in Scotland was impractical, experience in the colonies and in the United States having shown that no measure of prohibition could succeed unless applied with the cordial consent of a large majority of the people affected.

PROHIBITION PARTY

The Prohibition National Convention was held at St. Paul, Minn., July 19-21. Virgil G. Hinshaw, of Chicago, was unanimously re-elected chairman of the national committee, and Robert H. Patton, of Springfield, Ill., as permanent chairman of the national convention. J. Frank Hanly, former governor of Indiana, was nominated for president, July 21, by a vote of 440 to 181 for William Sulzer, former governor of New York, his

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nearest competitor. Dr. Ira D. Landrith, of Nashville, Tenn., was nominated for vice-president. His nomination was made unanimous after the other candidates had withdrawn.

The platform expressed opposition to the "wasteful military programs of the Democratic and Republican parties," but favored "preparedness for peace." It suggested a "compact among nations to dismantle navies and disband armies," but until "such court and compact are established we pledge ourselves to maintain an effective army and navy and to provide coast defenses entirely adequate for national protection."

It also favored legislation to encourage the establishment of an adequate fleet of American merchant ships. It opposed war with Mexico, pledged aid to the protection of American lives, and favored use of force when necessary. The platform, with only one change in the draft presented by the resolutions committee—the insertion of a plank declaring in favor of the initiative, the referendum, and the recall—was adopted July 21.

According to an unverified newspaper report, the camel was adopted as the 1916 campaign emblem of the party.

PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO.

See
STRIKES

RADFORD, Harry Vincent

See
ARCTIC EXPLORATION—RADFORD EXPEDITION

RAILROADS

See also
ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION
MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD
NICKEL PLATE RAILROAD
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Alaska

Final payment of $650,000 was made by the United States government to Canadian bondholders for the old Alaska Northern Railway, July 7, thus completing the government's title to this property which was taken over as part of the federal railroad between Seward and Fairbanks.

Spain

See
STRIKES—SPAIN

—Eight-hour day

A strike vote among the 300,000 members of the four-train service brotherhoods on the question of an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime was taken during July. The vote followed the failure of the conference in June with the representatives of the railroads of the United States.

The National Conference Committee of the railways made public, July 25, a summary of findings on wages paid by the roads, together with the conclusion that their employees constitute one of the highest paid groups of workers. Railroad accountants had been examining the payrolls of every road in the country for six months. The purpose of the railway managers was to combat the effort of the four brotherhoods to obtain raises in pay. They held that the men were paid sufficiently high not to need an increase in wages.

The average yearly wage payments to all Eastern train employees (including those who worked only part of the year), as shown by the 1915 payrolls, were:

	Passenger.	Freight.	Yard.
Engineers	$1796	$1546	$1384
Conductors	1724	1404	1238
Firemen	1033	903	844
Brakemen	1018	858	990

Three-quarters of these men (including all those who put in a full year's service) earned these wages:
Engineers (road), $1585 to $3224; (yard), $1303 to $2178.
Conductors (road), $1552 to $3004; (yard), $1145 to $1991.
Firemen (road), $933 to $1762; (yard), $752 to $1633.
Brakemen (road), $862 to $1707; (yard), $834 to $1635.
For the whole country, the average wages of three-quarters of the employees were:

	Passenger.	Freight.	Yard.
Engineers	$2067	$1892	$1526
Conductors	1850	1719	1310
Firemen	1203	1117	924
Brakemen	1095	1013	1076

RAMSAY, Sir William

Sir William Ramsay, eminent chemist and winner of the Nobel prize in 1904, died in Hazlemere, Buckinghamshire, July 23, aged 62 years.

RED CROSS SOCIETY

The British government, July 17, declined to approve an offer of the American Red Cross to send to the Central Powers a commission of satisfactory persons to receive American Red Cross shipments, superintend their distribution to hospitals, and supervise their use. The proposal was made by former President Taft, as chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, in a letter to Sec. Lansing, dated June 10. The British government, July 31, repeated their offer to allow supplies to be sent to American Red Cross units wherever such units may be.

See also
REPRISALS

REPRISALS

The International Committee of the Red Cross, July 23, issued a statement to belligerents and neutrals protesting against prisoners of war being made the victims of retaliation. The statement says that unjust and cruel reprisals were often provoked by false information, and that the system put a premium on barbarism for the purpose of vengeance. It urged the belligerents to discontinue such methods.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

The roster of the campaign committee of the Republican national committee was composed of the Republican executive committee and Progressives. it was announced at New York, July 10. James B. Reynolds, of Washington, D. C., was named as secretary. Mr. Reynolds was also secretary of the national committee.

The members of the campaign committee are as follows:

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John T. Adams, of Iowa, Rep.; Everett Colby, of New Jersey, Prog.; William H. Crocker, of California, Rep.; F. W. Estabrook, of New Hampshire, Rep.; James R. Garfield, of Ohio, Prog.; James A. Hemenway, of Indiana, Rep.; A. T. Hert, of Kentucky, Rep.; R. B. Howell, of Nebraska, Rep.; Harold L. Ickes, of Illinois, Prog.; Alvah H. Martin, of Virginia, Rep.; Herbert Parsons, of New York, Rep.; George W. Perkins, of New York, Prog.; S. A. Perkins, of Washington, Rep.; Chester H. Rowell, of California, Prog.; Oscar S. Strauss, of New York, Prog.; Charles B. Warren, of Michigan, Rep.; and Ralph E. Williams, of Oregon, Rep. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., was appointed treasurer, July 12, and was to be assisted by Frederick W. Upham, of Chicago.

RILEY, James Whitcomb

James Whitcomb Riley, known wherever the English language is read as "the Hoosier poet," died at Indianapolis, Ind., July 22. He was born in 1853.

RIVERS AND HARBORS APPROPRIATION BILL

The River and Harbor bill was reported to the Senate from conference, July 3, with a final total amounting to $42,886,685. As it passed the House, the bill carried $37,898,410 for current work, and also authorizations for continuing contracts amounting to $1,710,000. The Senate increased the current appropriations to $41,723,925 and the authorizations for continuing contracts to $2,724,550. The conferees cut down the Senate amendments by $3,277,675, making a net reduction of $1,562,800. Few changes were made in appropriations for projects approved by the War Department. The general policy of military preparedness was applied to this measure as to others more directly connected with national defense, the common view being that waterways were an essential part of the whole broad scheme of military preparedness.

The House, July 11, adopted the conference report on the bill by a vote of 187 to 132, and President Wilson signed it July 27.

ROADS

President Wilson, July 11, signed the good roads bill, authorizing an expenditure of $85,000,000 in five years by the Federal government on condition that the states should expend amounts similar to those apportioned to them; $75,000,000 was for rural post roads, and $10,000,000 for roads and trails in national forests.

ROBINSON, Charles Leonard Frost

Col. Charles Leonard Frost Robinson, president of the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Co., of Hartford, Ct., died at Newport, R. I., July 6.

ROOSEVELT, Theodore

It became known, July 9, that Col. Roosevelt had made formal application to the War Dept. for permission to recruit a division—20,000 strong—if war should come with Mexico.

RUBLEE, George

Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, forwarded a letter to Congress, July 3, asking that Mr. Rublee be reimbursed for his thirteen months' services. Section 1761 of the revised statutes prohibits the payment of salary to any person appointed during a recess of the Senate to fill a vacancy in any existing office if the vacancy existed while the Senate was in session. This was Mr. Rublee's status. He served as a member of the commission from Mar 1, 1915, until May 15, 1916, when his nomination was rejected by the Senate. The salary of a member of the commission is $10,000 a year.

RURAL CREDITS

President Wilson, July 17, signed the Rural Credits bill, providing for the establishment of a system of 12 farm land mortgage banks to handle the long-time mortgage loans of the farmers of the country.

The twelve districts were as follows:

1. New England with Land Bank at Springfield, Mass.
2. New York and Pennsylvania with bank at Binghamton, N. Y.
3. Michigan and Ohio with bank at Toledo.
4. Virginia and the Carolinas with bank at Raleigh.
5. Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky with bank at Birmingham, Ala.
6. Indiana and Illinois with bank at Champlain, Ill.
7. Iowa and Missouri with bank at Burlington, Ia.
8. Wisconsin and Minnesota with bank at St. Paul.
9. The Dakotas, Montana, and Wyoming with bank at Aberdeen, S. D.
10. Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado with bank at Hastings, Neb.
11. Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico with bank at Fort Worth, Tex.
12. Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona, and Utah with bank at Sacramento, Cal.

President Wilson sent to the Senate, July 27, the names of Charles E. Lobdell, of Great Bend, Kan.; George W. Norris, of Philadelphia; William S. A. Smith, of Sioux City, Ia.; and Herbert Quick, of Berkeley Springs, W. Va., to be members of the Farm Loan Board in the new Federal Farm Loan system created by the Rural Credits act of July 17. Sec. McAdoo, *ex-officio*, completed the board.

RUSSIA

See also
PROHIBITION—RUSSIA
TREATIES—RUSSIA-JAPAN

—Finance

Pierre L. Bark, Russian Minister of Finance, in an interview with the *Morning Post's* financial editor, July 31, estimated Russia's present war expenditure at about $500,000,000 monthly.

—Politics and government

The resignation of Sergius Sazonoff, after seven years in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was announced July 23 and occasioned general regret. It followed his recent visit to the General Staff, where he attended a meeting of the council of ministers.

During his incumbency, M. Sazonoff completed highly important agreements with Great Britain relative to Persia. He is credited with developing and cementing the friendship between Russia and Great Britain and fostering friendly relations with Japan, which culminated in the recent agreement of mutual support with reference to the territorial and special interests of the two countries in the Far East. He also completed an agreement with Sweden for a junction of the Swedish and Russian railways at Tornea. He remains a member of the Imperial Council and Master of the Imperial Court.

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Boris V. Sturmer, who succeeded M. Goremykin as president of the Imperial Council, and now assumes the duties of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was always prominent in bureaucratic affairs. His early career was devoted to provincial government posts. He was for fourteen years master of ceremonies of the Imperial Court. Prior to his appointment to the Imperial Council he had for a number of years taken little part in political affairs.

Alexei Khvostoff, the new Minister of Interior, was attached to the Ministry of Justice ten years ago. He is a member of the Council of the Empire. The most important bills he drafted related to the admission of Jews to the practice of law and cancelling the privilege of the Baltic nobility.

SAGE, Mrs. Russell

See
LAWRENCE COLLEGE

SANT, James

James Sant, principal painter in ordinary to Queen Victoria, died in London July 12, aged 96 years.

SANTO DOMINGO

After several encounters with armed rebels, Rear Adm. Caperton, succeeded in bringing about a peace conference at which the disarmament of the rebels was agreed on. In July, American marines again clashed with revolutionists. One American was killed and three were wounded. The first fighting occurred when the marines met revolutionary forces about twenty-five miles from Puerto Plata while the Americans were advancing from Puerto Plata to Santiago. The second clash occurred when the marines were advancing on Santiago from Monte Christi.

Read Adm. Caperton July 5 effected a peace agreement between the provisional government and General Desiderio Arias, leader of the revolution, who was directly responsible for the overthrow of President Juan Isidoro Jiminez two months before. The agreement included the disarmament of the revolutionists. Rear-Adm. Caperton, American Minister Russell and the archbishop of Santo Domingo were present at the peace conference, co-operating with the commissions representing the Arias and government factions. The admiral himself submitted the proposal for disarmament. The peace commissioners asked that the conference also discuss internal affairs and the future form of government, but withdrew their suggestion for the time being on the admiral's promise that the American forces "would pursue and break up all forces operating against the peace of the country."

Federico Henriquez Carvajal was proclaimed provisional President of the Dominican Republic by Congress July 26.

SARGENT, John Singer

It became known, July 2, that Asher Wertheimer had decided to bequeath his famous collection of Sargent portraits, 9 in number, to the National Gallery, London.

SAZONOFF, Sergius

See
RUSSIA—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SEAMEN'S ACT

Representative Loud introduced a bill, July 21, to amend the watch provision of the La Follette Seamen's Act in so far as it related to smaller vessels.

SENARCLENS-GRANCY, Baron Ludwig von

Baron von Ludwig Senarclens-Grancy, Naval Attache to the German Legation at Athens, was transferred to Washington July 7, where he was to take the place of Capt. Karl Boy-Ed. Baron Grancy had been active in the work of revictualling submarines in the eastern Mediterranean and directing their movements.

SHACKLEFORD GOOD ROADS BILL

See
ROADS

SHACKLETON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

Sir Ernest Shackleton left Punta Arenas, Chile, July 12, in the seventy ton wooden schooner *Emma*, to make a further attempt to rescue 22 of his companions on Elephant Island. The *Emma* was towed as far south as possible by a steamship lent by the Chilean government.

In view of the possibility of the failure of the third rescue attempt, and at Sir Ernest Shackleton's most urgent request, the British Government decided, July 23, to dispatch a rescue ship from England, as there was no suitable wooden vessel available in any South American port. The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson Bay gratuitously placed its vessel, *Discovery*, especially built for Antarctic exploration, at the disposal of the Admiralty, Lieutenant-Commander James Fairweather was to command the vessel, which was being fitted out at the Devonport dockyard.

SHAKESPEARE, William

The closing chapter of the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy in Chicago was written, July 21, when Judge Frederick A. Smith dismissed the suit of Colonel George Fabyan and dissolved the injunction granted him by Judge Tuthill, who decided that the works credited to Shakespeare were in reality written by Bacon. Criticism which followed irritated the other judges. A meeting was held and an investigation threatened.

SHIBUSAWA, Baron Ei-ichi

Baron Ei-ichi Shibusawa, the famous financier, July 19, announced his retirement from business life. He was 76 years old and had been a leader in Japan's financial and commercial life for years.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING

See also
BLACKLIST CONTROVERSY
LIFE BUOYS
SEAMEN'S ACT

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Australia

Failing to secure shipping to bring the bumper wheat crop to Europe, Premier Hughes of Australia in June bought 15 cargo steamers to be operated by the Australian government as a state owned steamship line to be called "The Commonwealth Government Line." The names and tonnage of the ships were as follows:

Name.	Date.	Gross tonnage.
Strathendrick	1907	4379
Strathavon	1907	4403
Strathairly	1906	4326
Strathord	1906	4417
Strathleven	1907	4396
Strathdee	1907	4409
Strathspey	1906	4432
Strathgarry	1907	4398
Strathbeg	1909	4338
Strathesk	1909	4336
Ardangorm	1915	3570
Ardanmhor	1907	4454
Vermont	1900	4271
Daltonhall	1899	3534
Kirkoswald	1912	4021

It was understood that for the larger vessels about £140,000 was paid, which, on a deadweight of about 7500 tons, would represent a value of about £19 a ton. Before the war the value of such ships might, perhaps, have been estimated at about £4 per ton. All ships have of course enormously increased in value during the past two years. It was hoped to have the first of the ships in Australia for loading in August.

The Commonwealth Government appointed H. B. G. Larkin, Commonwealth shipping representative on the High Commissioner's staff, to be general manager of the new line, at 72 Victoria street, London, S. W. He appointed Turner, Davidson & Co. to be London brokers of the Government line.

The fleet was the first State steamship service in Australia. Five vessels are owned by the government of Western Australia, including two of about 3000 tons each.

—Accidents

See
"TITANIC" DISASTER

—Administration shipping bill

Democratic Senators in caucus July 8 reached an agreement on the government shipping bill to upbuild the American merchant marine. Thus they ended one of the most serious party divisions that had occurred in the Wilson Administration. Differences which led to a Democratic revolt at the last session of Congress and resulted in failure of the ship purchase bill had threatened with a like fate the pending measure, earnestly advocated by President Wilson.

The principle for which Chairman Alexander of the House committee fought in conference to have the government-owned ships operated in the coastwise as well as in the foreign trade of the United States met with approval at the hands of the Senate Democrats. The Senate caucus directed the committee to draft the bill with this object in view. Contrary to expectations, however, the caucus failed to adopt the proposal to eliminate the Cabinet officers from the projected shipping board. The other amendments which the caucus agreed upon were in substance as follows:

1. The Government shall not purchase ships from any of the belligerent nations, nor any ship already engaged in the American trade unless it is about to be withdrawn frm that trade.
2. No ship shall be acquired by the government which is below 75 per cent. of its original efficiency.
3. The government shall not undertake to operate its ships unless all efforts fail to negotiate satisfactory leases or sales to private corporations for that purpose, the government reserving the right, however, to prescribe conditions under which ships shall be operated and in what service they shall engage.

By a strictly party vote the Senate Commerce Committee, July 18, directed Senator Simmons to report favorably to the Senate the Administration shipping bill with amendments.

Important amendments by the Senate committee were as follows:

(1) The Shipping Board shall be limited in jurisdiction to vessels on the high seas and on the Great Lakes.
(2) Ferrying, towing, transfer and lighterage are operations which are not subjected to this regulation.
(3) The Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of the Navy are removed from the Shipping Board.
(4) The government will not purchase any vessel—(a) engaged in American trade; (b) which flies a belligerent flag; (c) which is not adapted to the requirements outlined in the bill, and (d) which is not at least 75 per cent. as efficient as when new.
(5) The vessels may engage in the costwise trade. In other words, the coastwise trade is opened up to foreign built vessels acquired by American citizens under this act.
(6) No American vessel can be sold to a foreigner unless the Shipping Board first has its refusal and gives its permission.
(7) The Shipping Board, though a government corporation, may not operate the government vessels in foreign trade unless it is impossible to lease such ships to private interests.
(8) Power to register the vessels as naval auxiliaries has been eliminated.
(9) When in times of war the government commandeers American vessels compensation therefor shall be based upon normal conditions.

The full text of the amended bill will be found in the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin* for July 19.

SING SING PRISON, New York State

Warden Kirchwey of Sing Sing resigned July 6, and Thomas Mott Osborne was reinstated as warden July 16, with exercises probably unprecedented in the history of any prison.

SINGLE TAX

It was announced, July 4, that Mrs. Joseph Fels of Philadelphia would finance a single tax colony in Palestine under the auspices of the Zionist Commonwealth. It was said that the income from the fund would amount to $25,000 a year.

SOCIALIST PARTY

The Socialist Party National Committee, July 27, began the formation of a party platform by a mail referendum vote. Registered members of the party, who number about 100,000 received drafts of the proposed planks. Among the planks of the tentative platform were the following:

That all laws for the increase of the army and navy be repealed.

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That power be taken from the President to lead the nation into war; that the power to fix foreign policies and to conduct diplomatic negotiations be taken from the President and placed in Congress; that no war be declared or waged without a referendum vote of the people, except for the purpose of repelling invasion.

That the Monroe Doctrine be abandoned.

That independence be given to the Philippines.

That the government of the United States call a meeting of neutral nations to mediate between the belligerent European powers.

Equal suffrage.

Action by the government to provide employment for every unemployed breadwinner.

Initiative, referendum and recall.

Abolition of the United States Senate, the veto power of the President and that of the courts to pronounce legislation unconstitutional or to issue injunctions in certain matters.

Election of President, Vice-President, and all judges by direct vote of the people.

Forbidding employment of any person under sixteen years of age, Compulsory education up to that date.

Establishment of one and one-half days each week as a resting period for all workers.

United States development of canals, railroads and other public works.

Free press, free speech and peaceful assembly.

SOCIALIST PEACE CONFERENCE

An industrial conference of delegates of the Socialist parties of six neutral countries opened at the Hague, July 31. The countries represented were, the United States, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Argentina and Holland. Delegates from Norway, Switzerland, Luxemburg and Rumania were unable to attend.

The Dutch Socialist leader, Pieter Jelles Troelstra, presided.

The business of the conference included first a manifesto to the Socialist parties of the belligerent countries with respect to the establishment of a durable peace; second, a Dutch proposal relating to the participation of neutrals in the conclusion of peace; third, a Dutch report on the economic war; fourth, an American proposal concerning the convocation of a plenary assembly of the International Socialist Bureau.

SOUTH AMERICA

A conference was held in Buenos Aires, July 20, to consider a project for economic *rapprochement* among South American countries. It was attended by Frederick J. Stimson, the American Ambassador; Ruy Barbosa, the Brazilian Minister; the Argentine Foreign Minister and several former Cabinet members.

—Commerce

The Argentine Minister of Agriculture conferred, July 13, with the ministers of Chili and Uruguay on proposed commercial treaties based on free trade between the three countries. The proposed treaties were similar to that recently concluded between Paraguay and Argentina.

SPAIN

See also
ARGENTINA
STORMS—SPAIN

—Finance

Spain's budget for 1917 planned reduced expenses, increased income and a much smaller deficit, according to an outline made public July 20. Additional funds would be raised through indirect taxes. Expenses would be cut in many directions. Receipts for 1917 were put at $252,000,000 and expenditures at $279,000,000, leaving a $27,000,000 deficit. The 1916 deficit amounted to $42,000,000.

SPEYER, Sir Edgar

See
GREAT BRITAIN

SPIES

See
LINCOLN, IGNATIUS TIMOTHY TREBICH

"STAR-SPANGLED BANNER"

Baltimore Policemen began, July 24, distribution of copies of a municipal ordinance providing that "musicians, performers or other persons shall stand while playing, singing or rendering 'The Star-spangled Banner.'" Any person violating the provisions of the ordinance "shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than $100."

STEFANSSON, Vilhjalmar

See
ARCTIC EXPLORATION—STEFANSSON EXPEDITION

STORMS

United States

Following a hurricane which struck the South Atlantic coast July 13, unprecedented rains caused disastrous floods in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and West Virginia. Approximately 50 persons were killed and 6 were reported missing. The property damage exceeded $15,000,000.

Austria-Hungary

A tornado swept through Josephstadt, a suburb of Vienna, July 10, killing 31 persons and injuring more than a hundred.

Spain

A hurricane of unprecedented violence ravaged the provinces of Saragossa, Soria, Valladolid, Leon, and Pontevedra, July 26. The village of Torreon was left entirely in ruins, and three churches were swept away by floods in the village of Ateca in the province of Aragon.

STRIKES

See also
TELEGRAPH OPERATORS

Cuba

Havana's cartmen's strike, estimated to have cost Havana commerce more than $100,000, ended July 21, with the Havana Port and Docks Company yielding the point at issue.

Spain

A strike began on the Northern Railroad in Spain, on June 11, and spread, not merely to the other railroads of Spain, but to the industries in the great industrial centers of Barcelona, Madrid, Valencia, Bilbao and Oviedo. The primary cause of the strike was the refusal of the Northern Railways Company to increase wages, but there had been

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growing unrest and serious distrubances in most of the provinces of Spain as a result of the increased cost of food, caused by the war. Conditions had been growing steadily more serious since March, when serious riots took place in many towns, causing several deaths and the wounding of a great number of persons. A general strike for July 17 was announced on the 13th and martial law was declared in the city and province of Madrid.

After conferences between Count de Romanones, the Prime Minister, and representatives of the strikers, the men agreed to submit their differences to a commission composed of three representatives of each side and headed by Prof. Azvarate. The strikers also agreed to suspend the general strike ordered for the following day. The men resumed work on the 18th.

The Northern Railway Co. having failed to reply to the government's proposal of arbitration, the Cabinet, July 18, resolved to submit the whole question of the strike to the Institute of Social Reforms, whose decision, it was announced would immediately be applied by the government.

—Car strike, Yonkers, N. Y.

A strike on trolley lines in Yonkers, New Rochelle, and Mount Vernon was called July 22, following a refusal of the companies to grant the motormen and conductors a third raise in wages in six months, or to agree to arbitration. The pay of the men, which is the same in three places, is 26 cents an hour during their first year of service, 29 cents an hour the next four years, and 30 cents an hour thereafter. Their pay up to Jan. 2, 1916, was 24 cents an hour during the first year of service, and 27 cents an hour after that.

The companies advanced the pay of their motormen and conductors 1 cent an hour on Jan 2, and on June 15 last President F. W. Whitridge of the Third Avenue Line and its subsidiaries, following a conference with the employees, advanced the scale to its present level, the two increases totaling 2 cents an hour for some of the workers and 3 cents an hour for the others. The new scale was not considered acceptable by the union, however, and a demand was made that the dispute be submitted to arbitration by the Public Service Commission of the Second District.

The union demanded that the motormen and conductors have a flat increase of 5 cents an hour over the schedule in force between Jan 2 and June 15, and that the pay should be 30 cents an hour for the first year of service, and 33 cents an hour after that.

President Whitridge refused to confer with the employees as members of a union, and he refused to submit the question of more pay to arbitration. The association of street railway workers denounced this refusal to arbitrate as a breach of faith, asserting that the companies had agreed with the Public Service Commission at the conclusion of the strike of 1913 that wage disputes be thereafter submitted to arbitration, and the labor organization voted to go out on strike. The strike spread to the Bronx on July 26, and to the lines of the Third Avenue Railway Co., July 30, and to Harlem and Washington Heights, July 31.

—Clothing trades strike, New York

The group of Columbia University economists, who in May issued a statement on the cloakmakers' strike, in which they blamed the manufacturers, on July 2 made another declaration of its belief in the justice of the strikers' cause. The statement denied the assertion of the Manufacturers' Protective Association that the open shop and the right to discharge were the main issues involved, and reiterated the professors' contention that the principle of arbitration was the sole principle involved. The statement said in part:

> The locked-out workers, in refusing to go back to individual employers until they can return to employment under some agreement which will accomplish at least as much as was being successfully achieved under the protocol of 1910 and the agreement of August, 1915, are standing for a principle which in our judgment is of the highest significance in industrial organization and of the greatest public interest. The facts developed since our last statement confirm the conclusions of that statement and further stamp as contrary to public interest the unfortunate stand taken by the officers of the Manufacturers' Protective Association.
>
> The calm and dignified behavior of the workers, many of them reduced to the verge of starvation and dependent upon public assistance for the meagre support of their families, makes the justice of the principle for which they are contending all the more worthy of support. The statement of the Protective Association, published June 30, says: "We believe in collective agreements." If the association really believes in collective agreements why did it break its 1915 agreement, which had still more than a year to run, and thereby precipitate the present unfortunate condition? If the association expects the public to accept its declaration of belief in collective agreements it will without delay state in detail the terms of the agreement which it is prepared to make to take the place of the one it broke.

The statement was signed by Professors Samuel McCune Lindsay, J. P. Chamberlain, Charles A. Beard, Franklin H. Giddings, James H. Robinson, Thomas I. Parkinson, A. A. Tenny, Wendell T. Bush, James T. Shotwell, and Edwin R. A. Seligman.

At the conclusion of a parade of about 40,000 garment strikers, July 6, claimed to be the largest public demonstration in the annals of labor controversies in New York, a statement was made by officials of the union pointing to an early settlement. The union admitted the employers' power to "hire and fire," but retained the right to strike. At a meeting in City Hall at which Mayor Mitchel presided, representatives of the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and of the Garment Workers' Union agreed, July 10, to begin negotiations for a settlement of their differences. Meetings were accordingly held, beginning June 11.

The basic difference between the employers and the workers was that the workers wished to retain many of the advantges they gained in the protocol drafted six years before by Louis D. Brandeis, while the manufacturers wished to go as far as they could back to the days when they ran their shops without being influenced by what the union of the workers

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desired. The workers wanted the preferential union shop; the manufacturers said they would not settle without the power to "hire and fire" whom they pleased.

The union wanted to submit to arbitration all the questions which the conference might not be able to agree upon; the manufacturers wanted to arbitrate nothing. They were willing to agree on a scale of wages, hours, and standards, with all other matters left to their discretion. The union demanded the abolition of the contract system; the manufacturers said this meant too much interference with the conduct of their business.

After adjournment of the conference July 12 the union officials and cloak men sent a joint call to Washington for Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to come to New York and make a last effort to prevent the failure of the peace conference.

The manufacturers, June 16, said they were ready to meet the wages and hours of work demanded by the men, but they would not consent to the preferential union shop. The union leaders asserted that this was the most vital principle for which they were fighting. The preferential union shop clause was inserted in the protocol of 1910. It provided that in employing men the manufacturers must give preference to union members.

After seven conferences, the manufacturers, July 18, charged the union officials with putting insurmountable obstacles in the way of peaceful adjustment and the meeting came to an abrupt close with little evidence that it would be renewed and with every indication that the struggle would continue indefinitely.

A petition requesting the appointment of mediators, was referred, July 20 to the Dept. of Labor by President Wilson. When news was received of the proposed intervention of teh Federal Government President E. J. Wile of the Manufacturers' Association immediately called a meeting of the members. It was said that more than two-thirds of those present insisted that an agreement be reached to save the manufacturers from ruin. They believed that Federal intervention would spoil any chance the employers had of winning recognition for their demands in the controversy. This conference was followed by two days' secret meetings between leaders of both sides.

The union suspended the payment of strike benefits July 20. It had been paying out about $65,000 a week. The official notification said that the strikers had agreed to forego the strike benefit "in order to give the union a free hand to carry on the strike to a successful finish." It was believed, however, that the real reason was that the funds of the union were at a low ebb, and the leaders desired to be in a position to pay out large benefits on the following week in case the peace conferences failed. This was the first time in eight weeks the strikers had been left without any support.

An agreement was reached July 24, and was presented to the union for signature July 26. By the terms of the agreement the workers would receive an increase of from $1 to $1.50 in wages, and a basis of 75 cents for operators and tailors and 55 cents for finishers. The working week was reduced from fifty to forty-nine hours. The union obtained its demand for a preferential shop, and the manufacturers had the right to discharge for cause any employee they might choose.

In connection with this last term of agreement the workers had restored to them the right to strike against any employer for violation of the agreement, for discrimination on account of union activity, and for any arbitrary or oppressive exercise of powers on the part of the employer.

Both union officials and manufacturers expressed themselves well satisfied with the settlement of their difficulties.

The agreement made by their leaders was repudiated, July 26, amid riotous scenes in which the men declared that they had been sold out. The employers, July 29, gave the men until Aug 2 to accept the agreement.

The Labor Department, July 31 appointed Ethelbert Stewart assistant commissioner of labor statistics, John A. Moffitt, of Orange, N. J., and Charles W. Mills, a Philadelphia coal operator, as conciliators.

—Prudential Insurance Co. strike

Executing their threat to strike if any of the union employees of the Prudential Insurance Company were dismissed, 600 of the company's agents walked out in a body July 24. The strikers insisted that the reason for the whole difficulty was that the agents formed a union to protect themselves, and the company made that a reason for discharging the leaders. The agents' new organization was called the Insurance Men's Mutual and Protective Association. Henry Lumpkin was the president.

The Prudential Insurance Company declared that "the fifty or sixty men who were discharged were sent away for cause. For several weeks these men have been attacking the company, denouncing it publicly and grossly misstating facts. They have vilified it in the press of the country and have tried to spread disaffection. Naturally, that ends their connection with the company. They were not discharged for union activity, for some of the men who have attended these meetings are still in our employ, and some of them will remain."

Agents in Philadelphia, Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken and Bayonne, had walked out by July 25 increasing the number of men on strike to nearly 3000. The Prudential has 13,000 agents in the United States.

Sec. Wilson, of the Department of Labor, July 27, appointed Rowland B. Mahany a commissioner of conciliation, to attempt to adjust the differences.

STURMER, Boris V.

See

RUSSIA—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

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SUBMARINES

See

"DEUTSCHLAND" (SUBMARINE)

SUGAR

—Production

Germany

The estimated production of sugar beets in Germany for 1916 was placed at 38,000,000 hundredweight, July 22, as compared with 29,000,000 hundredweight in 1915.

SUN

Brother Hubert, professor of astronomy at the Christian Brothers College, observed a sun spot, July 14, which had a diameter of 13,000. The sun spot broke up into smaller spots, 107 being visible July 22, and 84 July 24.

SWIMMING

Herbert E. Vollmer, intercollegiate and American swimming champion, swam 500 meters, New York, July 18, in 6:51 3-5, a world record. The previous record of 6:56 4-5 was held by J. G. Hatfield of England.

SWITZERLAND

—Finance

The new Swiss war loan of 100,000,000f. at four and one-half per cent. issued at 97, had been oversubscribed by 51,000,000f., it was announced July 5. Since the beginning of the war the Swiss national debt had risen from an average of 28f. per capita to 150f.

SYRIA

The State Dept. July 6 directed American Chargé Miller, at Constantinople, to call the Turkish government's attention again to the fact that it had done nothing to comply with the American request that neutrals be permitted to feed the starving Christian population of Syria. Continued failure to heed the request, the chargé was instructed to say, would put a severe strain on the friendly relations between the United States and Turkey.

Reports reaching the State Department declared that from 50,000 to 80,000 Syrians already had perished and that the Turkish military authorities still were depleting the country of food.

Representations concerning conditions in Syria were made to Turkey before Ambassador Morgenthau returned to the United States, and twice since—once on May 24 and again on June 21.

TARIFF COMMISSION

See

UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT.—REVENUE

TAXATION

See

INCOME TAX

SINGLE TAX

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS

The Federal Board of Arbitration, comprising H. K. Daugherty, neutral and chairman of the conference, W. J. Fripp, for the railroads, and E. J. Manion, for the employees, met in New York City July 6, to pass upon the demands for an increase in wage rates made by the telegraphers of the New York Central and Nickel Plate lines.

H. B. Morey, chairman of the telegraphers' committee which failed in its negotiations with the railroad companies, testified, July 8, that telegraphers objected to caring for lamps because in many cases they were a mile or more from the stations.

A. E. Blim, for several years secretary of the Telegraphers' Brotherhood east of Buffalo testified that agents and operators received an average of $66.75 and the towermen $73.30 a month. All were telegraphers, and the secretary insisted they had never been properly compensated. They asked for an increase of $13.48 per month. The increase would cost the New York Central $217,790 a year for 1950 men.

A. S. Ingalls, of Cleveland, representing the railroads, declared, July 11, that a boy of six could do the work of the man in the signal tower, that the tower man was an automatic machine and should be paid less than $40 a month.

F. J. Fraleigh, a Poughkeepsie tower man testified that he worked 8 hours every day and was not financially able to take a vacation.

F. F. Crowley, a signal man, declared, July 12, that he earned $822 a year, which he characterized as starvation wages.

H. W. Chambers, supervisor of wage schedules of the road, testified that 1360 of the 1953 men concerned in the demands were operators whose wages averaged $67.19 a month. The rest were tower signalmen, whose wages averaged $72.02 a month. The railroad gives vacations at an annual cost of about $65,000, whereas other roads give no vacations, he said. There are 466 men involved in the demands who act as express agents on commission, earning an average of $20.84 a month extra. These men do their express business on railroad time and pay no rent.

It became known, July 17, that the wages of the New York Central telegraphers on the lines west of Buffalo had been raised approximately 5 per cent. since the beginning of the dispute. The telegraphers had asked a 50 per cent. increase.

Mr. Chambers tesified that the wages of telegraphers, towermen and station agents east of Buffalo on the Central averaged fully as high as those of other roads competing in this state. The following statistics are his:

	Prior to increases.	After increases.
New York Central	$65.23	$68.66
Delaware & Hudson	64.71	69.24
Lackawanna	64.99	70.10
Erie	57.54	61.42
Lehigh Valley	60.41	62.56
Pennsylvania	69.49	69.73
N. Y., Ontario & Western	61.54	66.53

Railroad men in America average higher wages than in any other nation, with the single exception of West Australia, according to figures submitted by Mr. Chambers, a New York Central statistician, at the final session

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of the Federal Board of Arbitration, July 18. Latest figures available, he said, show the average yearly wage of all railroad employees in various nations to be:

West Australia, $770.52; United States, $729.64; New Zealand, $623.16; Canada, $604.47; New South Wales, $573.45; Sweden, $409; Germany, $404.23; Switzerland, $366.96; Italy, $354.42; Austria, $329.40; Holland, $234.48; Russia, $211.40; Hungary, $200.40; Japan, $113.88.

Mr. Chambers said the increase asked by the telegraphers would swell the New York Central payroll $7,500,000, while the net corporate income of the road for 1915 was but $8,688,672. He was the last witness.

A report of the hearings must be made Aug 6.

TELEPHONE

See
WIRELESS TELEPHONE

TEMPERANCE

See
PROHIBITION

THOMPSON COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION

The Thompson Legislative Committee ended its hearing July 1, after a brief session relative to New York illuminating concerns. Senator Thompson, in commenting upon the work of the committee, suggested that the city, through the Public Service Commission, should undertake the regulation of facilities on which it depended, and should set aside the dual subway contracts.

The formation of a citizen's committee of one hundred to support the mayor in the charities controversy which developed from the Thompson investigation, was announced July 2.

In the investigation of District-Attorney Swann into the alleged conspiracy to steal international secrets of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., which also developed from the Thompson investigation, it was revealed, July 6, in stories told by Carlos E. Moore, president of the Export & Import Corporation, and S. K. Paul, a clerk in the Morgan office, that Mayor Mitchell and Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy had some grounds for saying that the wire-tapping charges made by Seymour & Seymour had in them elements of an international scandal involving this country's neutrality. Paul confessed that he was the channel through which O. B. Phillips and other occupants of the office of Seymour & Seymour obtained authentic data concerning the affairs of the Morgan bank and the Allies.

He named all the persons with whom he had dealings in the matter. Among them were Carlos E. Moore and John Clifton, a lawyer of Washington, D. C., a close friend of Count von Bernstorff and who represented the German government in the *Appam* case. Both Clifton and Moore admitted their connections with the affair, although both denied acting in any way for the German government.

At the opening of the wire-tapping hearing, July 17, District-Attorney Lewis, of Kings, refused to produce the wire-tapping records upon which Mayor Mitchell based his charge that certain priests had conspired to injure his administration and obstruct the course of justice. Having been judged in contempt, the District-Attorney produced the records on the following day.

"TITANIC" DISASTER

By the signing of a decree in the *Titanic* limitation of liability proceeding in New York City, July 28, Judge Julius M. Mayer, of the United States District Court, made final disposition of the most complicated bit of admiralty litigation that ever had come into the Federal courts. The case lasted four years, and during that time the court was required to settle many abstruse questions.

Judge Mayer absolved the White Star Line from all blame in the *Titanic* disaster, and held that the line was not responsible in any degree for the damage or loss. His final decree to this effect was merely perfunctory, however, and in line with the stipulations inserted in the agreement entered into between the White Star Line and the claimants several months before, when the line agreed to settle all its liability by the payment of approximately $665,000.

TREATIES

Argentina-Paraguay

Dr. M. Ruiz de los Llanos, Argentine Minister to Paraguay, and Manuel Gondra, Foreign Minister of Paraguay, signed a commercial treaty, July 10, providing for the free interchange of products, with certain exceptions.

Germany-Italy

The agreement that had been in effect between Germany and Italy, providing for the mutual respect by the two nations of the rights of each other's subjects, had been denounced by Italy owing to the hostile attitude of Germany, according to the *Giornale d'Italia*, July 15.

Peru-Venezuela

Reports of a secret agreement between Peru and Venezuela, to take vast tracts of land, rightful possession of which they dispute with Colombia and Ecuador, reached Washington July 10. The boundary disputes involving the four countries have been long-standing, and at several times approached settlement. It had been reported that Colombia and Peru had reached an understanding, and that arbitration was in contemplation. An award in the dispute between Venezuela and Colombia was made by Spain in 1891.

Russia-Japan

A Russo-Japanese political convention of two articles was signed July 6 (other reports, July 3) by the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sergius Sazonoff, and the Japanese ambassador, Baron Ichiro Motono. The object of the convention was to unify the efforts of the two countries to maintain a lasting and constant peace in the Far East.

The Japanese Foreign Office, July 7, announced as the substance of the Russo-Japanese convention the following:

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First.—Japan will take part in no arrangement or political combination directed against Russia. Russia will take part in no arrangement or political combination directed against Japan.

Second.—In case the territorial rights or special interests in the Far East of one of the contracting parties which are recognized by the other contracting party are menaced, Japan and Russia will consult with each other on measures to adopt with a view to supporting or extending assistance for the safeguarding and defense of these rights and interests.

In discussing the effect the alliance would have upon the open door and the integrity of China, the Foreign Office said:

"The convention is effectually an emphasis upon and an extension of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The territorial integrity of China and the open door are not endangered. American trade and interests are in nowise affected."

It was understood that the term of the convention was ten years.

United States-Honduras

An arbitration treaty between the United States and Honduras, similar to those negotiated by ex-Secretary Bryan with many countries, was signed July 27 at the State Department. It was the thirty-first of the treaties negotiated to be consummated.

TURKEY

See
ELKUS, ABRAM I.
SYRIA

UNITED STATES

See also
AMERICAN PARTY
DANISH WEST INDIES
FIRES—UNITED STATES AND CANADA
IMMIGRATION
MINES AND MINING—UNITED STATES
PROHIBITION PARTY
ROADS
SENARCLENS-GRANCY, BARON LUDWIG VON
SOCIALIST PARTY
"STAR-SPANGLED BANNER"

—Army—Appropriation bill

Carrying a total of $328,000,000, an increase of $146,000,000 over the measure passed by the House, the Army Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate July 3.

The largest increases in appropriations made by the Senate committee were as follows:

Signal Corps—House, $3,775,000; Senate, $14,827,150.

Pay of officers of the line—House, $10,000,000; Senate, $11,400,000.

Longevity pay—House, $2,000,000; Senate, $2,500,000.

Pay, officers of the National Guard—House, $2,225,000; Senate, $11,400,000.

Pay of enlisted men of all grades—House, $7,750,000; Senate, to include National Guard, $23,000,000.

New items added by Senate—Pay for thirty civilian aviators, at $1800 each, $54,000.

Ten per cent. increase of officers for foreign service—House, $250,000; Senate, $2,000,000.

Twenty per cent. increase of enlisted men in foreign service—House, $800,000; Senate, including National Guard, $6,000,000.

Subsistence of army—House, $13,000,000; Senate, including National Guard when drafted into Federal service, $27,377,000.

Regular supplies for Quartermaster Corps—House, $8,700,000; Senate, to include National Guard, $17,071,123.

Transportation of army—House, $12,000,000; Senate, $38,441,504, including also National Guard.

Clothing, camp and garrison equipage—House, $12,000,000; Senate, $20,280,000, including also National Guard.

Barracks and quarters—House, $2,750,000; Senate, including also the National Guard, $5,176,268.

Medical Department—House, $2,000,000; Senate, $4,500,000.

Engineer equipment of troops—House, $1,000,000; Senate, $1,770,000.

Ordnance stores, ammunition—House, $4,500,000; Senate, $12,776,000.

Small arms, target practice—House, $1,200,000; Senate, $3,494,000.

The manufacture of small arms was reduced from $5,000,000, appropriated by the House, to $2,500,000, on the ground that there are already 770,000 of these rifles and more, are not needed now.

Ordnance stores and supplies—House, $6,000,000; Senate, $11,000,000.

Machine guns—House, $3,600,000; Senate, $7,725,000.

Machine guns for National Guard—House, $2,000,000; Senate, $6,586,150.

Armored motor cars—House, $300,000; Senate, $1,000,000.

Field Artillery, for National Guard—House, $8,000,000; Senate, $14,200,000.

Ammunition for field artillery for National Guard—House, $8,000,000; Senate, $14,000,000.

The Senate increased from $75,000 to $1,000,000 the item for the payment of six months' pay to the beneficiaries of officers and enlisted men who die while in active service from wounds or disease not the result of their own misconduct.

Provision was made that in the item for ordnance stores and ammunition the government should manufacture at its arsenals as much as can be produced by the exercise of the greatest economy and efficiency.

Authority was given to the Secretary of War to sell to the government of Cuba such articles and quantities of ordnance and ordnance stores as might be desired by that government for the equipment of its troops as may be approved by the President.

The revised articles of war were added as an amendment to the bill.

The Senate, July 27, passed the Army Appropriation bill carrying $313,970,447, an increase of $131,667,091 over the bill as passed by the House. The House measure appropriated $182,303,356.

Following are the principal increases made by the Senate:

Pay of the enlisted men of the regular army—House, $23,000,000; Senate, same.

Foreign service, pay officers, ten per cent. increase—House, $250,000; Senate, $3,178,240.

Foreign service pay enlisted men, twenty per cent. increase—House, $800,000; Senate, $11,000,000.

Subsistence of the army—House, $13,000,000; Senate, $20,000,000.

Regular supplies of quartermasters' corps—House, $8,700,000; Senate, $12,250,000.

Transportation of the army and its supplies—House, $12,000,000; Senate, $25,000,000.

Purchase of horses—House, $3,800,000; Senate reduced item to $2,500,000.

Barracks and quarters—House, $2,750,000; Senate, $3,896,000.

For Plattsburg and other citizen's camps—House, $2,000,000; Senate, $4,300,000.

For dependents of soldiers now in Service—House, nothing; Senate, $2,000,000.

The House bill provided for a council of executive information, consisting of six members of the cabinet and an advisory commission of not more than seven persons. The Senate struck out that section and added an amendment providing for a council of national defense for the co-ordination of industries and resources, to be composed of the

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secretaries of State, War and Navy, the chief of staff of the army, and an officer of the navy not below rank of captain, and six persons to be appointed by the President.

The Senate bill restored the age limit to twenty-one years instead of eighteen years, as provided for in the recently enacted Army Reorganization bill.

The Senate also incorporated in the bill the revised articles of war, which had in separate measures passed both Houses.

——Militia

President Wilson, July 3, signed the Hay resolution to provide for bringing members of the National Guard into the regular army service.

——Personnel

The President, July 3, sent the following army nominations to the Senate:

Brigadier-General to be Major-General, Albert Mills.

Colonels to be Brigadier-Generals: Charles G. Morton, Fifth Infantry; Granger Adams, Fifth Artillery; George A. Dodd, cavalry, unassigned; Edward H. Plummer, Twenty-eighth Infantry; Clarence P. Townsley, coast artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels: John E. McMahon, First Field Artillery; James M. Arrasmith, Eighth Infantry; William H. Johnston, infantry; Benjamin W. Atkinson, Second Infantry.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels: William S. McNair, Field Artillery; William J. Snow, Second Field Artillery; George G. Gatley, Third Field Artillery; Sedgwick Rice, cavalry, unassigned; Arthur Thayer, Ninth Cavalry; Charles H. Martin, Eighteenth Infantry; William Weigel, Second Infantry; Thomas G. Hanson, infantry; Herman Hall, infantry, unassigned; Marcus D. Cronin, infantry, unassigned; Charles S. Farnsworth, Sixteenth Infantry.

Captains to be Majors: Ulysses S. Grant, Third Engineers Corps; Julian L. Schley, Engineer Corps; John E. Stephens, Third Field Artillery; Thomas E. Merrill, Fourth Field Artillery; Powell Clayton, Eleventh Cavalry; Frank A. Barton, Fifteenth Cavalry; George C. Barnhardt, Eight Cavalry; James H. Reeves, Third Cavalry; Hamilton A. Smith, Third Infantry; Hunter B. Nelson, infantry, unassigned; Mathew E. Saville, infantry; Frank E. Bamford, Twenty-eighth Infantry; Charles W. Castle, Eleventh Infantry; Paul B. Malone, Thirtieth Infantry; S. J. Bayard Schindel, infantry; John F. Preston, Fourth Infantry; Frederick G. Lawton, infantry; Amos H. Martin, Fourteenth Infantry; Charles F. Crain, Third Infantry; Frank S. Cocheu, infantry; Ora E. Hunt, Eighteenth Infantry.

First Lieutenants to be Captains: Gilbert Van B. Wilkes, Engineer Corps; John C. H. Lee, Engineer Corps; Frank S. Besson, Engineer Corps; Emory T. Smith, Fifth Field Artillery; Robert M. Danford, Fifth Field Artillery; Leo P. Quinn, Fourth Field Artillery; Robert F. Tate, Eighth Cavalry; Sebring C. Megill, cavalry; Walter D. Smith, Second Cavalry; Harry B. Jordan, cavalry, John T. Sayles, Twelfth Cavalry; Frank P. Lahm, cavalry; Orlando C. Troxel, Tenth Cavalry; Creed F. Cox, cavalry, unassigned; Robert McC. Beck, Jr., Second Cavalry; Robert J. Binford, Twentieth Infantry; John A. Brockman, infantry, unassigned; Sheldon W. Adning, infantry, unassigned; William G. Murchison, infantry, unassigned; John S. McCleery, infantry, unassigned; Elvin H. Wagner, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Thomas W. Brown, Sixteenth Infantry; Otis R. Cole, infantry, unassigned; Shelby C. Leasure, Seventh Infantry; Charles F. Herr, Fourth Infantry; Fred H. Turner, Twenty-third Infantry; Edwin O. Saunders, Ninth Infantry; Walter Krueger, Third Infantry; Asa L. Singleton, Twelfth Infantry; Arthur L. Bump, Seventeenth Infantry, and Willis E. Mills, Fourth Infantry.

—Congress

See

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL
CHILD LABOR
FERNALD, BERT M.
RIVERS AND HARBORS APPROPRIATION BILL
ROADS
RUBLEE, GEORGE
RURAL CREDITS
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—ADMINISTRATION SHIPPING BILL
UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT.—REVENUE

—Dept. of State—Diplomatic and Consular service

Transfers to new posts of forty-one American consuls in Europe and elsewhere were announced, July 13, by the State Department, the changes being required in some instances because of conditions brought about by the war. Edward Higgins, consul at Stuttgart, against whom complaint had been made by the German press because of his alleged pro-English sentiments, was transferred to Bahia, Brazil, being succeeded by George N. Ifft, at St. Paul, Switzerland. Three other consuls in Germany and three in Austria were assigned to new posts.

See also

ELKUS, ABRAM J.

—Finance

See

UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT.—REVENUE

—Navy—Appropriation bill

The formal report of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs was filed July 1. The enlarged navy building program recommended by the Naval Committee after conferences with President Wilson and Sec. Daniels was approved by the Senate, July 18, by a viva voce vote. Democratic and Republican leaders worked together for its passage.

Efforts of Senator Oliver and Penrose to cut out of the measure the provision for a government armor plant to cost $11,000,000 failed July 19, by a vote of 51 to 17. Senator Oliver then tried to sidetrack the plant provision by moving an amendment referring the whole question of armor manufacture to the Federal Trade Commission for settlement. Only sixteen Senators supported this amendment, while forty-nine negatives killed it.

Senator La Follette again delayed passage of the naval bill July 20. The Senate, however, defeated, 44 to 8, his amendment to prohibit use of the navy to collect private debts or enforce claims of American citizens or corporations. A substitute by Senator Norris to prevent such employment of naval vessels until court procedures had been exhausted and arbitration denied also was defeated.

The bill, with a three-year building program including the construction of 157 vessels, including sixteen capital fighting ships, within three years at an estimated cost of $588,180,576, passed the Senate, July 21, by a vote of 71 to 8. It carried $315,826,843, or $45,857,588 more than the total as the measure passed the House.

Many proposals to curtail the enormous building increases written into the measure by the Senate Naval Committee were defeated overwhelmingly.

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Two Democrats, Senators Thomas and Vardaman, and six Republicans, Senators Clapp, Curtis, Cronna, La Follette, Norris and Works, voted against the bill, which had had the support of leaders of both parties during the week of debate that preceded the passage.

Senators Tillman, Swanson and Lodge were appointed conferees on the bill together with Representatives Padgett, of Tennessee; Estopinal, of Louisiana, and Talbott, of Maryland, Democrats, and Butler, of Pennsylvania, and Roberts, of Massachusetts, Republicans. The bill went into conference July 27.

—Post Office Dept.

Sec. McAdoo announced, July 20, that upon his recommendation the Postmaster General had instructed the postmasters of the country, in towns and cities where there was no member bank of the Federal Reserve System, to collect checks drawn upon non-member state banks and to remit the proceeds to the respective Federal reserve banks. The Secretary's recommendation was based upon a resolution passed by the Federal Reserve Board for the purpose of carrying into effect every detail of the new clearance plan providing for the country-wide collection of checks at par by the Federal reserve banks which went into effect July 15.

In view of the opposition of the small state banks in the South and West the Federal Reserve Board decided, July 28, to request the suspension of the Postmaster General's order.

—Supreme Court

See
BRANDEIS, LOUIS DEMBITZ
CLARKE, JOHN HESSIN

—Treasury Dept.—Federal Loan Bureau

See
RURAL CREDITS

——Revenue

After several months of study and labor the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee brought into the House, July 1, the revenue bill, which was intended to raise $210,000,000 in additional revenue to meet the extraordinary demands of national defense and a general increase in governmental expenditures.

The bill was favorably reported by the House Ways and Means Committee, July 5, exactly as it was introduced into the House. During a six hours' debate on the bill, July 6, Representative Claude Kitchin, Democratic floor leader, announced that the Administration intended to issue bonds to the amount of approximately $125,000,000 to meet the extraordinary expenses incident to the Mexican developments.

The bill was passed by the House July 10, by a vote of 240 to 140, thirty-nine Republicans and one Socialist voting with the Democrats. Four amendments were adopted, as follows:

The provision that no former member of Congress should be appointed to the tariff commission was struck out, 239 to 76. The provision for a special tax levied against bankers of $1 per thousand of capital, surplus and undivided profits was struck out, 202-176. An amendment reducing the salaries of the members of the tariff commission from $10,000 to $7,500 per year and the salary of the secretary from $6000 to $5,000, was adopted, 143-96, and an amendment striking out the permanent appropriation of $300,000 per year for the expenses of the Tariff Commission was adopted on a viva voce vote.

Summary of the Revenue Bill Adopted by the House

The bill places taxes upon incomes, both from corporations and individuals, upon dividends of securities owned by non-resident aliens, a special tariff upon dyestuffs, upon inherited estates, upon the gross receipts of munition manufacturers, upon the liquor business, upon bankers, brokers, pawnbrokers, ship brokers, custom house brokers, theaters and circuses, other places of amusement, tobacco manufacturers, and other minor industries. It also provides for the establishment of a tariff commission, and includes an anti-dumping clause to protect American interests against unfair competition after the war.

The ordinary tax on net incomes amounts to 2 per cent. a year. This is assessed against every individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States, and against non-resident aliens. It includes interest on bonds, and other interest-bearing obligations of residents, corporate or otherwise. A supertax of one per cent. is levied upon incomes between $20,000 and $40,000, 2 per cent. on incomes between $40,000 and $80,000, 5 per cent. between $80,000 and $100,000, 5 per cent. between $100,000 and $150,000, 6 per cent. between $150,000 and $200,000, 7 per cent. between $200,000 and $250,000, 8 per cent. between $250,000 and $300,000, 9 per cent. between $300,000 and $500,000 and 10 per cent. in excess of $500,000. This includes the undivided profits of corporations.

The present law provides a normal levy of one per cent. upon net incomes in excess of $3000 for single persons and $4000 for married persons. An additional tax of one per cent. is levied on net incomes between $20,000 and $50,000, 2 per cent. between $50,000 and $75,000, 3 per cent. between $75,000 and $10,000, 4 per cent. between $100,000 and $250,000, 5 per cent. between $250,000 and $500,000, and 6 per cent. in excess of $500,000.

Among other exemptions, the bill allows for a depreciation or exhaustion of natural reasources of a business of 5 per cent. a year. The personal exemption is for all incomes less than $3000 for single men and $4000 for men with families. The non-resident alien can secure the benefits of the personal exemption clause only by filing with the collector of internal revenue a full account of his income from all sources.

A tax of 2 per cent. is levied on the total net income of every taxable corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company organized in the United States, but not including partnerships. Corporations not included in this provision are such organizations as labor and agricultural organizations, mutual savings banks, fraternal societies, domestic building and loan associations, chambers of commerce, etc.

The tax upon the transfer of the net estate of every decedent, whether a resident or non-resident of the United States, amounts to one per cent. of estates less than $50,000, 2 per cent. between $50,000 and $150,000, 3 per cent. between $150,000 and $250,000, 4 per cent. between $250,000 and $450,000, and 5 per cent. of estates in excess of $450,000.

The munition manufacturer's tax provides an assessment upon every person manufacturing gunpowder or other explosives, except blasting powder and dynamite, of 5 per cent. of gross receipts not in excess of $1,000,000, and 8 per cent. of gross receipts in excess of $1,000,000. Every person manufacturing cartridges, projectiles, shells, firearms or any parts must pay 2 per cent. under $250,000, 3 per cent. between $250,000 and $500,000, 4 per cent. between $500,000 and $1,000,000 and 5 per cent. in excess of $1,000,000. A gross receipts tax is levied

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upon the smelting of copper ore, or copper concentrates, refining metallic copper or alloying copper of one per cent. between $25,000 and $1,000,000, 2 per cent. between $1,000,000 and $10,000,000, and 3 per cent. above $10,000,000.

If the net profits of the munition manufacturer is less than 10 per cent. no tax shall be levied, and if the payment of the tax would force the net profit below 10 per cent. the assessment shall be such as not to bring the profit below this figure.

A tax of $1.50 per barrel of not more than 31 gallons is levied upon fermented liquors. A special graduated tax is assessed upon wines.

For the time being the House eliminated the paragraph levying a tax of one dollar upon bankers for each $1000 of capital, surplus and undivided profits used in any of the activities or functions of banking including such sums as may be invested in or loaned upon stocks, bonds or mortgages, real estate and other securities. It is understood that later action will be taken on this provision.

A tax of $50 is levied upon brokers and pawnbrokers; $20 on ship brokers; $10 on custom house brokers; $10 or $20 on theatres in towns or cities; $100 on circuses; $10 on other public exhibitions; $5 for each bowling alley or billiard table. Various taxes are levied on forms of tobacco.

Certain varieties of dyestuffs are exempted from tariff duties. The duty upon the majority of dyestuffs is 15 or 30 per cent. ad valorem. A further special duty is provided of from 2½ cents to 5 cents per pound. These duties are reduced at the rate of 20 per cent. a year for five years, thus being abolished in that time.

A Tariff Commission is appointed, to be composed of six members, appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. Not more than three shall be members of the same political party. The President has the right of removal for cause, and also shall designate the chairman and vice-chairman biennially. It is the duty of the commission to investigate the administration and fiscal effects of the customs laws of the country and to submit reports to the administration and Congress when requested. It has power to subpoena witnesses and examine books and records of private firms.

The clause against unfair competition provides that it shall be unlawful for any person importing articles from foreign countries to injure an industry in the United States by systematically selling at a price substantially less than the actual market value or wholesale price of such articles at the time of exportation to this country than in the markets of the home country or markets in other countries to which such articles are commonly exported, after adding the freight, duty and other charges and expenses incident to the importation and sale in the United States. The penalty for violation of this provision is a fine of $5000 or imprisonment for not more than a year. The injured person may sue for threefold damages.

The act is to take effect on the day following its passage, except as otherwise provided.

The full text of the bill appears in the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin* for July 11.

VENEZUELA

See
TREATIES—PERU-VENEZUELA

VERMONT

—Boundary dispute

In the boundary dispute with New Hampshire before the United States Supreme Court, in which Vermont sought to extend its limits to the middle of the Connecticut River, briefs were complete, June 10, by attorneys for New Hampshire, claiming that the west bank of the river, established as a boundary line in 1764 should be recognized as the existing line.

VON ILBERG, Friedrich W. K., M.D.

Dr. Friedrich W. K. von Ilberg, who had special care of the throat affection from which the Kaiser has suffered for many years, died in Berlin July 9. He was born in 1858.

"VPERIODE," Destruction of the

According to a Russian official bulletin, July 9, an enemy submarine, without warning, sank the hospital ship *Vperiode* (*Wperem*), which carried all the distinguishing signs. Seven men lost their lives. The others were saved. The *Vperiode* was the successor to the hospital ship *Portugal*, also sent to the bottom by a submarine, according to the semi-official news agency.

WAGES

See
NEW YORK CITY—MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES —WAGES

WALLACE, Sir William

Sir William Wallace, for 32 years in the service of the British Government in Nigeria, died in London, July 11, in his sixty-first year.

WATSON, Mrs. Margaret H. W.

Through the death of Mrs Margaret H. W. Watson at Leetsdale, Pa., July 8, $3,000.000 in money and property went to the establishment of a home for crippled children at that place.

WEST INDIES

See
DANISH WEST INDIES

WHITTEMORE, Don Juan

Don Juan Whittemore, an authority on bridge and tunnel building, died in Milwaukee, Wis., July 17, in his eighty-seventh year.

"WILHELMINA" CASE

The case of the *Wilhelmina*, an American ship seized by the British in Jan, 1915, because she carried a cargo of foodstuffs for Germany, was settled in London, July 13, on the recommendation of Lord Mersey, referee, by an award to the W. L. Green Commission Company, of St. Louis, of £78,400 ($390,000) and interest. The Green company had asked for £86,161, while the British Government offered £33,142.12.0.

The *Wilhelmina* herself was released on Apr 21, 1915, and was sunk on July 5, 1916, in the Harbor of Rio de Janeiro in a collision with a Brazilian naval transport. The *Wilhelmina* was sent to Hamburg with a cargo of food supplies for the express purpose of testing the rights of Great Britain to stop foodstuffs proceeding to Germany.

WILSON, Woodrow

President Wilson urged peace reached by mutual understanding rather than force and defended the Democratic party as a friend of business in speeches July 10 to enthusiastic Michigan audiences.

President Wilson decided, July 17, to change the tentative plans for holding the notification ceremonies Aug 5 because he desired to postpone them until after the adjournment of Congress.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE

Dr. H. Barringer Cox announced in San Francisco that he had perfected a subterranean wireless telephone. For the past five months Dr. Cox had been working at Los

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Olives, Cal., with the United States Forest Service in an effort to perfect a system of wireless signals for forest fires. It was while so engaged, according to the newspaper report, that he discovered the possibilities of transmitting the human voice through the ground.

WOMEN
—Wages
See
MINIMUM WAGE—MASSACHUSETTS

WOOL

Sec. of Agriculture Houston, July 13, called attention to the unusually high prices for wool. His Department issued a statement which said that the average price paid to producers of the United States for unwashed wool during June was 28.7c. per pound, which compares with 23.7c., 18.4c., 15.4c., 18.7c., 15.5c. and 19.5c., respectively, in June of the past six years. These estimates were based upon reports of crop correspondents to the Bureau of Crop Estimates. The Department's statement further said:

"The average weight of wool per fleece this year is about 6.92 pounds, which at 28.7c. a pound is worth to producers $1.99, or practically $2 per fleece. The number of fleeces shorn in recent years has been between 36,000,000 and 37,000,000 yearly.

"The weight of wool per fleece this year, 6.92 pounds, is the heaviest ever recorded in the United States. Last year the average was 6.84 pounds and the average of the past ten years is 6.74 pounds.

"It is interesting to observe how the production of wool per sheep has been steadily increasing in the past seventy years. The average weight per fleece reported by the census from 1800 1840, respectively, were 6.66 pounds, 5.57 pounds, 4.80 pounds, 3.52 pounds, 2.68 pounds, 2.42 pounds and 1.85 pounds. Similar improvements in wool production per sheep is observed in the wool statistics of Australia."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The McGillicuddy-Kern bill, providing a system of workmen's compensation for Federal employees, was passed by the House, July 12, by a vote of 286 to 3. Ex-Speaker Cannon, Representative Page, of North Carolina, and Representative Dies, of Texas, voted against the measure. Former Speaker Cannon opposed the bill on the ground that it should provide for contribution by employees.

The measure provided for compensation of all injured Federal employees at the rate of two-thirds the wages lost during disability, with a maximum of $66 a month. It was stipulated, however, that no employee injured while intoxicated should be entitled to the benefits of the law. In case of death the dependent widow would be allowed 35 per cent. of the employee's wage and 10 per cent. additional for each dependent child under 18, with a limit of two-thirds the employee's wage. An appropriation of $500,000 was made for the system. An amendment adopted would reduce from $5000 to $4000 salaries of the three commissioners administering the system. The bill was pending in the Senate.

Existing laws provided compensation for only about one-third of the Federal Government's employees.

YELLOW FEVER

The Yellow Fever Commission of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, consisting of seven members, headed by Major General William C. Gorgas, U. S. A., arrived at Lima, Peru, July 11. The commission left New York on June 14 for the purpose of studying sanitary conditions in the Panama Canal Zone and on the west coast of South America. Major General Gorgas returned to Panama, July 23.

YONKERS, N. Y.
See
STRIKES—CAR STRIKES—YONKERS, N. Y.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Four hundred and twenty-three buildings, valued at $61,700,000, had been acquired by the Young Men's Christian Association of North America in the past sixteen years, according to statistics of the association made public July 21. In 1900 the organization had 359 buildings, valued at $21,600,000, and in 1916 782 buildings, valued at $83,300,000. In 1915 alone the association opened 23 new buildings, valued at $6,000,000, in the United States, and expected to erect as many more in the coming months. More than 700,000 boys and young men were on the membership rolls; nearly 100,000 enrolled in vocational evening classes; 350,000 used the gymnasiums; 125,000 lived in the dormitories, and 130,000 had registered in religious and educational classes.

The association also has summer schools, and the Eastern Association School, held each year at Silver Bay, Lake George, had 498 students in 1915.

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NEW SERIES
Vol. 2 No. 8 COVERING AUGUST, 1916 September, 1916

INFORMATION

A DIGEST OF CURRENT EVENTS INCLUDING INDEX TO DATES

ISSUED MONTHLY—ALSO IN QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL CUMULATION

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In using INFORMATION as a daily newspaper index, it should be remembered that the dates given in articles are those upon which the events cited occurred, and that, generally speaking, further information should be sought in the daily papers of the day following the date given.

Main entries are indicated by **BLACKFACE CAPS**; subheads by **lower case blackface**; geographical subdivisions by *italic* center heads.

ACCIDENTS
See
EXPLOSIONS
FIRES
MINES AND MINING—ACCIDENTS
STREET RAILWAYS—ACCIDENTS

AERONAUTICS
—Dirigibles

In a speech delivered at Bury St. Edmunds, Aug 23, Baron Montagu told of new monster super-Zeppelins which Germany is building. He said:

"The principal features of the craft are a capacity of 2,000,000 cubic feet, a length of 780 feet, a beam of eighty feet and a maximum speed of eighty miles an hour, a cruising speed of thirty-five miles an hour and a radius of action of 3000 miles. The engines, six or seven of them, have a total of 15,000 horse power. The airships can carry a load of bombs of five tons, and are able to ascend 17,000 ft. They are armed with machine guns at bow and stern and on top of the envelope They carry a crew of thirty-five men. These particulars show how largely the Germans are relying on Zeppelins as a means for harassing us. Two of these new craft have already been completed and four will be available in October."

See also.
WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

AGRICULTURE
See
CROPS
FERTILIZER
RURAL CREDITS

ALASKA
See
KATMAI

ALLIED ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

In the House of Commons, Aug 2, Mr. Asquith discussed at length the objects sought to be accomplished by the adoption of the Paris Economic Conference resolutions. He explained why Great Britain and her Allies would be forced to wage a commercial war against Germany following the conclusion of the present military hostilities.

AMBRINE

A new preparation, called "Ambrine," for the treatment of burns and frozen limbs is described in the *Outlook*, Aug 2. The mixture is wax, paraffin and resin heated to 120° C. and applied with a brush, or sprayed on with a small pump. The wax covering thus formed excludes the air and moisture and permits the new skin to form. The treatment, which is painless, is the discovery of Dr. Barthe de Sandfort, Hôpital St. Nicholas, Issy-les-Moulineaux, Prés Paris. Further details are awaited:

AMERICAN CAN CO.

In the United States District Court, at Baltimore, Aug 17, the government filed notice of appeal from the decision of Judge Rose in the suit of the government against the American Can Company. The case will go to the United States Supreme Court.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
See
AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL TERMINALS CO.
LATIN-AMERICAN CORPORATION

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL TERMINALS COMPANY

The American International Terminals Company, organized under the laws of Delaware, by the National City Company, Stone & Webster, and the American International Corporation, plans to make a thoro study of terminals. New York harbor will receive special attention, but the purpose is to make a specialty of terminal organization and construction, including warehousing.

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AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, NEW YORK

See
BACTERIA

AMERICAN TRANSATLANTIC CO.

See
SHIP AND SHIPPING—REGISTRY TRANSFER TO NEUTRAL FLAG

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION

See
SHACKLETON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

Representative Webb filed with the House, Aug 15, the favorable report of the House Judiciary Committee on the bill designed to permit combinations in export trade.

See also
AMERICAN CAN CO.
LABOR UNIONS—AUG

APHRODESCIN

The essential element in the saponin-like glucosids of the horse chestnut.

"APPAM" CASE

Judge Waddill, in Norfolk, Va., Aug 7, refused the petition of the British libellants in the *Appam* case, asking that the vessel be delivered to them by a district court order, pending the result of an appeal to the Supreme Court. The decision, however, was conditional upon the respondents' giving a proper supersedeas bond. Appraisers appointed by the Federal District Court, Aug 7, fixed the value of the *Appam* at $1,250,000.

Counsel for the German Government filed a formal petition, Aug 8, for appeal to the Supreme Court, which was allowed. A supersedeas bond for $2,000,000 required by the Court was given, signed by Lieut. Hans Berg and L. H. von Schilling, the German Consul. It was furnished by five American bonding companies, who divided a premium of $20,000.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION

—MacMillan expedition

Bearing two official dispatches from Ensign Fitzhugh Green, U. S. N., a member of the Donald B. MacMillan Crocker Land Expedition, Jerome Lee Allen, a chief electrician of the United States Navy, arrived in Washington, Aug 23, from Greenland and reported to the Navy Department. Before his arrival, on Aug 19, the Navy Department had received a dispatch from Ensign Green announcing his safe arrival at Copenhagen and his intention to return to Washington.

Officers of the American Museum of Natural History were advised Aug 31 that MacMillan would arrive with the remaining members of his party at St. John's, N. F., or Sydney, N. S., between Sept 20 and Oct 1, on the Danish steamship *Danmark*. MacMillan would be accompanied by Dr. E. O. Hovey, who was in charge of the relief expedition sent to MacMillan on board the power schooner *George B. Cluett* in 1915.

—Stefansson expedition

The power schooner *Alaska* of the southern party of the Canadian arctic expedition arrived at Nome, Aug 16, with all of the remaining members of the expedition's scientific staff—J. J. O'Neil, Ottawa, geologist; J. R. Cox, Ottawa, topographer; D. Jenness, New Zealand, the ethnologist; F. Johansen, Copenhagen, naturalistt; George H. Wilkins, Adelaide Australia, photographer, and R. M. Anderson, Ottawa, geologist, H. G. Chipman, the chief topographer; J. E. Hoyt, Seattle, the engineer, and J. Sullivan, of London, the cook, went out by way of the Mackenzie River. The schooner *Alaska* left her two years' station at Bernard Harbor on Dolphin and Union Strait on July 13 and reached Herschel Island on July 28.

The results of the party's work are satisfactory. The work was completed substantially as planned. During the season of 1915 the detailed survey of the coast line was completed by Chipman and O'Neil from the Cap Parry peninsula to Stapylton Bay, and from thence by Mr. Cox as far as the mouth of Rae River.

The survey of this hitherto unexplored river was carried up about seventy-five miles and a traverse made overland to Stapylton Bay to ascertain the geology. Later Cox and O'Neil worked around Port Epworth, Coronation Gulf, and some distance up the Kogluktualuk, a large river with many waterfalls, and east of the Copper Mine River. In Aug and Sept a detailed topograhical and geological survey was made east from Cape Barrow around Moore Bay, Arctic Sound, Hood River, and part of Bathurst Inlet by launch and canoe, returning by sled in November. This survey was completed in the spring of 1916 by sled and the remainder of the coast line west of Cape Barrow filled in.

Considerable rectification of the charts of the Bathurst Inlet region will result from this survey. It was originally mapped by Sir John Franklin in the course of a hurried canoe voyage. The coast line is excessively cut up by narrow fjords, peninsulas, and islands, with a bold rugged, rocky terrain, particularly in the so-called Goulborn Island region, a series of long, narrow peninsulas lying east of the Banks Peninsula. Over 150 islands were mapped in the region roughly charted heretofore as Chapman, Lewis, and Marcet Islands.

The geological formations are varied and complicated here, but Dr. O'Neil gained much valuable information in tracing the contacts of the copper-bearing diabase rocks with the sandstones, shales, and granites found in this region. The geological results, the chief work of the party, are very encouraging, for, in addition to the previously known deposits, a great field was mapped and investigated where native copper is widely distributed in extensive amounts. Many good harbors have been charted.

Mr. Jenness, the ethnologist, spent the time

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from Apr to Nov, 1915, in sledging and packing with the primitive Eskimos in the interior of Victoria Island. Returning over the ice, he made extensive ethnological and archaeological collections and also about one hunded phonograph records of folklore and dance songs, with careful transcriptions and translations. The manners, customs and games of the Eskimos have been studied.

Fritz Johansen, the marine biologist, entomologist, and botanist, made extensive collections in all these branches from north Alaska and Canada. He reared and worked out the life histories of a number of rare Arctic insects and made interesting deep sea dredgings and soundings. George H. Wilkins has made many studies with the camera and cinematograph of native life, natural history subjects, and scenery.

About 1000 specimens of birds and mammals were brought back by the expedition, including a Polar bear, Barren Ground caribou, Arctic foxes, wolves, wolverines, hares, etc. Over 3000 photographs of Arctic scenes also are in the collection. Full meteorological observations were kept up for three years continuously. Tidal observations were taken for some time during the winter in the straits.

No official reports had come from the northern section of the Canadian arctic expedition, but Mr. Wilkins brought news in the spring that the schooner *Mary Sachs* was hauled up on the beach at Cape Kellett, Banks Island, in charge of Captain Bernard and an Eskimo crew for a reserve station. The schooner *North Star* was unable to proceed further north than a small unnamed island, north of Robilliate Island, west of Banks Island, and was also hauled up safely as a base for ice trips. The crew joined the *Polar Bear's* exploring parties.

The *Polar Bear*, in charge of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, made an unsuccessful attempt to go up the west side of Banks Island in 1915, and came back around the east side of Banks Island, wintering near Princess Royal Island, Prince of Wales Strait, between Banks Island and Victoria Island.

A projected ice trip into the Beaufort Sea was not carried out on account of some dogs dying. The main energies for the party were to be devoted in 1916 to get more information about land reported by Mr. Stefansson in 1915. The Stefansson party had started on the exploration trip in May, to remain in the field as long as conditions would permit, with the possibility of spending the summer on the northern islands and connecting with the *Polar Bear* at Winter Harbor, Melville Island, in the fall. In that case the *Polar Bear* would spend the winter of 1916 and 1917 at Winter Harbor.

Storker Storkeson and twelve or fourteen others were to spend the spring and the summer on Melville Island putting up meat for the expedition. If the coast explored in the summer of 1916 turned in a southwestern direction and it seemed possible that no land existed in Beaufort Sea within sledging distance of Banks Island or Prince Patrick Island the northern party, it was planned, would endeavor to return in 1916, but from the situation of the vessels and the scattering of various parties it seemed improbable that it would assemble in time to get out. The explorers were well supplied for another year or two with staples and were killing a number of musk-oxen and other game. V. J. Jones, of Seattle, engineer of the *Polar Bear*, died suddenly at the winter quarters of the *Polar Bear* in Nov, 1915. There were no other deaths or serious illness.

ARGENTINA

—Commerce

The official report on foreign commerce for the first six months of 1916 showed that in thousands of pesos gold the imports were 104,966, an increase of 4838; the exports 246,057, a decrease of 84,428. The United States ranked second after Great Britain in both imports and exports, amounting for the former to 28,439, an increase of 9185, and the latter 54,301, an increase of 11,551.

ARKANSAS COAL CASES

See
LABOR UNIONS

ARMENIA

The Rev. Harold Buxton, Sec. of the Armenian Refugees' Fund, who returned to England in Aug after devoting three months to relief work in the devastated villages, gave details which confirmed the grave statements made by Lord Bryce some months before in the House of Lords. Asked whether he had any proof that the deportation of Armenians was due to German instigation, he said: "All I can say is that the German Government did nothing to stop the massacres. During the whole business German influence was supreme at Constantinople, and German Consuls were at their posts in all the chief centers thru Asia Minor. Besides, the people were swept away with a methodical thoroness which one does not expect from the Turk, who, when left to himself, acts rather with sudden spasms of fury. I have evidence from an American missionary that certain of the German Consuls did their best on behalf of the Armenian people. For instance, the German Consul at Erzerum wired to his Ambassador in Constantinople vigorously protesting at the order of deportation. He received a reply in these words: 'We cannot interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey.' I don't think there has been any exaggeration as to losses as published in England. The Armenian race numbered over 4,000,000, of whom 2,000,000 were Turkish Armenians, and of these perhaps 1,000,000 have been deported and 500,000 massacred. Only 200,000 escaped into the mountains, and so across to Russian soil. There are some hundreds of thousands in concentration camps between Aleppo and Mosul and in the neighboring regions of Mesopotamia, where Turkey continues to be supreme over

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their fate To this considerable population we have no access, and it is still in danger. According to reports which come thru, it is being ravaged by sickness, famine, privations of all kinds, outrages, and murder, all of which means high mortality among the victims."

ARMY

See subhead ARMY *under names of countries.*

ARTIFICIAL BLOOD

See
BLOOD

ASTOR, Capt. John Jacob

Capt. John Jacob Astor, son of Lord Astor of Hever Castle, was married in London, Aug 28, to Lady Nairne, daughter of the fourth Earl of Minto and widow of Major Lord Charles Nairne, son of the fifth Marquis of Lansdowne.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

After a fortnight's trial before the Landwehr Divisional Tribunal of the Reichsrath Deputies Choc, Burival, Vojna, and Netolicky were convicted, Aug. 21, as accessories to the high treason of Professor Masanyk, who fled the country. Choc was sentenced to six years imprisonment, Burival to five years, and Vojna and Netolicky each to one year.

—Politics and government

Folowing a speech early in July by Count Julius Andrassy, one of the Opposition leaders, on the desirability of complete political unity, Count Tiza, the Prime Minister, announced the government's willingness to consult the Opposition.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

The Iowa Insurance Department, Aug 28, confirmed its recent ruling that fire insurance companies cannot write automobile property damage in that state, and held that if fire companies write automobile property damage anywhere else in the United States they cannot do business in Iowa.

In Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio and many other states the laws permit fire insurance companies to write automobile property damage under proper regulations. The Illinois Insurance Department recently ruled that by going thru certain procedure fire companies could qualify to write automobile property damage in Illinois and a number of companies had recently completed the changes necessary to qualify.

AUTOMOBILES

See
FORD MOTOR CO.

BABIES

See
CHILDREN

BACTERIA

A collection of living disease germs, the only adequate collection of its kind in existence, is to be seen in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, says the *Outlook*, Aug 23. About 700 different strains of living bacteria, representing practically all known types of this diversified group, except buboric plague, are represented. The bacteria which cause plant diseases and those which decompose food are also included.

The main purpose of the collection is to provide for scientists a permanent standard collection of bacterial types, but sub-cultures are distributed to responsible persons and to colleges.

BAGDAD RAILROAD

The construction of the Bagdad Railroad east of the Euphrates had been pushed vigorously since the war began, according to the *Geographical Review* for Apr. In Feb., 1915, the railroad had reached Tel-el-Abiad, a distance of 37 miles east of the river. A few months later, on July 23, 1915, the line was opened to traffic as far as Ras-el-Ain, a distance of approximately 80 miles farther. Later, the construction was completed as far as Nesibin, about 65 miles beyond. On the southeastern end of the line practically no advance had been recorded beyond Samara since the late summer of 1914.

BAGGAGE

The House passed, Aug 3, the Senate bill amending the Cummins law so as not to require a declaration of value by shippers of baggage in interstate commerce. The measure was passed by the House in the form in which it was passed by the Senate without amendment.

BANKS AND BANKING

See also
BILLS OF LADING
RURAL CREDITS

—Check Collection

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank, of New York City, publishes in pamphlet form a digest of the country-wide check collection plan put into effect by the Federal Reserve Board July 15. The plan of the Federal Reserve Board comprised the collection of checks in all parts of the United States without any deduction whatever for exchange.

"BARALONG" CASE

The German government transmitted to the Reichstag, Aug 15, a White Book in regard to the case of the British patrol boat *Baralong*, men of whose crew were reported to have killed Germans from a submarine sunk by the British in 1915. The White Book contains official German and British documents. The final report, according to a statement given out by the Overseas News Agency, says:

"The German Government, replying to the declarations of the British Government in regard to the German memorandum of Jan 10, 1916, on the *Baralong* case (in which Germany rejected the British proposal to submit the case to a neutral board), said that it has decided, on account of the British Government's attitude, that it was impossible to continue negotiations. At the same time, the Government announced it would take reprisals by means of air raids."

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BASKET, Standard

The bill of Representative Reavis, of Nebraska, prescribing dimensions for standard baskets for interstate shipment of grapes, small fruits and berries was passed, Aug 2, by the House. There are two classes of quarts known to the trade. One is called the "dry quart" and the other the "wine" or "fluid" quart. The dry quart contains approximately one-third greater capacity than the "wine" or "fluid" quart. Legitimate berry and fruit merchants had been disposing of their product by "dry" quart and fractions and multiples of the "dry" quart, but they were constantly harassed and annoyed by competition which disposed of the same commodity by the "wine" or "fluid" quart, with the representation that they were selling full quarts. The bill took as its standard the "dry" quart and fractions thereof.

BILLS OF LADING

With a few minor amendments proposed by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce the House, Aug 9, agreed to the so-called Pomerene bill of lading bill. This measure passed the Senate on Mar 9 and was tied up in the House until a committee representing the American Bar Association, the United States Chamber of Commerce, bankers and others visited the President and petitioned for its immediate consideration. Generally it provides a statute under which all carriers, water as well as rail, shall be held liable for the bills of lading they issue, when such bills are duly issued and signed by the properly appointed agents of the carriers. In the past the carriers have been able to avoid liability on bills of lading, which have fraudulently been represented as instruments of actual shipments and presented to bankers for loans.

BIRDS

See also
GAME LAWS

—Treaty protecting

The United States Senate, Aug 29, ratified a treaty with Canada whereby practically all the birds migrating between the two countries were to be protected. The treaty provided in effect. three principal things: First—That no bird important to agriculture because of insect destroying proclivities should be shot at any time. Second—That no open season on any species of game birds should extend for a longer period than three and one-half months. Third—That both countries should so restrict open seasons on game birds as to prevent their being taken during the breeding season. The migratory bird treaty was the direct result of a resolution proposed by Senator Root, of New York, on Jan 14, 1913.

As outlined by experts, the situation which the treaty was expected to remedy was somewhat like this: There are three great lines of bird migration thru this country to Canada, corresponding to the three great divisions of the country—the Atlantic seaboard, the Mississippi Valley, and the Pacific Slope west of the Rockies. In search for suitable climate for feeding grounds, the birds have moved up and down these three lines for years. Of late all reports to be gathered have shown that the breadth of their course has greatly decreased. There are, for instance, about the same number of birds passing back and forth in the immediate region of the Mississippi River as ever; but the outlying states of both the Eastern and Western regions which the Mississippi drains have shown an increasing scarcity. Again the birds which in their wintering formerly occupied territory in the Mississippi Valley as far north as St. Louis can now be almost entirely accommodated in Louisiana and the swamps of Texas, or in order to find protection have moved into the wild regions of Mexico. Conditions such as these, continuing, meant the killing off of the supply for sportsmen and commercial game-bird shooting. They also meant a direct and tremendous waste to the farmers, as evidenced by the Agricultural Department figures on the loss from insect pests, and, further, tremendous expenditures to certain states for the preservation of trees.

BLACKLIST

The British consul at Philadelphia stated, Aug 6, that it was the International Import and Export Co. (now known as the International Import and Export Commission Syndicate), of 136 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, which had been placed on the British blacklist, and not the International Import and Export Co., Inc., of 310 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

The Commonwealth of Australia, Aug 4, issued a blacklist of American firms. Trading with these firms was prohibited.

The French *Official Journal*, Aug 6, published the names of American individuals and firms placed on the French blacklist under the Trading With the Enemy Act. The list was the same as regards American individuals and firms as that given out in London July 18. The complete list included firms and individuals in Africa, South America, Japan, the Philippine Islands, Cuba, Denmark, Spain. Portugal, Greece, Holland, Norway and Sweden, with whom French citizens were forbidden to trade.

The Supreme Court of Peru, Aug 6, rendered an important decision involving the operation of the British black list in the case of Muelly Dammert, a German firm, versus Peschiera, an Italian firm. Peschiera had contracted with Dammert to supply British coal, but before the delivery of the coal Dammert's name appeared on the black list. Peschiera thereupon refused to comply with the contract, having bought the coal under an agreement not to sell to an enemy firm. Dammert appealed to the courts. The case finally reached the Supreme Court, which ruled that contracts made under Peruvian laws cannot be altered by the operation of the Trading-With-the-Enemy act.

The institution of a blacklist similar to that

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of Great Britain was announced in a decree published in the Italian official journal Aug 10. The decree forbade Italians to trade with the subjects of enemy states or their allies, wherever resident.

Another decree placed under government control, with a view to eventual seizure and liquidation, all commercial enterprises in Italy directed or principally controlled by subjects of enemy states or their allies.

The name of Herman C. Kupper, of 57 Murray St., New York, was removed from the British blacklist, Aug 17.

George Hill & Co., London merchants, were, Aug 24, fined £25 and 10 guineas costs for trading with a Dutch firm on the blacklist of the British Government. This was the first case of the kind to be brought up. In imposing the fine the City Magistrate said that a much heavier penalty would be inflicted in future cases of this nature.

See also
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—ADMINISTRATION SHIPPING BILL

BLISS, Rev. Daniel

The Rev. Daniel Bliss, founder and president emeritus of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, Syria, died in that city July 28 in his ninety-third year.

BLOOD

An artificial fluid that may be introduced into the veins instead of real blood in transfusion-operations has, according to an unverified report, been invented by Dr. James J. Hogan, of San Francisco. Says Arthur L. Dahl, writing in *The Illustrated World* (May): The solution consists of purest gelatin combined with sodium chlorid and distilled water. The resultant liquid solidifies and is placed in glass tubes until needed. In order to prepare the transfusion mixture for immediate use, the flask of gelatin is warmed until it melts, when it is added to 1000 cubic centimeters of 0.9 per cent. sodium chlorid and 2 grams of sodium-carbonate crystals, all warmed to body-temperature.

BOMBS

Documentary evidence sufficient to convict those in custody for the bomb explosion of July 22 during the preparedness parade, was said to be in the hands of the police of San Francisco Aug 1, according to District Attorney C. M. Fickert. A raid the night before on the headquarters of the alleged leaders of the plot resulted in the confiscation of the private letter file and other papers of Thomas Mooney, labor agitator. One of the letters reads: "If I can pull off what I am planning I will be the biggest man in San Francisco labor circles."

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD

After allowing an order for a temporary receivership for the Boston & Maine Railroad, under which he named President James H. Hustis for the office, United States Circuit Judge William L. Putnam, in Boston, Aug 29, withdrew from the case because of a bill which, he stated, attacked the integrity of the court. This bill, which was filed by Asa P. French, counsel for Francis V. Streeter, of Medford, a minority stockholder, asserted that Judge Putnam, because of his personal relations with directors of the road, was unfit to sit in the receivership proceedings. Judge Putnam ordered the bill sent to the Federal District Attorney, with directions that it be placed before the grand jury for investigation. This unexpected development followed the court's ruling that the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders' Association was not entitled to intervene in the case, which was based on a petition of the Intercontinental Rubber Company of New Jersey, a noteholder of the road, for a receivership.

BOXMAKERS' STRIKE

See
STRIKES—BOXMAKERS' STRIKE—NEW YORK CITY

BOY SCOUTS

Italy

The Minister of War, Aug 14, called out all the boys belonging to the organization for service until the opening of the schools in Oct. The scouts were to be divided into two classes. The class over fifteen years of age, with the permission of their parents, would do duty in the war zone, as guards at railroad stations and depots. The class under fifteen years would be enrolled in the territorial service. They would be stationed at hospitals, mobilization centers, munition factories, aeroplane stations and hangars.

BOYCOTTS

See
LABOR UNIONS

BOY-ED, Capt. Karl

A more definite official statement of the real reasons for the recall of Captain Karl Boy-ed, naval attaché, and Captain Franz von Papen, military attaché, of the German embassy at Washington, appeared in the European White Book issued in Aug by the State Department. The real reason for their recall, as officially admitted in the White Book, was because of their "connection with the illegal and questionable acts of certain persons within the United States."

BRAZIL

—Finance

Members of the Ministry decided, Aug 18, to suggest to the Chamber, on the occasion of the third reading of the budget, reductions in estimates to a total of 12,000 contos (about $6,500,000). This measure was dictated by the gravity of the financial situation.

BULGARIA

See
RUMANIA

BUSINESS

See
EMBARGOES
INCOME TAX—DEFINITION OF "DOING BUSINESS"

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BUTTONS

Statistics compiled in July by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce showed that American export trade in buttons showed an increase of 79 per cent. and prospects of further advancement. This was owing to the fact that the normal European production of buttons, the largest in the world, was curtailed by the war. Under normal conditions the United States manufactures enough to meet about nine-tenths of its own requirements and more than half the supply of Canada, which has some factories of its own, and ranks next to the European nations in production. The American export trade in buttons amounted to $654,372 in 1914, more than half of which was with Canada, expanded to $1,171,232 in 1915, with England, Canada, Australia and Cuba the largest purchasers.

CANADA

See
BIRDS
FIRES—UNITED STATES AND CANADA

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

See
TEACHERS' PENSIONS

CARVAJAL, Federico Henriquez

See
SANTO DOMINGO

CASEMENT, Sir Roger

Roger Casement was hanged at 9 o'clock on the morning of Aug 3 in Pentonville jail for high treason, by having conspired to cause the recent revolt in Ireland and by having sought German aid to that end.

A United States Senate resolution, designed to aid Casement, was not presented at the British Foreign Office until after Casement had been hanged.

CATHOLIC CHURCH

See
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

CHAMBERLAIN, Mrs. Joseph

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, widow of the British statesman, and the Rev. William Hartley Carnegie, rector of St. Margaret's and canon of Westminster, were married at Westminster Abbey, London, Aug 3. Mrs. Chamberlain, before her first marriage, was Miss Mary Endicott, of Massachusetts, daughter of the late William C. Endicott, Secretary of War in President Cleveland's Cabinet. She was married to Joseph Chamberlain when he was Colonial Secretary under the late Marquis of Salisbury.

CHECK COLLECTION

See
BANKS AND BANKING—CHECK COLLECTION

CHILD LABOR

The Senate, Aug 3, took up the Child Labor bill for consideration. At the instance of President Wilson this measure gained a preferred place on the Senate's legislative program after the Democratic caucus had decided to lay it aside for the remainder of the session. The bill would prohibit interstate commerce in the product of any mine or quarry in which children under 16 years of age have been employed, or in the product of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment in which children under 14 have been employed, or in which children between 14 and 16 have been employed more than eight hours a day, more than six days a week, before 6 o'clock in the morning or later than 7 o'clock in the evening. The bill was attacked by a group of Southern Democrats on the ground that it was unconstitutional and an invasion of state rights. Senator Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina, advanced the theory that child labor is good because it keeps children out of jail. Mr. Overman brought statistics to support his contention. He showed the Senate that the proportion of children between 14 and 16 who were sent to jail in North Carolina was only 15 to 100,000. But in Massachusetts, he declared, the number soars to 279, in Rhode Island it reaches 199 and in Missouri it is 122. Senator Work, of California, declared that never in his life would he recover from the hard work he did as a boy, and said he was in favor of the measure tho he believed it to be unconstitutional.

The Senate passed the bill, Aug 8, by a vote of 52 to 12. The vote was as follows:

In Favor of the Bill—Democrats: Ashurst of Ariz., Beckham of Ky., Chamberlain of Ore., Chilton of W. Va., Culberson of Tex., Hitchcock of Neb., Hughes of N. J., Husting of Wis., James of Ky., Johnson of S. D., Kern of Ind., Lane of Ore., Lee of Md., Lewis of Ill., Martin of Va., Myers of Mont., Phelan of Cal., Pittman of Nev., Ransdell of La., Reed of Mo., Robinson of Ark., Shafroth of Colo., Shepard of Tex., Shields of Tenn., Smith of Ariz., Stone of Mo., Swanson of Va., Taggart of Ind., Thompson of Kan., Underwood of Ala., Vardaman of Miss. Total Democrats, 31.

Republicans: Borah of Ida., Clapp of Minn., Clark of Wyo., Colt of R. I., Cummins of Ia., Curtis of Kan., Fall of N. M., Gallinger of N. H., Gronna of N. D., Jones of Wash., Kenyon of Ia., La Follette of Wis., Lippitt of R. I., Nelson of Minn., Norris of Neb., Smoot of Utah, Sterling of S. D., Townsend of Mich., Warren of Wyo., Weeks of Mass., and Works of Cal. Total Republicans, 21.

Against the Bill—Democrats: Bankhead of Ala., Bryan of Fla., Fletcher of Fla., Hardwick of Ga., Overman of N. C., Simmons of N. C., Smith of Ga., Smith of S. C., Tillman of S. C., and Williams of Miss. Democrats, 10.

Republicans: Penrose and Oliver of Penn. Republicans, 2.

The bill then went to conference, having passed the House in a different form. Both measures agreed on such details as the ages of children for various occupations, their difference being in the manner of effecting the prohibition. The House bill barred from interstate commerce the products of children under specified ages—16 in mines and quarries, 14 in mills and factories. It further provided that the fact that a child under those ages was employed in a mill or factory within 30 days before the shipment was prima facie evidence that the products of that factory were the products of child labor within the meaning of the bill. The Senate bill barred from interstate commerce the products of fac-

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tories in which children under the specified ages were employed, without reference to whether any particular piece of goods was made in whole or in part by child labor or not. Senators Newlands and Robinson, Democrats, and Clapp, Republican, were appointed as conferrees for the Senate to confer over the adjustment of the differences in the bills.

The Child Labor bill passed the House, Aug 18, without debate or record vote. Senate amendments were accepted without change. The bill gave the penalty for first conviction as a fine of not more than $200, and for subsequent convictions a fine of not more than $1000, nor less than $100, or imprisonment for not more than three months, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Great Britain

Dealing with the post-war problem of child labor, the annual report of the General Federation of Trades Unions, made public Aug 2, declared that it might be necessary to provide measures for returning employed children to school, for raising the leaving age, and for making this age uniform thruout the country.

CHILDREN

—Welfare of

The Medical Record commented in Aug on a unique plan devised by the Mayor of Huddersfield, England, to conserve the lives of babies. He offered a birthday gift to every child born within the village of Longwood, in his borough. This took the form of a promissory note for £1, payable when the child should become one year old. The natural consequence was that parents awoke to the fact that the survival of their babies depended somewhat on the care they received. Their pride and interest were aroused, and they determined to keep their children alive thru that first year, not only because of the five dollars, altho that was a large sum to many of them, but for the sheer sake of winning. Best of all, Mayor Broadbent's unique scheme attracted so much attention to the subject of infant mortality, especially in his own borough, that it became a kind of headquarters for the study of the subject.

CHINA

Chinese troops had attacked the Japanese garrison at Cheng-Chiatun, between Mukden and Chaoyangfu, killed or wounded seventeen Japanese soldiers and killed one officer, according to Japanese advices from Cheng-Chiatum Aug 15. Reinforcements consisting of 2000 troops were rushed to the beleaguered garrison from the Japanese forces stationed at Kaiyuan and Sudinghai. The fighting resulted from the arrest of a Japanese merchant.

It was contended by the Peking Government that when the local Chinese Magistrate ordered precautions taken against an expected raid by nomadic bandits who were seizing prominent persons in that region for ransom, some of the Japanese residents refused to obey. The Magistrate attempted to enforce the order by arresting a Japanese, whereupon Japanese began armed resistance which resulted in about seventeen deaths on both sides. The Japanese captured the Magistrate and took him away.

Cheng-Chiatun is near the line of the Harbin-Changehun Railway, which was sold to Japan by Russia under the recent Russo-Japanese treaty. Cheng-Chiatun is also in the neighborhood of the Sungari River. Japanese rights on this river were said to have been recognized by Russia, the question having been in dispute since the signing of the Portsmouth treaty.

Parliament was convened Aug 1. It was attended by 400 delegates, 100 more than was necessary for a quorum. President Li Yuan-hung, after taking the oath, addressed the legislators, urging them immediately to take up non-partisan and reconstructive work. The President, who was not accompanied by a police guard, wore European civilian attire. After hearing the President's speech, Parliament adjourned indefinitely. Tang Shao-yi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was at Shanghai, and refused to come to Peking to take over the Foreign Office until the Cabinet had been approved by Parliament. The Kuo-min-tang, or radical party, was endeavoring to make Tang Shao-yi the Premier, retiring the present Prime Minister, Tuan Chi-jui, to the Vice-Presidency. This the military party was unwilling to sanction.

Tuan Chi-jui's new Cabinet represented practically all political parties in China, as well as geographical divisions.

Hsu Shih-ying, the new Minister of the Interior, was a judge under the Tsing dynasty, and rose to the rank of Minister of Justice in the early days of the republic. He was forced to resign this position, and later became governor of Fukien Province.

Chang Kuo-kan, the new Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, was a member of the State Council under Yuan Shi-kai, and was intimately connected with the monarchical movement.

Sung Hung-yi, the new Minister of Education, a prominent politician most of his life, took strong position in opposition to Yuan Shi-kai's monarchical movement and did able work for the republican cause at Shanghai.

Chang Yao-tseng, Minister of Justice, a graduate of a Japanese university and a member of the Parliament which Yuan Shi-kai disbanded, formerly taught in the government university at Peking. When the monarchical movement was started in 1915, he left the capital and joined the revolutionists in Yunnan Province.

Admiral Chen Pih-kuan, Minister of the Navy, was educated in a British naval school, and has served in the Chinese navy most of his life. He was a captain, commanding the cruiser *Haichi* when the revolution broke out in 1911. For some time he served as naval adviser to the late President Yuan Shi-kai.

See also
RAILROADS—CHINA

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—Rockefeller Foundation work in

The Rockefeller Foundation announced, Aug 8, that on July 31 an appropriation of $198,985.78 was made to assist in carrying on the work of the China Medical Board.

CHOLERA

A dispatch from Yokohama, Aug 3, said that the Japanese steamer *Hawaii Maru*, bound from Oriental ports of Tacoma, had been placed in quarantine at Yokohama with fifteen cases of cholera on board. By Aug 5, 32 cases were reported, and Tokio declared a quarantine against the city. An outbreak of cholera, resulting in 48 deaths and 109 cases, was reported Aug 14 in Nagasaki.

CHURCHES

See
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

CLOTHING TRADES

See
STRIKES—CLOTHING TRADES STRIKE—NEW YORK

CLOUGH, William Pitt

Col. William Pitt Clough, chairman of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad, died in New York City, Aug 17, aged 72 years.

COAL MINES

—Accidents

See
MINES AND MINING—ACCIDENTS

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

See
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

COLOMBIA

—Army

It was announced at Berne, Aug 28, that a military mission, consisting of officers of the Swiss army, would soon leave Switzerland for Colombia to undertake the reorganization of the army of that republic. Colombia had requested the Swiss government to send three Swiss officers for a period of three years to reorganize the Colombian army along Swiss lines.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

It was announced Aug 19 that James N. Jarvie, banker, had made a gift of $100,000 to Columbia University, to be used in establishing the new Columbia dental school, and that the gift would assure the opening of the school in September. A sum of $10,000, previously raised by the efforts of the dental committee of the university, will be used toward the immediate construction of a temporary building, to cost $30,000, on the site of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

COMMERCE

See
BILLS OF LADING
Also subhead COMMERCE *under names of countries*

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

For the business year ending Dec 31, 1915, the traffic receipts of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique (the French Line), including subventions and extra premius for speed, amounted to 109,392,252 francs and the accessory receipts (interest, discounts, payments for ships requisitioned, etc.) to 1,703,942f., making a total revenue of 111,096,195f. The maritime and commercial expenses reached a total of 70,424,644f. and the general costs of management at Paris and the agencies were 5,878,972f.. making altogether 76,303,617f. The excess of receipts over expediture was thus 34,792,577f., from which has to be deducted 10,327,765f. for interest and amortization of loans and 21,933,125f. for depreciations and allocations to special reserves, leaving a net profit of 2,531,687f. available for distribution. Of the latter amount 5 per cent. or 126,584f. goes to the statutory reserve, and 2,340,000f. is distributed to the shareholders as a dividend of 9f. per share, the balance of 65,103f. being carried forward to new account.

COREA

It was announced Aug 3, that a marriage had been arranged between Prince Yi Yong, heir to the former Emperor of Corea, and the Japanese Princess Masako, eldest daughter of Prince Nashimoto. The betrothal had been informally approved by Emperor Yoshihito, but would not be officially announced until necessary changes had been made in the regulations of the Japanese imperial household, which do not provide for marriages with foreigners or with the former imperial house of Corea.

Prince Yi Yong, born in 1898, is receiving his education in Tokio. Princess Masako is only fifteen years of age. She is a student at the famous Peers' School of Tokio. It was stated that the wedding would not take place until the education of the youthful couple had been completed.

CORRUPT PRACTICES BILL

Senator Owens, of Oklahoma, asked the Senate, Aug 24, for unanimous consent to take up the corrupt practices bill after the passage of the revenue bill. Senator Smoot, of Utah, acting for the Republican Steering Committee, objected. Senator Owens declared the Republicans intended to filibuster and kill the bill. The bill, a substitute for a similar bill passed by the House, limits the total amount to be expended by national campaign committees to $400,000 and individual contributions to $5000, prohibits the buying of votes by direct or indirect means, forbids all contributions by corporations for political purposes, and imposes heavy penalties for violations of the law. The general purpose of the measure was to strengthen the present law, which was regarded as defective in its limitations on the use of money in elections.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS

New York City

Police Commissioner Woods gave official figures, Aug 25, to show a considerable decrease in crimes of violence in New York City. The first six months 94 murders were

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committed, against 116 in the same period of 1915. There were 9575 burglaries and other major thefts, against 11,931 in the first half of 1915. There were 2277 crimes of violence, against 2636. Reports of 24,267 serious crimes were made to the Detective Bureau, compared with 31,759. Arrests on misdemeanor charges were 48,681, as compared with 55,599 for the first half of 1915. Convictions in the first half of 1916 were 81.55 per cent. of the arrests, against 81.69 per cent. in the second half of 1915, and 78.31 per cent. in the first half of 1915.

CROPS

The report of the International Institute of Agriculture received July 23, indicated that the world's crops for 1916 would be less abundant in 1915, but that harvest prospects were better than the average in the five-year period, 1909-1913. The estimate of the total wheat crop for the seven most important countries was 396,510,000 quintals (a quintal equals 220.46 pounds), or 76,734,000 quintals less than 1915. For the United States the wheat total was estimated at 207,000,000 quintals, or 25 per cent. less than 1915; for India, 7,000,000 quintals, or 15 per cent. under 1915; Italy, 52,000,000 quintals, or 12 per cent. increase; Spain, 42,000,000 quintals, as compared with 55,000,000 quintals average for the preceding five-year period. The harvests of Tunis and Japan were estimated at less than 1915. Estimates for Germany and Austro-Hungary were not obtainable. Barley prospects were everywhere poorer, the institute estimated, as were also those for oats and rye. The estimate of the Brazilian coffee crop was slightly under 1915.

See also under names of crops.

CUBA

—Commerce

Cuba's foreign trade, according to figures compiled by the Department of Commerce, increased in 1915 by more than $100,000,000 over 1914. The United States claimed 80 per cent. of the island's exports, and 70 per cent. of its imports. Exports were valued at $254,000,000, of which the United States took $206,000,000. Imports were put at $155,500,000, of which the United States' share was $104,500,000. The United Kingdom ranks second among Cuba's customers, and Spain is third. The island was declared to be in the most prosperous condition of its history.

CUMMINS LAW

See
BAGGAGE

CYANOCUPROL

Used as tuberculosis cure

See
TUBERCULOSIS—KOCH TREATMENT

DALY, Joseph Francis

Joseph F. Daly, for many years of the New York State bench, died Aug 6, aged 75 years.

DANISH WEST INDIES

A treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States for $25,000,000 was signed in New York City, Aug 4, by Sec. of State Lansing and Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister. The Folkething, or Lower House of the Danish Parliament, Aug 4, voted in favor of selling the islands if a plebiscite favored the sale. The vote was 62 for the proposition to 44 against it, one member being denied a vote and six being absent. Having taken this action, the Folkething took up the question of ratification of the treaty itself, providing for the sale of the islands. The number of votes cast for and against the treaty was the same as that upon the question of sale.

The Landsthing, the upper House of the Danish Parliament, Aug 15, appointed a committee of fifteen members to consider the matter of the sale. This action was taken after the entire membership in the Landsthing had held a closed meeting since early in the morning.

The Landsthing sat in committee Aug 24, and passed a resolution that if the sale of the islands could not be postponed until after the war, the question should be settled by general elections. The resolution was adopted by 39 to 7. Three members refrained from voting, and thirteen were absent. The Colonial Council of St. Thomas and St. John and the Legislature of Santa Cruz cabled the Danish government a resolution favoring the sale of the islands.

"DEUTSCHLAND" (submarine)

The submarine merchantman *Deutschland* sailed from Baltimore, Aug 2, at 8.30 p. m. and arrived at Bremen Aug 23. She carried a cargo of rubber, crude nickel, and also, it was understood, a consignment of gold.

According to the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter* there were on the *Deutschland* 3042 cases of dyestuffs, which by the official figures proved to have weighed 157 tons gross, instead of 280, as first recorded. The net contents of these packages of aniline colors was said to be about 125 tons, which agrees with a subsequently made statement by a representative of one of the New York receiving companies that "each of the companies interested received between 20 and 25 tons," and that his company has on hand about 1200 cases of Deutschland dyes.

"Included in the cargo are known to have been many colors not made in this country, specialties for use in both the cotton and the woolen industry, yet it is known that, despite persistent offerings, many of the manufacturers in these lines have refused even to consider a purchase. This is for two reasons. The first is that the asking price in many instances is from ten to twelve times the normal asking figure. The second reason is that many American manufacturers—notably in the woolen and cotton print trades, and also in wall papers, etc.—formerly necessitating the use of anilines, have so adjusted their lines of goods that with the aid of American dyestuff makers, they are getting along about as well as under normal conditions."

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
See
PROHIBITION—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
See
SANTO DOMINGO

DREW, Howard P.

It was announced in Los Angeles, Aug. 21, that Howard P. Drew, the negro sprinter and holder of the world's record for the 100-yard dash, was suffering from a stroke of paralysis and would be unable to take part in future track contests. His left side was affected. Drew was a member of the American team at the Olympic meet at Stockholm in 1912.

DUDLEY, Plimmon H.
See
RAILROADS—RAILS

"DUKE OF ALBANY," Destruction of the

The British armed boarding seamer, *Duke of Albany*, was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea on Aug. 24, by a German submarine. The commander and twenty-two men were lost. Eleven officers and seventy-six men were saved.

The British merchant steamer, *Duke of Albany*, which probably was the craft alluded to in the official statement, was a vessel of 1997 tons gross, built in 1907 and formerly owned in Glasgow.

DYES

German dye companies have combined into a great trust with a view to regaining their world trade after the war, according to details of the scheme which have been obtained by R. Martens & Co., and published in *Russia*, the house journal of the company in Aug. It was stated that the two main groups of producers of aniline dyes in Germany had been consolidated, with a capital stock of $100,000,000, the stock exchange value of which was said to be in excess of $250,000,000.

EARTHQUAKES

Italy

An earthquake in the region of Rimini, Aug 16, killed 30 persons, it was estimated, and injured 150.

United States

The most violent earthquake felt in Eureka, Calif., since April, 1906, when San Francisco was destroyed, rocked that city and northern Humboldt County at 6.55 a. m., Aug 23. There was no material damage. There were two shocks, each lasting several seconds.

EDUCATION
See
LEGAL EDUCATION
TEACHERS' PENSIONS

EIGHT HOUR DAY

Between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 wage earners of the 30,000,000 engaged in gainful occupations in the United States worked eight hours a day, according to a statement made in Aug by John B. Andrews, sec. of the American Association for Labor Legislation, New York City.

See also
RAILROADS—EIGHT HOUR DAY

ELECTIONS
See
CORRUPT PRACTICES BILL

EMBARGOES

The Department of Commerce was informed, Aug 3, that additional embargoes had been put into force by the Swiss Government, July 28. The embargo list will be found in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, Aug 4.

An abstract of recent decrease of European nations prohibiting the export of certain articles will be found in the New York *Journal of Commerce* for Aug 4.

See also subhead EMBARGO *under names of countries.*

EUROPEAN WAR

See also
AERONAUTICS—DIRIGIBLES
ALLIED ECONOMIC CONFERENCE
BUSINESS—EUROPEAN WAR EFFECTS
EMBARGOES
HOLLAND
POLAND
RED CROSS SOCIETY
SOCIALIST PEACE CONFERENCE
VATICAN
WAR RISK INSURANCE

—Mail seizures

Without waving the right it claims to seize international securities as contraband, the British Government decided, Aug 2, to release a number of such consignments and permit them to be forwarded to their neutral destinations.

An explanatory statement of how Great Britain's examination of mails was being conducted was presented Aug 14 to Sec. Lansing by the British Embassy. It was preparatory to the more comprehensive reply to American representations being prepared jointly by the London and Paris foreign offices. Figures given in the statement showed the average time for examination of intercepted mail was from one to three days. The minimum delay to mail between the United States and Holland was given as at two days and the maximum at seven. Danish mails had been delayed from seven to ten days when it had been necessary to remove them from a ship; otherwise only four days.

The British Government, Aug 17, challenged the report that had been spread in this country several times that the British censorship of mails was being used to capture American trade by utilizing trade secrets of neutral firms. In a statement issued by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, flat denial was made that there was any foundation for such a suspicion.

While the statement asserted that the British Government had no reason to suppose that any such offense had been committed, it extended an open invitation to any person

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professing to have evidence to the contrary to bring that evidence to the direct attention of the British Government thru American official diplomatic channels.

The British Government, following the lead of Sweden, made public on Aug 24 the entire correspondence with Sweden concerning British seizures of the Swedish parcel post with the United States and Swedish retalliation in stopping all English parcels in transit to Russia. The correspondence disclosed that the situation had not yet been satisfactorily adjusted. Some of the letters and notes teemed with language so sharp as to indicate that the relations of the two countries at one time approached the breaking point. As a result of the negotiations Sweden recently released 60,000 parcels to Russia under agreement with the British Government to submit the matter to arbitration after the war.

AFRICAN OPERATIONS

The ring around Germany's one remaining colony was draw so close during Aug that Gen. Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa made a journey to the fighting zone to witness what was believed to be the last stage of the operations against German East Africa.

Begining at the coast, the month's operations, in detail, were as follows:

British naval forces occupied the minor port of Sadani, Aug 1, after slight opposition, and the important town and military coastal station of Bagamoyo, 36 miles north of Dares-Salaam, Aug 15, capturing, in the latter engagement, a naval 4.1 gun.

Rapid progress was made in the southward drive from British East Africa, the German Central Railway being cut at Kilimantinde and other points.

The forces under General Smuts began a simultaneous forward movement on Aug 5. A strong mounted force under Brig. Gen. Enslin undertook a wide enveloping movement north and northwest of the Nguru Mountains. After traversing the Centir Mountains Gen. Enslin's troops emerged on Aug 8 at Mhonda Mission, between the mountains and the Kanga Hills overlooking the Majonga Valley, completing an arduous march of 50 miles where wheel transport was impossible. At the same time strong infantry forces moved into the Majonga Valley from the north and to the eastward of the Kanga Hills. On Aug 9 stubborn actions developed at Mhonda and Matamonda in the valley, lasting until Aug 11, when the German resistance was broken at Matamonda and pursuit started from the valley. The column reached the junction leading to Mrogo and Kilossa Aug 15 being separated from the Central Railway by only 25 miles of open country.

Meanwhile, further west, Lieut.-Col. Vandeventer, after occupying Kilimantinde, Dodoma and Kikombo, on the Central Railway, early in the month, pushed eastward thru Kwanyangalo on the main road to Mpwapwa, and at nightfall on Aug 11 defeated the enemy who held a strong position in a road defile at Tschungo, ten miles west of Mpwapwa. Having next occupied Tpapula, Lieut.-Col. Vandeventer also closed in on Kilossa.

On Lake Tanganyika, Kirando Island and also Kate were occupied by the British, and the German gunboat *Graf von Gotzen* was sunk, July 28, by the Belgium gunboat *Netta*. Ujiji, the terminus of the Central Railroad, was occupied early in the month, and Karema, 125 miles to the south, on Aug 17.

Brigadier-General Northey's Nyssaland column after the action at Malangali, July 24, in which the Germans lost 150, exclusive of prisoners, advanced on Madibiria, 30 miles further north on the road to Iringa.

There was no important fighting along the lines held by the Portuguese along the Southern border.

See also
"MARIE" (STEAMSHIP)

AIR OPERATIONS

Six or more Zeppelins raided the eastern and southeastern counties of England on the night of July 31-Aug 1. Over 60 bombs were dropped, but no lives were lost. The Germans claimed to have reached London, but this was denied by the British.

An Italian aerial squadron dropped four tons of high explosives on the Whitehead torpedo and submarine works west of Fiume, in Hungary, Aug 1, seriously damaging the plant, according to an announcement of the Italian War Dept.

Six monster Zeppelins, raiding the east coast of England, Aug 2, spread over the country, and, tho under fire from anti-craft guns, succeeded in dropping at least 80 bombs. They killed nine horses, injured three others, and did further damage about equal to the explosion of a gas main. At least one and probably two of the Zeppelins were hit during the raid, and one was flying low and evidently in trouble when she departed. The *L-11*, one of the Zeppelins, in getting home, violated Dutch neutrality by flying over Holland and was fired at there and hit. All the machines apparently got home safely, however. Germany claimed that the Zeppelins dropped bombs on London, on the naval base at Harwich, and on industrial establishments in the county of Norfolk.

Two German aeroplanes from the Dardanelles, Aug 4, flew over the Island of Lemnos and dropped bombs on the aerodrome of the Entente Allies. The aircraft were driven off by the fire of British vessels.

A bombardment of shipping on the Suez Canal by hostile aeroplanes was announced Aug 4 in a British official statement. The attack was carried out by two machines over Lake Timsah, 45 miles south of Port Said. The town of Ismailia, on the lake border, also was bombarded. No damage was done by the bombardment in either case.

Zeppelins visited the east coast of England, Aug 9, and, after dropping about 160 bombs which caused 23 casualties, withdrew under heavy firing from the land batteries. The number of raiders was said to have been between seven and ten, and one of them which

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departed from the rest flew over the southeast coast of Scotland, dropping bombs on a sparsely populated section. The casualties were:

One man, who died of shock, two women and three children, who were killed, and four men, five women and three children who were injured. In another northeastern town one man, one woman and three boys were injured.

Austrian aeroplanes carried out on the night of Aug 7 one of the greatest raids on Venice since the war began. Twenty-one machines, according to the official statement from Vienna, hurled three and a half tons of explosives on the Italian city. A dozen fires resulted. Vienna reported, the flames being observed for 25 miles. Rome reported that only one hostile aircraft carried out the raid, and announced that two persons were killed and some damage was done.

A Zeppelin and an aeroplane sailed over Bucharest on the night of Aug 28, just 24 hours after the declaration of war took effect, and threw several bombs upon the city. They did no damage, and the airships were driven off by anti-aircraft guns. Three other towns were also bombarded.

See also
"BARALONG" CASE

ASIA MINOR

The six Russian armies invading Turkey in Asia suffered a series of set backs during Aug, especially the three southern armies. The British army at Kut-el-Amara remained practically stationary. Beginning at the north the first or coastal army, which in July reached the river Samsun Darassi, on Aug 9, took the little town of Elleu, east of Kerasun.

The second Russian army which in July captured Erzingan made further small advances in the direction of Siras during August.

The third Russian army, which by the middle of July had reached the vicinity of Mush in its advance on Diarbekr was the center of the Turkish attack during the month. Advancing in force, the Turks took the Russian left by surprise and retook Bitlis, Aug 7, and Mush, Aug 8. The object of this movement was to roll up the Russian left wing, cut in behind the Russian Army which had taken Erzingan and Erzerum, and thus regain control of the entire Erzerum district, possibly even regaining this fortress itself.

The Russian answer was made in less than two weeks' time. They themselves were, as the Turks had been, apparently in retreat. Suddenly the defense stiffened and evidently strong reinforcements arrived. First holding and then taking the offensive the Russian left drove forward, beating the Turks decisively in a desperately fought battle near the small town of Rachta. The town of Mush was retaken almost immediately and the Russians placed in a fair position to recover the ground lost in the early days of August.

The fourth Russian army, which in July was driven back beyond Rowanduz and across the frontier, was also driven back during Aug.

The fifth Russian army, which in July was driven east after having occupied the town of Bana, was driven out of Sakiz, Persia, Aug 1, and retreated to Buguan to the northward. From the village of Neri, north of Sakiz, the Russians were pushed back to a considerable distance to the west, Aug 10. In the region of Bokana, they rallied, Aug 12, and again drove the Turks toward Sakiz.

The sixth Russian army, which fled to Sineh, at the end of July, after the evacuation of Kermanshah, was pursued, during Aug, to the region east of that place.

A movement undertaken by the Turkish right wing on Aug 5 in three columns against concentrated Russian forces east of Kermanshah continued with success until the evening of the 6th. The Russians finally were repulsed toward Kenkaver and Hamadan, Persia. From the latter town they were driven out Aug 10, and tho they attempted to make a stand in the passes east of Sakna, they were forced to retreat to Kanlaver. The Turks then forced the Czar's troops from Hamadan plain, 175 miles east of the Mesopotamian border, and compelled them to retreat to the northeast. Several battles of great violence were fought in the five days occupied by the Turkish operations from Essadabad to Hamadan, the Russians losing 1000 men in one engagement alone. This success represented an advance by the Turks of nearly 30 miles in five days.

In Mesopotamia, where there had been a long period of quiet, the British made an attack, Aug 12, in the vicinity of Massirieh, in the Euphrates sector, but retreated after a battle of two hours.

BALKAN FRONT

The Allied offensive against the Bulgarians developed successfully in some quarters during Aug, altho attacks continued without definite result. Rumania's entrance into the war made a notable change in the Balkan situation. On the 20th the Rumanian Army began invasion of Transylvania in two directions.

EGYPTIAN OPERATIONS

The second great Turkish thrust at the Suez Canal was foiled in Aug by the British commander Sir Archibald Murray.

Field Marshal von der Goltz early in the year was entrusted with the formation of an expedition for the invasion of Egypt and the capture of the northern end of the Suez Canal. He collected a considerable force at Aleppo and Damascus and prepared a system for supplying the troops in the march across the Er-Tijaha desert. Before he could move, however, many of the German troops were recalled to Europe and the Ottoman forces were sent elsewhere to repel the Russian advance.

After the German withdrawal, however, the Turks continued to concentrate along the Damascus-Medina railway, which runs parallel to the Suez Canal 210 miles east, as tho determined to make the assault on their own account. Between the railway and the canal lies the Sinai Desert, crossed by three caravan trails. In June and July bodies of Turks were reported

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manoeuvring in the desert and on July 22 it was reported from Cairo that Turkish forces had advanced from El Arish to five miles east of Katia, or to within 30 miles of the canal. On July 26 the German wireless reported a defeat of the British cavalry at Katia and Romani. This was positively denied by the British War Office.

At midnight Aug 3-4 the Turks, whose strength was estimated at 14,000, attacked the British position near Romani, 22 miles east of Port Said and just north of Katia on a front of seven to eight miles. The Turks' choice of the coast route instead of the caravan route from Katia to Kantara, which they took in their first attempt on Egypt, in Feb, 1915, brought their right flank under the fire of Allied warships in the bay of Tina. This threw the Turkish right into confusion and, for the time being, checked them.

A strong frontal attack on General Murray's army was then made by the Turks, and while the British were engaged in rolling back this wave Turkish detachments worked their way around the southern flank. The British gave way before both frontal and flank assaults. Then the British commander ordered the mounted Australian and New Zealand troops to give way. The enemy, interpreting this as a sign of British demoralization, swung forward in hot pursuit.

Before they could realize the danger the Ottoman forces along the whole southern wing became involved in the sand dunes. General Murray sprung the trap. The British forces along the entire line jumped to the attack.

The Turkish lines halted, wavered, and then broke. The Anzacs fell on their rear and the retreat became a rout. More than 2500 unwounded Turkish and German prisoners were swept behind the British ranks, including many German officers. Guns were abandoned by the score. The pursuit by the British continued six miles beyond the Katia oasis, and drove them back to a position east of Birs-el-Manca.

FRANCO-GERMAN FRONT

The Aug operations of the French and British had for their immediate object the town of Péronne. It was clear that an offense on such a great magnitude as that which the western Allies were conducting had no such relatively insignificant point as their ultimate objective. But between them and their more important object lay several points which, taken together, controlled much of the ground between the French and the more important field bases. Such a point was Péronne. The progress of the news day by day showed the correctness of this point of view. Daily, the British extended their lines north of Pozières and deepened the pocket into which Thiepval had been trust. From Hardecourt north their lines also crept onward, drawing nearer and nearer to Bapaume. The French also made steady progress. The entire movement was a slow, grinding one, involving great expenditure of shell and heavy losses in men for both sides.

In some of the fiercest fighting seen around Verdun since the great battle for the fortress began five and a half months before, the French troops, Aug 4, captured the Thiaumont Work twice within 12 hours, holding it finally against all attacks. The same day the French returned to the attack on Fleury and succeeded in occupying the greater part of the village. Preparations for the assault on the Thiaumont Work were made by an advance along the Meuse from Bras north to the wood lying east of Vachereauville, where General Nivelle's troops succeeded in taking several German trenches.

On the sixth, just at dusk the Australians with English troops on their left sprang over the parapets of their lines at Pozières, advanced up 500 yards of rising ground, stormed thru the trenches of the second German line and captured the crest of the ridge which looks down to Courcelette and Martinpuich. The Ridge of Albert, without being in any sense an obstacle comparable with hills before Verdun, such as Hill 304 and Dead Man's Hill, which on the General Staff map is Hill 295, contributes materially to making military operations difficult, and in British hands gave the English the exceedingly valuable advantage of direct vision north across the sloping country to Bapaume, some six miles from their front trenches.

British and French troops in a combined offensive north of the Somme made substantial gains near Guillemont, west of Combles on the 8th. The French at the same time increased their gains north of Hemwood, some distance south of Guillemont, so that their advance in two days comprised the capture of the whole of a line of German trenches on a front of nearly four miles, penetrating to a depth of 300 to 500 yards. The Germans made four attacks on the trenches held by the Australians northwest of Pozières, following a very heavy bombardment. One attack, accompanied by the throwing of liquid fire, enabled them to occupy about 50 yards of a British trench. All other attacks were repulsed.

On the 12th the French again advanced, this time north of the Somme. The French line joined the British at a point about opposite Hardecourt. It was from this point to the Somme that the French advance took place. The result was a considerable gain, in a vulnerable sector, and a dangerous one for the Germans. The French advance carried them toward the Péronne-Bapaume road, until their new position rested about a mile and a half off from this highway, advancing their lines to the slopes of Hill 109. By pushing this salient out the French placed Cléry in a pocket, and practically did the same thing to Guilletown and Cléry and the third south of Bellotmont.

Northwest of Pozières, north of the Somme, the British made an advance on the 14th of from 300 to 400 yards over a front of nearly a mile against the Germans and also captured trenches on the plateau northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit, while the French southeast of Maurepas gained a further foothold on the slopes of Hill 109.

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A brilliant advance by the French in three different sections of the Somme region was made on the 16th. The first was north of Maurepas, between that town and Guillemont; the second south of Maurepas, between that en-Santerre. While the British had for the most part been considerably busy beating off the German counter-attacks, the French had with equal consistency been driving eastward against Guillemont, Maurepas and Cléry. Thus the Allies were gradually working around north of Péronne, evidently preferring to take the town by a flank movement rather than to sacrifice the loss of life which a frontal attack would entail.

Striking simultaneously the British and French made substantial gains on the Somme front, on the 24th. Maurepas fell to the French, who pushed forward more than 200 yards beyond that town on a front of a mile and a quarter. The British on their side reported an advance of 300 yards south of Thiepval and capture of many prisoners. The capture of Maurepas left Cléry almost completely surrounded, and also brought the French directly in front of the important railroad town of Combles. Thiepval is in almost the same position as Cléry and the Allied front, as described by Paris and London, resembled the teeth of a great saw between which the Germans were tenaciously holding the ruins of several villages.

On the 28th the British continued to make progress east of Delville Wood, despite bad weather. They pushed their lines in this sector closer and closer to the village of Ginchy. On the French front the Germans attacked the French positions at Fleury, northeast of Verdun, but were repulsed. The next day, by means of local operations, Haig established his hold on ground between the western outskirts of Guillemont and Ginchy, seized a German barricade between Delville Wood and High Wood and extended his lines southeast of Thiepval. There was sharp hand-to-hand fighting at several points north of the Somme. Operations diminished, both sides claiming minor successes on the 30th. The British reported repulsing German attacks and the extension of the line south of Martinpuich across a small salient. The Berlin official statement said that German troops repulsed strong British attacks along a line from Ovillers to Pozières and between Guillemont and Maurepas, and also threw back British detachments which penetrated the German positions at points north of Ovillers and Pozières.

Little news came from other localities in Aug. The Germans, advancing south from Fort Vaux on Aug 1, made some gains in Le Chapitre Wood and at Cenoic, a mile north of Fort Souville, capturing a thousand prisoners. West of the Meuse, there were no important actions.

ITALIAN FRONT

The fall of Goritzia, the key to Trieste and Istria, brought to the Italian arms, in Aug, their first great victory of the war: Lying in a pocket in the hills back of the Isonzo River, the city was protected by three fortified heights, Podgora, on the opposite bank, for some time in Italian hands, San Sabotino, which formed the base of the Goritzia bridgehead, to the north of the city, and to the south, San Michele. South of the latter lay the plateau of Doberdo and the great plateau of the Carso, which stretches almost to Trieste, some 22 miles away.

South of Goritzia, on a line from Gradisca to Monfalcone, the Italians had crossed the river and established themselves firmly on the eastern bank, but, because of the danger of a flank attack from Goritzia, were unable to advance further. The capture of Goritzia, therefore, became the crux of the campaign.

After some months' inactivity, the Italians renewed the attack Aug 4, by a bombardment of the Monfalcone sector. Fire was next concentrated on San Sabotino and San Michele and the two heights were rushed. The defences successfully assailed were in many respects the most formidable on any front. To the tremendous advantages offered by the topography, the Austrians had added every artificial means which could in any way aid them. There were trenches made of rock, metal and concrete. On the slopes before them were elaborate wire entanglements. Light railroads were constructed behind the line to permit the quick movement of the artillery from point to point as needed.

The hardest fighting was at Monte San Michele, probably the most valuable stronghold in the entire region.

Detailed descriptions of the fighting showed that the Italian artillery dislodged the Austrians, after which Italian infantry rushed two successive Austrian lines of defense. Italian reinforcements were poured in steadily from an underground passage which had been dug to within 60 feet of the Austrian first line. One of the surprises of the attack was the use made by the Italians of an instrument for hurling large bombs, which opened breaches in the Austrian offensive, thru which the infantry and cavalry were able to pass freely.

After taking the mountain tops of San Michele and Sabotino, the Italians attacked Goritzia not only from the front across the Isonzo, but also from the sides and rear. The fighting at the bridge across the Isonzo at Podgora, leading to Goritzia, was one of the most sanguinary episodes of he war, but, after the bridge fell, entrance to the city was effected Aug 9 with comparative ease.

Pushing on, after the capture of the city, the Italians pierced strong Austrian intrenchments northeast of San Michele and near the village of San Martino Aug 10, and occupied Boschini, six miles east of Goritzia. According to an official count more than 12,000 Austrians had been captured thus far in the offensive.

The Italian advance continued over the Carso Plateau unchecked. Sweeping across the Vallone, dividing the Doberdo Plateau from the Carso, the Italians carried two summits and the village of Oppacchiasella, six miles southeast of Goritzia. These successes

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advanced the Italian line beyond the Austrian positions east of Monfalcone and Goritzia. The new wedge they had lodged in the Carso line enabled them to attack the Teuton lines from the flank.

Fighting on the Trentino front was completely overshadowed during the month by the Goritzia campaign.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

Two British light cruisers, the *Nottingham* and *Falmouth*, were sunk, Aug 19, in the North Sea by German submarines when a British cruiser squadron was searching for the German high seas fleet. All the officers of the former were saved, but 38 of the crew were reported missing. All the officers and men of the *Falmouth* were saved, but one stoker died of injuries.

The British claimed one German submarine was destroyed, while another was rammed and was possibly sunk, but this was denied by Germany.

The German battelship *Westfalen* was damaged by the submarine *E-23*.

The *Nottingham* was of 5400 tons and was built in Pembroke in 1913. Her normal complement was 380 men. She was 430 feet long and carried nine 3-inch guns, four 3-pounders and two torpedo tubes. She was designed to make about 25 knots.

The *Falmouth* was built at Dalmuir in 1910. She was 450 feet long and of 5250 tons. On her trial trips she made more than 27 knots an hour. Her complement consisted of 376 officers and men and she mounted eight 6-inch guns, four 3-pounders and had two torpedo tubes.

The *Westfalen* belonged to the *Nassau* class of battleships, which comprises four vessels with displacements of 18,602 tons each, a length of 451 feet, beam 88 feet, and draft 26 feet. Their armaments consist of twelve 11-inch guns in pairs in turrets, twelve 5.9-inch guns in battery, and sixteen 3.4-inch guns, together with six torpedo tubes.

The *Westfalen* was at first reported sunk in the Jutland naval engagement, but afterward was declared by Berlin to be safe in a home port.

See also
"APPAM" CASE
"DEUTSCHLAND" (SUBMARINE)
"DUKE OF ALBANY," DESTRUCTION OF THE
FRYATT, CAPT. CHARLES
JUTLAND, BATTLE OF
"LASSOO," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"LEONARDO DA VINCI," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"LUSITANIA" CASE
"MARIE" (STEAMSHIP)

——Merchantmen destroyed

Baron Sydenham inquired in the House of Lords, Aug 15, whether the government considered that commanders of German submarines had adhered to the declaration made to the American government in May in regard to sinking vessels without warning, and whether Austrian submarines were bound by the same conditions. The Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, replied that the government's information was that since the undertakings had been given to the American Government four British and three neutral ships had been sunk without warning by submarines, all most certainly German. Another neutral ship was attacked by a torpedo without warning. In the cases of the seven vessels sunk at least 40 lives were lost. The Marquis said it was impossible to avoid the definite conclusion that in the seven cases there had been clear violation of the undertaking given by the German Government. Those cases might be regarded as proved. In addition there were a number of others in which ships had been sunk and lives lost in circumstances which made it seem highly probable, altho it had not been so definitely proved, that there had been a breach of the undertaking. In these cases the government would not say that the letter of the undertaking actually had been broken by the German Government or its servants.

An official statement issued in Berlin, Aug 16, said that during July 74 merchantmen belonging to the Entente Allies were sunk by German and Austrian submarines and mines. The ships had a total tonnage of 103,000 tons.

See also
"LETIMBRO," DESTRUCTION OF THE
ORDER POUR LE MERITE

RUSSIAN FRONT

The Russians apparently concentrated on Lemberg in Aug, making slow progress toward this goal from the direction of Dubno and Tarnopol, and remarkably successful advance in the south, where Stanislau fell an easy prey. Still farther south, in the Carpathians, Russian success was notable, culminating in the occupation of Jablonitza.

The prolonged battle for the Stokhod River positions defending Kovel raged with undiminished violence during the first days of the month, without any marked gain by the Russians, but along the Sereth and Graberki rivers, south of Brody, six villages held by the Teutons and the entire ridge on which they are located were captured by the Russians, after furious fighting, on the 5th and 6th. More than 5500 prisoners were taken in the two days. Three concerted actions had brought the Russians to within 15 miles of Lemberg by the 8th. This victory added new weight to the threat against Lemberg and made graver the position of von Bothmer's army holding the Stripa line. The Czar's troops took 8500 more prisoners on the 8th, and increased the territory they have conquered in Eastern Galicia to more than 60 square miles.

Stanislau was captured by the Russians in the dusk of Aug 10 after hard fighting. The Russians also had notable successes in hot fighting, much of it cavalry action, in the Sereth region. They drove German troops from the town of Monasterzyska and other strong works and took 5000 prisoners.

The Austrians and Germans in Galicia continued to fall back before the advance of the Russians, who made additional gains along the Sereth and Zlota Lipa rivers on the 14th and captured the strongly fortified town of Tustobaby, northwest of the Dniester. On the upper Sereth, however, the Teutonic Allies at some points of their newly-chosen line held back the Russians with a vigorous artillery fire. The Russians were now 20 or 30 miles west of the front of Bothmer and reaching for

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his flank and rear. Accordingly he quit the Stripa line. After the Stripa line fell the offensive of Letchitsky on both side of the Dniester developed swiftly.

His extreme left wing swung southward and struck a terrific blow at the smaller part of Pflanzer's army, cut off from the main group by the Russian thrust at Stanislau and Nadvorna. This swift movement swept the Austrians out of the Jablonitza Pass, for weeks the scene of desperate fighting. The importance of the capture of the Jablonitza Pass lay in the fact that from here it was possible to control the mountain highway connecting Jablonitza with Pistyn, Kosow and Kuty.

Less activity was apparent toward the end of the month, altho the Russians claimed further gains in the Carpathians, which were contradicted by German reports.

UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH

See
"APPAM" CASE
BLACKLIST CONTROVERSY
"DEUTSCHLAND" (SUBMARINE)
EUROPEAN WAR—MAIL SEIZURES
POLAND
UNITED STATES—COMMERCE—EUROPEAN WAR EFFECTS

—Relations with Germany

See
BOY-ED, CAPT. KARL
FAY, ROBERT, CASE
"LUSITANIA" CASE

—Relations with Great Britain

See
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—REGISTRY TRANSFER TO NEUTRAL FLAG

EXPLOSIONS

Edmund L. MacKenzie, president of the National Dock & Storage Warehouse Co., for whom a warrant was issued Aug 1, in connection with the explosion on Black Tom Island surrendered, and was held in $5000 bail, which was furnished. Frank McManamy, who investigated the explosion for the Interstate Commerce Commission reported Aug 3, that the fire was burning on Black Tom Island at least two hours before the blast occurred, but that he found no evidence that munitions were stored on the Island more than 48 hours, the maximum time allowed for transhipment at any port.

President Wilson, Aug 4, requested Commissioner Edgar E. Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission to go to New York to continue the investigation with the object of fixing the responsibility and making a report designed to prevent the repetition of such explosions near big cities.

The Commission reported Aug 4 that on the facts before it, it was powerless to prohibit the railroads from using their public tracks for the delivery of explosives packed and shipped in accordance with law and Federal regulations.

"Prompt, public and open investigation" into the causes of the recent Black Tom Island explosion was asked of the Interstate Commerce Commission in a petition forwarded to Washington, Aug 17, by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, representing a majority of the large fire insurance companies of the United States.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad and the National Storage Company were censured in the verdict of the jury in Coroner Charles Hoffman's court in Jersey City, which completed on Aug 23, its inquest into the death of Policeman John Doherty, who was killed by the explosion. The verdict stated:

"The said explosion was caused by fire, and we censure the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the lessee, and the National Storage Company, as the lessor, for their grave lack of fire precaution when such dangerous commodities as dynamite, powder, and loaded shells are awaiting shipment in such close proximity to the dwelling places of millions of human beings."

EXPLOSIVES

According to unvarified newspaper report, July 18, Otto F. Reinhold, a chemist, head of the Nuflux Solder Company, of 77 Nye Avenue, Newark, N. J., believed he had invented an explosive more powerful and destructive than dynamite, lyddite or cordite which can be manufactured at much lower cost. Mr. Reinhold said that the base of the explosive was aluminum.

EXPRESS COMPANIES

Two Aug decisions by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court of New York State similarly fixed the liability of shippers and express companies for the loss of baggage. One of the appeals was in the suit of Belle Lichterman against the Adams Express Company. The plaintiff's trunk was not delivered for more than two months. An action was begun in the Municipal Court for damages and a verdict for $228 was found for the plaintiff. The Appellate Term set the verdict aside and fixed the damages at $50, the amount the company itself had stipulated as the maximum of its liability in cases where the value of the article shipped was not declared.

In the other case, that of William H. Granbery against the American Express Company, the plaintiff delivered a trunk and a package to the defendant. The trunk was delivered but the package was lost. Suit was begun in the Municipal Court and the plaintiff got a judgment for $360.65. The Appellate Term set this aside and reduced the verdict to $50.

"FALMOUTH," Destruction of the

See
EUROPEAN WAR—NAVAL OPERATIONS, NOV 19

FARMS

See
RURAL CREDITS

FAY, Robert

Lieutenant Robert Fay, convicted leader of the consipracy in New York to blow up munitions ships of the Allies with William Knoblock, under sentence for using the mails to defraud, escaped from the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., Aug 29. Fay and Knoblock had become close friends while working in the

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power house of the prison. They forged passes in the name of the prison warden, and told the guard they had been sent outside to repair some wires.

FEDERATION OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES

The organization of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies was announced in New York City July 27. The federation's fund was started with a contribution of $25,000 by Alfred M. Heinsheimer.

Felix M. Warburg was elected president of the federation and Harry Sachs treasurer. A committee on by-laws was named, consisting of Paul Herzog, Benjamin Feiner, and Emil Goldmark.

The societies which joined the federation were:

Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases, Mount Sinai Hospital, United Hebrew Charities, Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Crippled Children's East Side Free School, Dispensary and Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, Educational Alliance, Emanuel Sisterhood for personal Service, Free Synagogue Social Service Department, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Hebrew Technical Institute, Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Home for Hebrew Infants, Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, Joint Committee on Tuberculosis, Lebanon Hospital Association, Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, Young Men's Hebrew Association, and Young Women's Hebrew Association.

FERGUSON, Bp. Samuel David

The Right Rev. Samuel D. Ferguson, Bishop of Liberia and West Africa, and the first negro member of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, died at his home in Monrovia, in Liberia, Aug 3, aged 74 years.

FERTILIZER

—Production

United States

A summary of the general results of the 1914 census of manufactures with respect to the fertilizer industry says that reports were received from 1124 fertilizer establishments in 1914, the total products of which for the year were valued at $168,388,405. The value of all products in 1914 was thus $56,516,924, or 50.5 per cent. more than in 1909; and the output of fertilizers in 1914 exceeded that in 1909 by 2,796,725 tons, or 49.8 per cent., in quantity, and by $52,725,815, or 52.7 per cent. in value.

FETERITA

A non-saccharine sorghum.

FINANCE

See subhead FINANCE *under names of countries.*

FIRES

See also
EXPLOSIONS

United States and Canada

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of July, 1916, as compiled from the records of *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, reached an aggregate of $23,013,800, or nearly two and a half times the figures of July, 1915, which were $9,006,800. The losses were largely increased by the disaster of Black Tom Island in New York harbor, which accounted for $11,000,000 of the total. The July losses brought the total for the first seven months of the year up to $148,790,220, which compares very unfavorably with the record for the same months of 1915, which was only $101,397,800, and was only slightly less than the total of the first seven months of 1914, which was $150,558,050. During July, 1916, there were 169 fires, each having an estimated property damage of $10,000 or over.

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of Aug, as compiled from the records of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, aggregated $10,745,000, as compared with $10,067,100 charged against Aug, 1915, and $11,765,650 in Aug, 1914. The losses for the first eight months of 1916 reached $159,535,220, or over forty-eight million dollars more than the record of the first eight months of 1915, and less than three million dollars short of the unusually bad record of 1914's first eight months. There were two hundred and two fires during Aug, which in each instance caused an estimated property damage of $10,000 or over.

The large fires of Aug included the following: the building of the Clawson Company and the Dr. Jayne Building, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug 10, loss $200,000; the Cargill grain elevator at Green Bay, Wis., Aug 27, loss $345,000; two large buildings belonging to Swift & Co., Chicago, Aug 27, loss $200,000; warehouse belonging to the Sperry Flour Co., in South Vallejo, Cal., Aug 29, loss $500,000; oil tanks at Port Arthur, Tex., loss $300,000; a tannery at Merrill, Wis., loss $500,000.

The fire loss in New York City in 1915 was the lowest in any year of the previous fifty during which a uniformed force has been in existence and records kept. The loss in 1915 was $5,757,018. In 1865 it was nearly $1,000,000 more. The records of fire losses since 1911 show that the extension of fire prevention methods and the increasing care exercised by the public has steadily diminished the losses by fire.

Commissioner Adamson said that carelessness continued to hold first place as the cause of fires, and that the great majority of the fires continued to occur in the homes. Of the total of 13,416 fires, 8960 occured in places where people live. The low record was made in spite of the fact that for the first time since 1898 the budget for the Fire Department was reduced. The decrease in the budget for 1915 was $65,110. The budget for 1916 was decreased by $173,050. For a period of sixteen years up to 1915 the budget had increased, the Commissioner said, at the annual rate of $313,679. The chief savings were $294,647 in the cost of supplies and $95,990 in the abolition of vacant positions. Another saving was made by revoking the details of 16 officers and 63 firemen. During the year the salaries of 113

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employees were raised and those of 85 reduced. Of 13,417 fires 11,101 were confined to the point where they started, while 12,538 were confined to the buildings in which they originated. Only 247 fires did substantial damage to more than one building. The heaviest fire loss for the year was $150,000. The worst fire was in the Diamond factory in Brooklyn, where twelve lives were lost.

FLAME-PROOF PAPER

See
PAPER

FLOODS

See
STORMS

FOOD, DRUG AND DAIRY OFFICIALS

See
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FOOD, DRUG AND DAIRY OFFICIALS

FORD, Henry

An action for $1,000,000 was brought against Henry Ford by the Vitagraph Company of America Aug 21. It was alleged that Mr. Ford had caused full-page advertisements to be printed in newspapers thruout the United States stating that "The Battle Cry of Peace" was inspired by munition manufacturers and backed by their capital. The suit was transferred, Aug 30, from the Supreme Court to the Federal District Court.

FORD MOTOR CO.

According to its annual statement, issued Aug. 31, the Ford Motor Company made a profit of $59,994,118 in the fiscal year ending July 31, or more than $1,000,000 a week. The company manufactured more than 508,000 automobiles, and did a gross business of $206,867,347.47. Of the 49,870 employees of the Ford Company thruout the world, 74 per cent. shared in the profits. If, as has been stated, Mr. Ford holds 57 per cent. of the stock his dividends for the fiscal year were $34,106,647. Some of the details of the report follow:

Number of cars made in year	508,000
Cars sold during year	472,300
Profit	$59,994,118
Cash on hand	$52,550,771
Materials on hand	$31,895,431
Total of employes at home plant	34,489
Total of employes (all plants)	49,870
Total of employes getting $5 a day or more	30,626

On July 31 the Ford Motor Company completed its 1915-16 year with a record-breaking production of 533,921 cars, an increase of 66 2-3 per cent. over the 1914-15 figure. A growth in every department of the Ford institution culminated in the opening on Aug 1 of new direct company branches in 28 cities.

The number of employees at the patent Ford factory at Detroit was increased to more than 33,000, while the payrolls of the branch factories and branches grew to more than 12,000 names. The quantities of raw material entering into a half-million production of Ford cars figure out as follows: 200,000 tons of vanadium steel heat treated by special Ford processes, 2,000,000 each of wheels and tires, 51,950,250 square feet of rubber cloth material in the tops, 2,587,500 square feet of plate glass in the wind-shields, with other stock in proportion.

FORESTS, National
—Legislation

President Wilson, Aug 22, vetoed a bill allowing cities and townships to buy public lands, including forest lands, in their vicinity for parks, cemeteries, and sewerage. The President declared that the national forests should not be utilized in that way.

FRANCE

A Parliamentary investigation into the material damage done during the war was made at the end of July. Statistics were collected from 11 of the 86 departments, one (Ardennes) escaping all investigation as being completely occupied. No inquiries were made in non-invaded departments which have suffered from bombs dropped by aeroplanes or Zeppelins, as the damage thus done was comparatively slight.

France is subdivided into 36,247 communes, and the number still occupied by the enemy was 2554, slightly over 7 per cent., while 247 communes had been cleared of their population because of their nearness to the actual operations. These 247 must be regarded as completely destroyed or very seriously damaged, but their statistics could not be included in the report for want of exact information. The number of communes affected by the war was 753, the Department of the Marne being the greatest sufferer with 258 of its 661 communes damaged. The number of houses destroyed in these 753 communes was 46,253, 16,669 totally and 25,594 partially.

Public buildings were destroyed in 428 communes, 221 being city halls, 379 schools and 331 churches. Fifty-six buildings classified as historical monuments were destroyed or severely damaged, the most notable being Arras town hall, the cathedral, Archbishop's palace, St. Remy Church and city hall at Rheims. Three hundred and thirty manufactories were destroyed, which formerly supported nearly 60,000 people.

The toll of damage done will of course be greatly increased when details are available for the 2554 communes still occupied by the enemy and the 247 that have been evacuated.

—Finance

The war bill of France to the end of July was 39,000,000,000 francs, according to figures available Aug 15. The miscellaneous expenses of the government were 10,000,000,000 francs. The average cost of the war, the figures showed at the time of writing was 1,987,000,000 francs monthly.

FRENCH, Charles

Charles French, publisher of the *Musical Leader*, died Aug 17, aged 55 years.

FRUIT

Fruit which has been ground to a pulp for use in making wine has lost its identity, ac-

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cording to a decision of the United States Court of Customs Appeals, May 29, reversing the Board of United States General Appraisers. Currants so treated were held not dutiable as "currants" under paragraph 218, tariff act of 1913, but as "fruits, including berries, when dried, desiccated, evaporated, or prepared in any manner" under paragraph 217. [Stone & Co. *vs.* United States (No. 1702). (T. D. 36492).]

FRYATT, Capt. Charles

One of the biggest demonstrations by workingmen since the beginning of the war took place in Trafalgar Square, London, Aug 6.

The great gathering demanded reprisals for the execution of Captain Fryatt of the British steamer *Brussels* by the Germans in Belgium, speakers urging the impounding of all German property and the hanging of Emperor William, Admiral von Tirpitz and Governor General von Bissing of Belgium as "common malefactors" before the conclusion of peace.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Premier Asquith said, Aug 16, that the government was determined that "this country will not tolerate a resumption of diplomatic relations with Germany after the war until reparation is made for the murder of Captain Fryatt."

GAME LAWS

New regulations on closed seasons for migratory birds were made public Aug 22 by the United States Department of Agriculture, after its approval of recommendations by the Federal Advisory Committee on the Migratory Bird law. Spring shooting has been everywhere refused. It has been adopted as a fixed rule for the present that in no part of the country may there be shooting after the game has started for its breeding grounds in the North. The committee recommended a maximum shooting season of three and one-half months for any section of the country, and tried to equalize opportunity as best it could in fixing that season. Among the valuable North American birds that the committee said were "candidates for extinction" were the whooping crane, trumpeter swan, American flamingo, roseate spoonbill, scarlet ibis, long-billed curlew, upland plover, Hudsonian godwit, red-breasted sandpiper, golden plover, dowitcher, willet, pectoral sandpiper, black-capped petrel, American egret, snowy egret, wood duck, band-tailed pigeon, heath hen, sage grouse, white-tailed kite, prarie sharptail, pinnated grouse, and woodcock.

GAS INDUSTRY

A preliminary statement of the general results of the 1914 census of manufactures with respect to compressed or liquefied gases was issued, Aug 2, by Director Samuel L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This group of products embraces all gases which are compressed or liquefied for sale, with the exception of illuminating gases (acetylene, Pintsch gas and Blau gas). The gases of commerce which are handled in compressed form in considerable quantities are anhydrous ammonia, carbonic acid gas or carbon dioxide (CO_2), laughing gas or nitrous oxide (N_2O), oxygen, hydrogen, chlorine, nitrogen, cyanogen (C_2N_2) and liquid air. The value of the gases produced for sale in compressed or liquefied form in 1914, not including illuminating gases, was $8,097,720, an amount which exceeded the corresponding figure for 1909 by $2,913,283, or 56.2 per cent.

GERMANY

The announced meetings of the National Committee for securing an honorable peace were held in some forty of the larger cities of Germany, Aug 1, but at none of the meetings, as far as available reports indicate, did the moderates give any precise statement concerning the conditions of peace as the moderates would like to see them. The speakers usually dwelt on generalities, rarely going beyond the Chancellor's declaration with regard to peace.

The Bundesrat adopted a decree, Aug 11, authorizing the Chancellor to liquidate British firms operating in Germany. A semi-official note declared the measure retaliatory.

The Socialist National Committee, Aug. 11, issued an address stating that the committee had renewed its appeal to Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, to lift the embargo on the discussion of the peace conditions.

It was announced, Aug 25 that the amount raised by German municipalities for relief of families of soldiers had reached about $500,000,000. The Federal Treasury had agreed to turn over to the municipalities at a later date about $125,000,000.

See also
BOY-ED, CAPTAIN KARL
FRYATT, CAPT. CHARLES
ITALY
LIEBKNECHT, KARL
RUMANIA
TREATIES—GERMANY—ITALY

—Army

Official announcement of General von Falkenhayn's dismissal by the Emperor as Chief of the General Staff and the appointment of Field-Marshal von Hinderburg to that post was made Aug 30. Generol von Ludendorf, von Hinderburg's Chief of Staff, was appointed first quarter-master general.

See also
IRON CROSS

—Food and commodity prices and supply

The information, disclosing for the first time the cutting down of the food supply of the fighting soldiers of the Kaiser, was contained in an order issued to the 14th German Reserve Corps by its commander, General von Stein, on May 31, 1916, a copy of which came into the possession of the British forces in France in Aug. The order was found on a German officer. Subsequent to the issuance of this another order was issued, dated July 6, calling upon troop commanders to report back

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to headquarters how their men had taken the cutting down of their rations. The first order brought down the meat allowance for the fighting troops in the front line to 10.5 ounces for six days in the week. On the seventh day no meat could be served or eaten. For troops not of the first line the six days' meat ration was only 7.7 ounces.

A Berlin dispatch of Aug 23, stated that the government had issued a decree providing for the introduction of meat cards for the whole empire on Oct 2. Families butchering for their own consumption were subject to the card system. They would be required to procure permission from local authorities before butchering animals for household consumption. The maximum amount of meat provided for under the new card system was 250 grams (slightly more than half a pound) weekly.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

See
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

GORGAS, Gen. William C.

See
YELLOW FEVER

GRAIN STANDARD ACT

The United States Grain Standards Act became a law Aug 11. The act authorized the Sec of Agriculture to investigate the handling and grading of grain and to establish, as soon as might be, standards for corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, flaxseed and other grains. Not less than ninety days' public notice must be given in advance of the date on which any such standard becomes effective. Whenever such standards are established for any grain, the act forbids the shipment or delivery for shipment, in interstate or foreign commerce originating in the United States, of any such grain which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade, unless it is inspected and graded by a licensed inspector, either at the place of shipment, at a point in transit, or at the destination. In case no licensed inspector is located either at the point of shipment or at the point of destination, the grain may be shipped without inspection, in which event either party to the transaction may refer any dispute as to the grade to the Secretary of Agriculture. The benefits which the act seeks to confer are described in the annual report of 1914 of the Sec. of Agriculture with particular reference to the esetablishment of standards for corn: "The beneficial influences upon agriculture of a uniform system of grading staple crop products will be very great thru the financial incentive afforded the farmer to improve the quality of his product by the careful selection of varieties, skillful culture and adequate and effective methods of harvesting, handling and protecting it while in his hands."

The text of important changes from the old standard will be found in the New York *Journal of Commerce* for Sept 5.

GREAT BRITAIN

David Lloyd George, Secretary for War, introduced in the House of Commons, Aug 21, a bill giving civilians the right to appear before military tribunals as witnesses, and also providing that in cases in which civilians were implicated, the courts might be composed of civilians as well as officers. The bill passed its second and third readings, Aug 7.

See also
CHILD LABOR—GREAT BRITAIN
EUROPEAN WAR—MAIL SEIZURES
FRYATT, CAPT. CHARLES
OLD AGE PENSIONS—GREAT BRITAIN
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—GREAT BRITAIN

—Enemy trading act

The British Board of Trade *Journal* for the week ending Aug 5, published a revised list of names of "enemy businesses" that had been ordered to be wound up under the Trading With the Enemy Amendment Act. The complete list of 279 names, the dates indicating when the order was issued in each individual case is reprinted in the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* for Aug 17.

See also
BLACKLIST CONTROVERSY

—Finance

J. P. Morgan & Company made formal announcement Aug 16, of the offering of $250,000,000 two-year 5 per cent. collateral loan of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The notes, which were to be underwritten at 98 and sold to the public at 99, were to be dated Sept 1, and the Government reserved the right to redeem the loan in whole or in part on thirty days' notice within a year from date. The collateral, consisting of $100,000,000 each of American, Canadian and neutral government securities, was to be held by the Farmers Loan & Trust Company as trustee. The collateral would at all times be equal to $300,000,000 in value, but part of the securities might be substituted from time to time. There was no condition attached to the loan that the proceeds were to be expended in the United States, a stipulation unnecessary, since the chief function of the loan was to stabilize exchange rates between the two countries and to cover munition purchases here.

J. P. Morgan & Company were managers of the syndicate and with them were associated the National City Bank, First National Bank, Harris, Forbes & Co., William A. Read & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Guaranty Trust Company, Bankers Trust Company, Farmers Loan and Trust Company, Central Trust Company, Chicago, and the Union Trust Company, Pittsburgh.

J. P. Morgan & Co. made public Aug 21, a list of over 500 stocks and bonds of American railroad and industrial corporations that had been pledged as security for the loan. The list, which was subject to verification, was Group 1 of three classes of securities, each aggregating $100,000,000 in value, which was

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to be deposited with the Farmers Loan & Trust Company as security for the loan. Group 2 was to be composed largely of long term bonds (nine years and over) of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, with about 10 per cent. in value of Canadian Pacific bonds and stock. These relative amounts were to be varied somewhat at a later date. Group 3 was to be composed of bonds of the Governments of Argentina, Chile, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark and Holland.

A record in American Finance was established by the underwriters of the $250,000,000 5 per cent. British loan, which was offered publicly Aug 23. J. P. Morgan & Co., the syndicate managers, closed the subscription books Aug 26, indicating that the entire issue had been oversubscribed in practically three days.

Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, estimated in the House of Commons, Aug 10, that the nation's total indebtedness at the end of the financial year would be $17,000,000,000, of which $4,000,000,000 had been lent to the Allies and Dominions. He also stated that Great Britain was able to borrow abroad at much lower terms than any other belligerent power.

According to the London *Economist's* figures for the first two years of war, the English banks outside of the Bank of England increased their deposits from £734,580,000 to £971,330,000; their cash holdings from £114,234,000 to £186,991,000, and their investments from £113,543,000 to £295,837,000. Loans and discounts increased £45,139,000 during the first year and decreased £59,165,000 in the second.

—Politics and government

In the House of Commons Aug 17, the Government accepted an amendment whereby the life of the present Parliament will be prolonged until the end of April instead of the end of May, as in the original bill. The bill thus amended passed its third reading.

Arthur Henderson, president of the Board of Education in the British Cabinet, Aug 8, resigned his portfolio. Mr. Henderson recently had been strongly criticised both in Parliament and by the newspapers, much dissatisfaction being expressed over his administration of the Education Department.

GREECE

The Bulgarian offensive along the whole Macedonian front caused a great sensation in Athens, and three Generals commanding Macedonian divisions were summoned before the cabinet Aug 19. The cabinet, however, decided to await developments before arriving at definite decisions.

The followers of Venizelos again led a movement to force King Constantine's hand and bring about a Greek alliance with the Entente powers. A demonstration in favor of Venizelos Aug 28, in which some 80,000 persons participated, was followed by a counter demonstration on the following day of about one-third the size. Altho the country appeared to be on the verge of joining the Allies from day to day, she had reached no decision by the end of the month.

GREGG, Gen. David McMurtrie

Gen. David McMurtrie Gregg, Civil War veteran died at Reading, Pa., Aug 7, aged 83 years.

HAMILTON, Richard F.

Richard F. Hamilton, a widely known press agent, died Aug 16, aged 70 years.

HARPIGNIES, Henri Joseph

Henri Joseph Harpignies, the French painter died at St. Prive, France, Aug 28, aged 97 years.

HEALTH INSURANCE

The Wisconsin Federation of Labor, at its annual convention, voted to conduct a vigorous legislative campaign for health insurance in the winter of 1917 and the American Association of Labor Legislation prepared in 1916 a model bill to be introduced into more than twenty State legislatures in Jan. Briefly stated, the model bill provided universal insurance against sickness for all manual workers and all others earning less than $100 a month. Benefits included medical treatment and medicines, as well as a cash compensation equal to two-thirds of wages during sickness, but not to exceed twenty-six weeks in any one year. There was also a burial benefit of $50. Contributions were to be paid in equal amounts by employers and employees, and the State would add one-fourth to the total as its share, and would supervise the funds which were to be mutually managed. California and Massachusetts had in Aug official commissions preparing reports on health insurance for their legislatures, and close observers predicted there would be a pioneer legislation on this subject in a number of States in 1917.

HERBERMAN, Charles George

Dr. Charles George Herberman, professor emeritus of Latin at the College of the City of New York, Knight of St. Gregory and an editor of the Catholic Encyclopædia, died in New York City, Aug 24, aged 76 years.

HEYENBROCK, Herman

An account of the life and work of Herman Heyenbrock, the Dutch painter of laborers and the great industries will be found in the *Survey*, July 1. Some of Heyenbrock's paintings were exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Fine Arts Palace and are to be shown in the larger cities of the United States, as part of a circuit collection of contemporary Dutch art.

HOLLAND

It was reported, Aug 2, that the German Government had given a pledge to Holland not to destroy or molest Dutch ships carrying foodstuffs to England. This decision was said to be the result of a visit to Berlin of Cornelius J. K. Van Aalst, president of the Oversea Trust, and another Dutch commis-

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sioner. Van Aalst was reported to have presented an ultimatum to the authorities in Berlin to the following effect: "Unless Germany agrees not to interfere with Dutch ships bound for England with food cargoes, Holland will close her eastern frontier. Otherwise the Entente may stop Dutch imports from America and the Dutch colonies."

The trip of the Dutch commissioner was the result of representations by the Entente that Holland was selling large quantities of foodstuffs in Germany while her food trade with England had almost ceased. Holland replied that trade with England was made dangerous by German submarines. Van Aalst, fearing reprisals by the Entente, then undertook the trip to Berlin, and after a series of conferences obtained Germany's acceptance of his demands.

HORSE-CHESTNUTS

—As food

Dr. H. Serger, of the Brunswick Experiment Station for Conservation Industries, contributes an article to the *Chemiker Zeitung* (Cöthen) on the use of horse-chestnuts as food. Horse-chestnuts contain large quantities of nutritive substance, as is apparent from the following table of their average composition:

Starch and starchy matter	42	per cent.
Albuminous matter	5	"
Oil	2.5	"
Saccharin matter	9	"
Mineral matter	1.5	"
Water	40	"

They also contain, as elements of their albuminous and saccharin contents, a typical bitter substance and certain disagreeable saponin-like glucosids, which make them unpalatable. To prepare them for consumption by domestic animals, the nuts are cut up, boiled and mashed, for human consumption the nuts are then decanted repeatedly with a 1 per cent. solution of potash to remove the bitter taste, and the glucosids are eliminated by extraction with 50 per cent. alcohol. The essential element in these glucosids was designated Aphrodescin by Rochleder. The final product, thus obtained, was an entirely neutral flour making irreproachable bread. That the process is not prohibitively expensive, according to Dr. Serger, is due to the low cost of the wild nuts in the first place, and secondly, to the fact that the extraction alcohol can be used over and over several times and can then be regenerated.

HORSES

According to figures compiled for the War Department, there were in the United States, Jan 1, 21,166,000 horses. Since the beginning of the European war, 580,185 horses had been exported.

HUGHES, Charles Evans

Chairman Walter A. Johnson of the New York Progressive State Committee sent letters to Charles E. Hughes Aug 3, one of which showed that 94 out of 150 State Committeemen and 48 out of 62 County Chairmen had pledged him their support.

Mr. Hughes opened his campaign at Detroit, Aug. 7, with two enthusiastic meetings. He said that President Wilson has failed to protect American rights at sea or in Mexico and declared his own policy in Mexico would be firm, and backed by action if necessary. On the 8th, in Chicago, he pledged himself to an efficient business administration, even at the cost of party support.

See also
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—UNITED STATES

IMMIGRATION

The Boston Chamber of Commerce in an effort to secure for the country one thousand or more new American citizens sent out, in July, to employers using immigrant labor for data and asked employers:

1. To make a census of their male employes over 21 years of age not now American citizens.

2. On the completion of the census, to select, from among the men enumerated, those who by reason of their character, ability to read and write English, and to respond satisfactorily to the usual tests for citizenship, seemed to be the most promising material for Americanization.

3. After making such selection, to set on foot a careful campaign both to indicate to the selected men the advantages of taking out first citizenship papers, and to persuade them to do so.

INCOME TAX

—Definition of "Doing business"

The District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York in the case of Laurentide Co., (Ltd.) vs. Durey and Irwin, collectors of internal revenue (T. D. 2346), July 8, held that the Canadian Company had engaged in business in the United States, rendering its net income liable to taxation. The company had received from Canada large quantities of material consigned it itself, had stored it, delivered it to purchasers, solicited contracts by agents, rented a room for doing business, deposited and collected checks received in payment, and paid the expenses of the business. It was held immaterial that the money collected was transmitted to the home office in Canada, or sent there in the first instance or that the entire transaction was not carried on in the United States. The term "doing business within the state or the United States," was held to include the doing of a continued series of acts by an agent or agents continuously within the State or the United States.

INDIA

—Crops

The following preliminary statement showing the estimated total yield, the acreage and the yield per acre of principal crops in India in the season 1915-16, with comparisons for 1914-15, and the average yield per acre of the ten years 1905-06 to 1914-15,* was compiled in the Department of Statistics, India:

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Crops.	Estimated Total Yield. 1915-16.	1914-15.	Acreage. 1915-16.	1914-15.	Average Estimated Yield Per Acre. 1915-16.	1914-15.	Average 1905-6 to 1914-15.
	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Rice	32,877,000	27,242,000	76,792,000	76,625,000	959	796	909
Wheat	8,518,000	10,087,000	30,143,000	32,475,000	633	696	696
Sugarcane	2,636,000	2,462,000	2,375,000	2,311,000	2,486	2,386	2,130
Linseed	474,000	397,000	3,317,000	3,325,000	320	267	273
Rape and Mustard	1,081,000	1,219,000	6,347,000	6,507,000	382	419	398
Sesamum	501,000	551,000	5,170,000	5,505,000	217	222	204
Groundnut	1,011,000	947,000	1,935,000	2,413,000	1,170	879	968
	Cwts.						
Indigo	40,000	25,000	314,000	148,000	14	19	17
	Bales of 400 lbs.						
Cotton	3,819,000	5,209,000	17,967,000	24,595,000	85	85	76
Jute	7,345,000	10,444,000	2,377,000	3,359,000	1,236	1,244	1,089
	Lbs.						
Tea	371,837,000	312,976,000	636,000	623,000	585	502	470

* The estimates are those published in the forecasts: those for wheat, cotton, jute and tea relate practically to all the tracts in which these crops are grown in India (including Native States): those for rice, indigo, sugarcane and groundnut to British India and the Native States in the Bombay Presidency; those for linseed, rape and mustard and sesamum to British India and the Native States in the Bombay Presidency and the State of Hyderabad.

NOTE.

The total production of rice in 1915-16—32,877,000 tons—was 5,635,000 tons greater than in 1914-15, altho the area under the crop was only 167,000 acres more than in the previous year; the yield per acre is 163 lbs. above that of 1914-15 and 50 lbs. above the average of the ten years 1905-06 to 1914-15. The total production of wheat—8,518,000 tons—was 1,569,000 tons less than in 1914-15; the outturn per acre is 633 lbs., as against 696 lbs., the average of 1914-15 and the last decennial period. Sugar cane yielded 100 lbs. more per acre than in 1914-15 and 356 lbs., more than the decennial average. Linseed yielded 53 lbs. more per acre than in 1914-15, the total yield being 77,000 tons more, altho 8000 acres less were brought under cultivation. Rape and mustard and sesamum yielded 37 lbs. and 5 lbs., respectively, less per acre than in 1914-15. The total yield of groundnuts—1,011,000 tons—was 64,000 tons above that of 1914-15, altho the acreage was smaller; the yield per acre is 291 lbs. greater than in 1914-15 and 202 lbs. greater than the decennial average. The yield of indigo—14 lbs. per acre—is 5 lbs. less than in 1914-15. The total production of cotton—3,819,000 bales—was 1,390,000 bales less than in 1914-15, the yield per acre being 83 lbs., which is the same as in the preceding year. The total outturn and area of jute—7,345,000 bales and 2,377,000 acres—were 3,099,000 bales and 982,000 acres less than in 1914-15; the yield per acre is 8 lbs. less than in 1914-15, altho 147 lbs. more than the average yield of the last ten years. The outturn of tea was 585 lbs. per acre in 1915-16, which is 83 lbs. above that of 1914-15. The area increased by 13,000 acres and the total yield by 58,861,000 lbs.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

The epidemic of infantile paralysis, abated somewhat toward the end of August, nevertheless, as a measure of precaution, the date of the opening of the public schools in New York City and of certain of the colleges thruout the country, was postponed to avoid infection.

At the conference on infantile paralysis held during the first week in Aug in New York, Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute, was elected to preside, and committees were chosen to study laboratory and prevention methods.

The conference committee of pathologists which met in New York City on the city authorities' invitation, made a report approving the measures taken by the city, and declared that in seeking to abate the epidemic, stress must be laid on the early recognition and notification of the disease, and the immediate isolation of patients and cases of suspicious illness together with particular attention to personal hygiene and cleanliness of persons and surroundings. The committee recommended the inauguration of a house to house inspection of as large a part of the city as is practicable, twice a week, for the purpose of education and of securing the early recognition, notification and isolation of the disease—and declared that satisfactory isolation is secured only in hospitals.

The committee recommended the study of:

1. Methods of culture of the virus of poliomyelitis, with especial reference to corroboration of previous work, to simplification of methods, and to the distribution of the virus in the body of patients.
2. The immunologic reactions of patients, supposed carriers of the virus, and others.
3. The virulence for animals, of the crude virus, in order to determine if possible whether there are any differences in the virus causing outbreaks in different parts of the country as well as to discover, perchance, more susceptible animals for experimental purposes than are now available.
4. The microscopic study of the secretions of the nose and throat and of the intestinal contents of patients suffering from poliomyelitis, persons who have come in close contact with such patients, and others.
5. The transmission of the disease by insects and domestic animals and other possible modes of transmission.
6. The study of practical methods of disinfection.

Measures to prevent further spread of infantile paralysis were discussed in Washington, D. C., Aug 17, in a conference called by the Public Health Service under the authority of Congress for such councils in an epidemic of national danger. Delegates from nearly all States were present with detailed reports of the spread of the plague over the country.

The exact figures from 38 States showed 11,117 cases, not confined to cities by any means. Many were reported on farms. A uniform, possibly a Federal, health certificate to facilitate travel of children was suggested. Most of the speakers thought there was little necessity of a quarantine by other States against travelers from the East. Practically all State officers reported rigid local quarantine regulations to check the spread of the disease in their own States. The following number of cases in 1916 or since the outbreak of the present epidemic, were reported:

Alabama, 64; Arkansas, 3; California, 4; Colorado, 4; Connecticut, 323; Delaware, 2; District of Columbia, 16; Florida, 6; Illinois, 206; Indiana, 37; Iowa,

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25; Kentucky, 18; Louisiana, 51; Maine, 14; Maryland, 66; Massachusetts, 105; Michigan, 97; Minnesota, 318; Missouri, 11; Montana, 15; Nebraska, 10; New Hampshire, 7; New Jersey, 1714; New York, 7753 (6753 in New York city and 1000 estimated elsewhere); North Carolina, 20; Ohio, 166; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 336; Rhode Island, 53; South Carolina, 55; South Dakota, 22; Tennessee, 36; Texas, 30; Vermont, 15; Virginia, 29; Washington, 5; West Virginia, 8; Wisconsin, 70.

Dr. Haven Emerson, health commissioner of New York, said three striking facts had developed. Of 30,000 children in institutions under State supervision using the same milk, water and food as other New York children, not one had been afflicted with the disease. Near the city's garbage dumping place, where the maximum contagion from flies and germs might be expected, not one case had developed. The death rate in the more congested Brooklyn districts, he stated, was lower than in more sparsely settled and wealthier communities. He could give no explanation of the fact that about eight times as many dead animals had been found in Brooklyn streets during the last six weeks than during the same period of 1915. The death of the animals was not found attributable to paralysis and no specific infection was found in them.

INSURANCE

See
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
HEALTH INSURANCE
WAR-RISK INSURANCE

INTERNAL REVENUE

See
UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—REVENUE

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

See
SOCIALIST PEACE CONFERENCE

IRELAND

The Irish Parliamentary Party, presided over by John Redmond, met in the House of Commons Aug 1, to discuss the Irish situation. A resolution was adopted declaring that the "alterations of the heads of the agreement on the Irish settlement were alone responsible for the failure to secure the war emergency settlement of the Irish question, and we record our conviction that the failure to keep faith will have a most unfortunate and serious effect on the situation."

The resolution added that "the revival of the discredited system of castle rule and the appointment of a Unionist executive is an outrage on the feeling of the Irish people."

John Redmond's refusal to accept any modification of the Home Rule agreement reached with Lloyd George apparently left the Premier no alternative but to revert to the ancient system of Castle Government pending a settlement of the whole question of the government of Ireland by the Imperial Conference to be held after the war to regulate the affairs of the empire in general, accordingly Baron Wimborne, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Aug 6.

See also
CASEMENT, SIR ROGER

IRON —Production

United States

A statement issued by the Geological Survey, July 2, predicted that the output of the Lake Superior district would be close to 60,000,000 gross tons, and that of the Birmingham and other districts about 10,000,000 gross tons.

IRON AND STEEL

The first half of 1916 yielded greater profits than any other period in the history of the steel industry in the United States. The production of steel ingots during that period reached 20,000,000 tons, and the estimated production for the whole year was 45,000,000 tons. The total iron and steel output for the period was estimated at 25,000,000 tons, pig-iron output for the period being estimated at 19,532,478 tons, as against 12,043,503 for the same period in 1915.

In the first half of 1916, rail mills took orders for 3,115,000 tons rails of both standard and light sections. This was more than the total rail orders taken in all of 1915 or 1914. In 1915 the rail mills received orders for 2,672,000 tons rails, while in 1914 the rail orders for the twelve months totaled 1,501,800 tons.

In the first half of 1916, locomotive builders took orders for 2144 locomotives from foreign and domestic roads, in spite of the fact that the price of the ordinary freight locomotive had almost doubled, going from $24,000 to $45,000 each. For the same period in 1915 and 1914, the number ordered was, respectively, 669 and 869.

In the first half of 1916, car builders received orders for 89,293 cars, while in the first half of 1915 car orders amounted to slightly over 60,000 cars, an increase of 29,000 cars. Orders for a total of 2224 street cars were placed by street-car lines in the past six months, as contrasted with orders for 1273 cars in the first half of 1915, an increase of 951 cars.

Structural steel work placed since the first of the year totaled 790,127 tons, comparing with orders for 554,500 tons placed in the first half of 1915.

IRON CROSS

430,000 iron crosses were said to have been conferred to Sept., of which 420,000 were of the second-class, each weighing 18 grammes and composed of half cast iron and half silver.

ITALY

Since Italy's withdrawal from the Triple Alliance, May 23, 1915, Italy and Germany had been drifting steadily toward war. Upon Italy's declaration of war on Austria, Italy and Germany severed diplomatic relations tho the two countries were officially at peace, a special agreement having been made providing that in case of war between Austria and Italy, Germany and Italy pledged themselves to respect the lives and properties in each others domain.

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According to unofficial reports from Europe, Italy's Allies were dissatisfied with that state of affairs, and at the Paris council of Entente Powers in Feb, 1916, asked the Italian representatives why their nation was not at war with Germany. Italy had already agreed not to conclude a separate peace, and as a result of the Paris conference sanctioned the plan for formation of a permanent high council of the Entente Powers for future conduct of the war.

Gradually it became evident a declaration of hostilities against Germany was only a matter of time. The first overt act in this direction occurred soon after the Paris conference. On Feb 29 Italy requisitioned 34 of the 37 German steamships interned in Italian ports to help meet the pressing needs of the Allies for shipping facilities.

A more definite indication was the severance in July of the last tie between the nations. The commercial agreement providing for mutual respect of the rights of each other's subjects was denounced. The final step was the sending of Italian troops to Salonika. Finally, on Aug 27, the Italian Government declared thro the Swiss Government that it considered itself, from Aug 28, at war with Germany.

A British official announcement 01 Aug 15 stated that a recent conference at Pallanza, Italy, between British and Italian ministers, a complete understanding was reached on all points discussed. Italy was assured the supply of coal indispensable for war purposes, and careful consideration was given to the question of supplying Italy with other British products essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

See also
BLACKLIST
EARTHQUAKES—ITALY
TREATIES—GERMANY—ITALY

—Army

See
BOY SCOUTS—ITALY

JAPAN

See
CHOLERA
COREA
RAILROADS—CHINA

JORDAN, Eben Dyer

Eben D. Jordan, the Boston dry goods merchant died at Manchester, Mass., Aug 1, aged 59 years.

JUTLAND, Battle of

The British Admiralty, Aug 1 decided to remove from its nameless grave the body of John Travers Cornwell, the boy hero of the Battle of Jutland, to a more suitable burial place. The boy was specially mentioned in Admiral Beatty's report as follows:

"Boy, John Travers Cornwell, of the *Chester*, was mortally wounded early in the action. He nevertheless remained standing at a most exposed post quietly awaiting orders until the end of the action, with the gun's crew dead and wounded all around him. I regret that he has since died, but I recommend his case for special recognition in justice to his memory and as an acknowledgment of the high example set by him."

KAHN, David

David Kahn, head of the French international banking firm of Lazard Frères, died in Paris, Aug. 11, aged 70.

KAMIMURA, Vice-Adm. Hikonojo

Vice-Admiral Hikonojo Kamimura of the Japanese navy, died Aug. 8, aged 67. Vice-Admiral Kamimura, was one of the most prominent officers in the Japanese navy. As commander-in-chief of the second squadron he played an important part in the Russo-Japanese War and is believed to have led in the naval assault with the British squadron against the German base at Tsing-Tao, China, in 1914. In Aug, 1906, the squadron of Adm. Kamimura defeated the Russian warships *Rurik, Gromoboi,* and *Rossia* off the east coast of Corea, sinking the *Rurik* and capturing the other two, badly damaged. Later his squadron took a leading part in the battle of the Sea of Japan, when Russia's naval power was destroyed. After this battle he was awarded the title of baron and invested with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and the first class order of the Golden Kite.

KATMAI (volcano)

The main crater of Katmai volcano is one of the greatest in the world, according to a statement made Aug 22, by Robert F. Griggs, who had reached Kodiak after a careful study of the volcano, in the interests of the American Geographic Society. "This crater," he said, "is miles across, and extends down thousands of feet to a blue-green lake, simmering and sputtering at the bottom." Mr. Griggs was accompanied on the expedition by Lucius G. Folsom, principal of the Kodiak schools, and Donovan Church, a student at the Ohio State University. This was the first close examination by scientists that had been made of the volcano since the great eruption in June, 1912, when the top of the mountain was blown off, and Kodiak Island, across Shelikoff Strait, was covered with a foot of volcanic ash. "Other craters in the group have been reported as the main crater of Katmai," said Mr. Griggs, "but these do not compare with the real thing." The explorers said the most wonderful of all sights at the crater was a place where a glacier, blown in to by the eruption, still formed part of the crater wall, the intense heat being insufficient to melt this palisade of ice. Part of the crater wall is composed of igneous rock of brilliant color.

KOGA TREATMENT

See
TUBERCULOSIS

KUROPATKIN, Gen. Alexei Nikolaievitch

See
TURKESTAN

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LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES

See
CHILD LABOR
EIGHT HOUR DAY
HEALTH INSURANCE
STRIKES

LABOR UNIONS

After a two days debate, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church refused to endorse the "preferential shop." The question came up in connection with the large publishing interests of the Methodist Book Concern, which is run as an open shop along social service lines. The clinching argument advanced was that whereas the church was trying to educate negroes industrially, labor unions in the South excluded them from membership.

The declaration finally adopted by the General Conference read:

"A sound principle to govern the Church as an employer would appear to be that, in recognition of the price being paid by organized labor to improve conditions of industry, on account of its general contribution to the community welfare, every possible endeavor should be made to work with it, in so far as its methods are just, and in so far as the rights of unorganized men are not infringed upon."

The words, "a preference should be shown to it," occurring originally in the resolution after the phrase "community welfare," were struck out by a vote of 447 to 280.

It was said that this was the first time such a representative church body had been called upon to declare its policy toward labor unions.

A further account of the debate will be found in *Current Opinion* for July.

In the Aug bulletin of the American Anti-Boycott Association Charles H. Merritt, dwelling on the Arkansas coal cases, says:

"Those who attended our last annual meeting will perhaps recall both the printed and oral report of the associate counsel concerning a suit brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust law by the Bache-Denman Coal Companies of Arkansas against the United Mine Workers of America and certain of its affiliated local unions for treble damages amounting to over a million and a quarter dollars, and also a suit of similar character brought under the same law against the United Mine Workers by the Pennsylvania Mining Company for $600,000. The complaints in these suits set forth the attempts of the United Mine Workers to prevent the operation of open shop mines in the States of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia and Colorado, and alleged that these attacks were part of a general scheme to monopolize interestate trade for union coal and prevent the operation of open shop mines; that in furtherance of this scheme the defendants determined to destroy the competition of open shop mines in Arkansas by preventing the operation of these mines.

"The Bache-Denman Coal Company cases were dismissed in the United States District Court on the ground that the complaint did not set forth a cause of action under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and an appeal was thereupon taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, where the cases were argued in St. Paul, Minn. In the decision recently handed down by that court the lower court is reversed and two questions of great moment are decided in favor of the plaintiff.

"1. A labor union, tho unincorporated, may be sued in its own name under the Anti-Trust law. Section 8 of the Anti-Trust law provides:

"The word 'person' or 'persons' wherever used in this Act shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the territories, the laws of any state, or the laws of any foreign country.

"Section 7 awards treble damages to any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation, etc."

"Whether associations were suable under these provisons had never been decided. The defendants contended 'that the United Mine Workers of America and the local unions not having been shown in this case to be organized under any particular law could not be held liable.' In rejecting this contention, the court said:

"Such a construction of the law would relieve labor organizations generally from all liability. . . . The defendants, composing an organization of four hundred thousands miners, capable of doing great good or wrong, claim they are not liable to be sued in the name of the association, but that the injured plaintiff may pursue the individual members whom he can show were liable for the injury, leaving the powerful organization to go free. We do not think it can be said that the defendants, the United Mine Workers of America and the local unions, are not associations existing under or authorized by law within the meaning of Section 8 above quoted. But if defendants are associations within the meaning of the law, it is next insisted that an unincorporated association cannot be sued in the name of the association. It is true that in the absence of a specific statute to the contrary, the rule at common law and under the codes is that an unincorporated association is not recognized as having a legal existence apart from its members. The action lies against the members individually but not against the unincorporated association in its collective capacity and name. In many of the states, statutes have been passed changing this rule so that unincorporated associations not having corporate powers may be sued in the name of the association. It has also been ruled that the common law rule, that only entities known to the law are capable of being sued, may not only be modified by express enactment but also by statutory implication. Taff Vale R. Co. *v.* Amalgamated R. Servants Society.

"2. The next question was whether a case was stated under the Anti-Trust law as a combination in restraint of interestate trade and commerce when the defendants had not by boycott or otherwise interfered with sales but had by attacks upon the productive facilities of the mine cut off the output which was sold into interestate commerce. In most cases the interference with commerce has been due to some arrangement affecting the sale and distribution of the product and has not been limited to interference with production. In this case the court squarely held that any attempt on the part of labor unions to restrain interstate trade by interference with the production of articles for interestate trade, constitutes a violation of the Federal Anti-Trust law. Hereafter any labor union which interferes with production by injuring

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a man's factory or improperly disrupting his working organization for the purpose of terminating his interstate trade, is liable to treble damages. The same rule applies to similar attempts to prevent some new enterprise from engaging in interstate trade. Upon this point the court cited many cases, and said:

"After considering the complaint and the decisions of the Supreme Court and other courts, we can come to no other conclusion than that the case made by the complaint falls within that class of restraints of trade aimed at compelling third parties and strangers involuntarily not to engage in the course of interstate trade except on conditions that the combination imposes, and therefore violates the Act of July 2, 1890.

"In U. S. *v.* Patten, 226 U. S., 525, it was said, 'Section 1 of the Act upon which counts are founded is not confined to voluntary restraint, as where persons engaged in interstate trade or commerce agree to suppress competition among themselves, but includes as well involuntary restraints, as where persons not so engaged conspire to compel action by others or to create artificial conditions which necessarily impede or burden the due course of such trade or commerce and restrict the common liberty to engage therein.'

"The important legal questions now having been determined in favor of the plaintiffs, the case is remanded to the District Court, where the defendants will be required to answer and go to trial."

LAND BANKS

See

RURAL CREDITS

"LASSOO," Destruction of the

The British torpedo boat destroyer *Lassoo* was sunk by a torpedo off the Dutch coast Aug 13. Six of the crew were reported missing.

LATIN-AMERICAN CORPORATION

The American International Corporation organized in 1916 for the purpose of promoting American foreign trade and investment, has organized a subsidiary company under the laws of Maine, to handle propositions from the Latin-American field. The Latin American Corporation, as the new company is called, has an authorized capital of $1,000,000. The officers are as follows:

President, Charles A. Stone, president of the parent company. Treasurer, R. P. Tinsley, treasurer of the parent company. Directors, so far as announced: Charles A. Stone, R. P. Tinsley, W. S. Kies, P. W. Henry and Thomas W. Streeter. The company planned to equip and operate engineering and construction projects, to finance much of the work thru issues of government or municipal securities and to make these securities the basis for its own issue of debentures. Buenos Aires was selected as the headquarters for the company's South American activities.

LAW

See

LEGAL EDUCATION

LEGAL EDUCATION

The tenth annual report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, made public June 19 contains a report on the study of legal education, undertaken at the request of a committee of the American Bar Association, giving a survey of the case system of teaching in American law schools, by Professor Josef Redlich of the University of Vienna. The requirements and examinations for admission to the bar in each state were studied at first hand, and every institution in the United States that teaches law was visited. The material accumulated represents the combined effort of some legal scholars, teachers, and practising attorneys. The report presents the first complete list of law schools in the United States. There are 137 resident schools conferring degrees, 10 resident schools not conferring degrees, and 17 correspondence schools, a total of 164. A list of these schools is appended to the report. A list of these schools is appended to the report.

"LEONARDO DA VINCI," Destruction of the

The Italian dreadnought *Leonardo da Vinci* caught fire and blew up in the harbor of Taranto, Italy, and 300 of her crew were drowned, according to Turin dispatch to the *Petit Journal*. The date of the disaster was given only as a day in August. The fire was discovered in the dreadnought's kitchen, and spread rapidly. The captain immediately ordered the magazines flooded and tried to beach the battleship, but one magazine exploded before this could be done. The vessel was turned over on her side, and a large number of the crew were thrown into the sea. It was believed that the battleship could be righted and refloated.

The *Leonardo da Vinci* was a sister ship of the *Conte di Cavour* and of the *Giulio Cesare*. She was launched in Oct, 1911. Her displacement was 22,000 tons,. She was 575½ feet long, 91¾ feet beam and carried a total company of 957 men. Her main battery consisted of thirteen 12-inch guns and her secondary battery to stand off torpedo attack was composed of eighteen 4.7-inch guns, and fourteen 3-inch guns. Her engines were of 24,000 horsepower, designed to develop a speed of 22.5 knots.

The *Leonardo da Vinci* was the sixth ship lost by an internal explosion by the Allies and the second one so lost by Italy. The other Italian ship was the *Benedetto Brin*. Great Britain has lost the *Bulwark, Irene, Natal,* and *King Edward VII.*

"LETIMBRO," Destruction of the

The Italian mail steamer *Letimbro* carrying a crew of 57 and 1134 passengers, was sunk by a submarine on Aug 4 in the Mediterranean. Unofficial advices to the State Department indicated that the steamer was attempting to escape. It was said, however, that the submarine continued the bombardment of the vessel after the lifeboats were being lowered and that many passengers were killed by shell fire.

LIEBKNECHT, Karl

The result of Dr. Karl Liebknecht's appeal against his sentence for war treason was the imposition of a new and severer sentence of four years and one month penal servitude and expulsion from the army, according to a dispatch from Berlin. The appeal of the Socialist leader was heard Aug 23, before a supreme court-martial, presided over by a naval captain. In addition to his prison sentence Dr. Liebknecht was deprived of his civil rights for six years. In announcing the verdict the

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court declared that the sentence was imposed "for attempted war treason, severe disobedience and resistance against the armed power of the state." The original sentence imposed was thirty months' imprisonment and dismissal from the army. The court announced that as the prisoner had already served one month of his sentence he had the privilege of an appeal from the present judgment. Dr. Liebknecht entered an appeal Aug 26.

"LUSITANIA" case

Sixteen suits against the Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., for damages aggregating $1,099,000, growing out of the loss of the *Lusitania*, were filed in the Federal District Court of New York, Aug 9. The complaints recited that the *Lusitania* sailed from this port on May 1, 1915, and that prior to its departure numerous notices appeared in the newspapers that threats had been made that the vessel would be destroyed by German warships. It was also alleged that the presence of submarines in the course of the *Lusitania* was well known, but that the Cunard commander failed to take proper and necessary precautions to safeguard his vessel and those on board. It was also alleged that the commander of the ship knew the danger of an attack by a submarine to be real, that such danger could be minimized by at least running at full speed, and that it would be safer to travel at night than during the day. But none of these precautions were taken, the complaints said, and the defendant and the commander of the ship were accused of carelessness and negligence. When the ship approached the coast of Ireland, the complaints read, she took the "course thru the waters known to be infested by submarines, and proceeded along the southern coast at a speed of about seventeen knots per hour, altho her full speed was upward of twenty-five knots." The defendant was also accused in the suits of having failed promptly and efficiently to launch the lifeboats and of failure properly to organize the crew.

"LYNCHNOBITE"

A slang term for a printer employed on a morning newspaper.

McCLURE, Samuel Sidney

S. S. McClure, the American publisher, who was ordered to return to the United States, on his arrival at Liverpool, sailed Aug 3. Mr. McClure said his difficulties with the British authorities arose over his passport.

MACMILLAN EXPEDITION

See
ARCTIC EXPLORATION—MACMILLAN EXPEDITION

MAIL SEIZURES

See
EUROPEAN WAR—MAIL SEIZURES

"MARIE" (steamship)

An account of the voyage of the German steamship *Marie*, which reached the Dutch harbor of Batavia on May 13, after escaping the British blockade against German East Africa, instead of taking refuge in an African river as then reported, was made public in Berlin, Aug 30. The vessel left Germany in Jan with a cargo of supplies for the German forces fighting in East Africa and successfully ran the blockade in the North Sea and at the mouth of the Sudi River and delivered her cargo, which, German officials said, enabled the German soldiers to continue their resistance against the forces of the Entente Allies invading the German colony.

The *Marie* was unarmed. Three times she broke blockades established by warships of the Entente Allies and on the last occasion she was forced to run in darkness within fifty yards of a British gunboat which was patrolling the Sudi River. During a several days' bombardment by British cruisers and gunboats, when 1131 shells were fired, the *Marie* was hit 105 times. Nevertheless, the vessel was able to reach the neutral island of Java.

MARKHAM, Sir Arthur Basil

Sir Arthur Basil Markham, M. P. for the Mansfield division of Nottinghamshire, died in London, Aug 5. He was born in 1866.

MARSHALL, H. Snowden

Chairman Webb of the House Judiciary Committee presented, Aug 4, the report of the sub-committee which investigated impeachment charges against H. Snowden Marshall, United States Attorney of New York. The report recommended that the proceedings be dropped.

MARTIN, Glenn L.

See
WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

MARTIN, Sir Richard Biddulph

Sir Richard Biddulph Martin, chairman of Martin's Bank, Ltd., died at Tewkesbury, England, Aug 24. He was born in 1838.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

See
AMBRINE
BACTERIA
BLOOD
BONE GRAFTING
CHINA—ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION WORK IN
CHOLERA
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
INFANTILE PARALYSIS
TUBERCULOSIS
TYPHUS
WOUNDS
YELLOW FEVER

"MEMPHIS" (cruiser)

Reports of Aug 29 and 30 to the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond stated that the whole ship's company of the United States armored cruiser *Memphis* (formerly the *Tennessee*) had a narrow escape from death when the ship was lifted on the swell of a tidal wave and thrown upon a rock in the inner harbor of Santo Domingo City. The *Memphis*, which draws twenty-five feet, was driven over a stretch of water that is ordinarily from four to five feet deep

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to a point under a bluff near the inner harbor where the vessel was dumped upon a rock by the receding tidal wave. From this it would appear that the abnormal rise of the sea which wrecked the ship was more than twenty feet, and powerful enough to lift the 14,000-ton vessel bodily over the very shallow intervening water. The bursting of a steam pipe accounted for many of the casualties and perhaps in part for the destruction of the vessel. "Steam was gotten up and the engines were working," Admiral Pond cabled, "When the main steam pipe burst." Complete reports from Admiral Pond indicated that the casualties were not less than 113, including two identified dead, thirty-three missing of whom 20 were drowned, when a motorboat, returning from shore with a liberty party, was lost, 5 very seriously injured, 6 seriously injured, and 61 slightly injured.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

See
LABOR UNIONS

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK

See
REGNAULT, ALEXANDRE GEORGE HENRI

MEXICO

After some delay because of the difficulty in finding men willing to serve, a joint committee was appointed during Aug to settle the differences between the United States and Mexico. Toward the end of the month 15,000 National Guardsmen were ordered home from the border.

It was officially announced at the Mexican Foreign Office, Aug 3, that Luis Cabrera, Ignacio Bonillas and Alberto Pani had been selected as the commissioners to negotiate with the United States commissioners regarding the questions at issue between Mexico and the United States. The commission would be headed by Señor Cabrera and Juan B. Rogo would act as secretary.

Luis Cabrera is Carranza's Minister of Finance and leader of the Administration party. Ignacio Bonillas is Under Secretary of Communications, Auberto J. Pani is president of the National Railways of Mexico.

Sec. Lansing, Aug 22, announced the names of the three American members of the commission. They were:

Franklin K. Lane, Sec. of the Interior.

George Gray, of Wilmington, Del., former member of the Federal Judiciary, and until recently Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit.

Dr. John R. Mott, of New York, who has been General Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation since 1895, and is General Secretary of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations.

It was arranged that the commission should hold a preliminary meeting in New York early in Sept before proceeding to New London, Ct., where the conference was to be held. The President placed his yacht, the *Mayflower*, at the disposal of the commission.

Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis, who was previously designated as one of the conferees, declined because of the press of court duties.

Orders for the return to their state mobilization camps of 15,000 National Guardsmen on the Mexican border were issued Aug 30. This was interpreted in some quarters as a sign that the President was preparing to meet any emergency a railroad strike might create. Virtually the entire mobile army was then on the border. General Funston was directed to return three regiments from New York, two from New Jersey, two from Illinois, two from Missouri and one each from California, Oregon, Washington and Louisiana.

—Postage

An increase in postal rates to take effect Sept 1 was announced Aug 24. In the case of first class mail the advance was from 20 to 25 centavos for letters dispatched to the United States, Cuba or Canada. The charge was made 50 centavos for mail to other countries in the international postal union and one peso for letters to countries not included in the union. The parcels post rates became: For the United States and its possessions, 12 cents Mexican gold per pound up to 11 pounds; for Central American countries, 12 cents; Canada, 30 cents; Germany and France, 80 cents for parcels of 2.2 pounds or less; England, $1.60 for parcels up to 11 pounds. The fee for registering mail was increased from 40 to 50 centavos. A tax of 50 centavos was instituted for delivery of packages from the exterior.

MINES AND MINING

—Accidents

Coal mine fatalities in the United States in 1915, according to an Aug report of the Bureau of Mines, showed a decrease as compared with the year 1914. The fatality rate for 1915 on the preliminary estimate of the number of men employed as reported from the States' mine inspectors, was 2.95 per 1000 men employed, the lowest rate since 1898, when the fatality rate was 2.71. The actual number killed in 1915 was the lowest since 1906. The principal decreases in the number of fatalities were shown for those resulting from falls of roof, haulage, gas explosions and shaft accidents. A study was presented of the number of mine fatalities in the United States for the period 1870 to 1915, together with rates based on the number of men employed without regard to the number of days employed in the year; a rate was also shown on the basis of 1,000,000 tons of coal mined. The report controverted the general impression that mine disasters are the principal and most important causes of fatalities in mines. For example, in 1915 fatalities due to gas and dust explosions represented only about 13 per cent. of the total number killed. The principal cause of fatalities was falls of roof or pillar coal, which in 1915 accounted for approximately 48 per cent. of the fatalities, each accident involving usually only one

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or two men at a time. The report tabulated 22 principal coal mine disasters during the years 1914 and 1915, in each of which five or more men were killed. The total number killed in these disasters were 578.

MISBRANDING

The Barkley bill which prohibits the manufacture, sale or transportation in interstate commerce of misbranded articles was favorably reported by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Aug 13. The bill is based substantially on the United States Food and Drugs act, June 30, 1906, with the exception that the weight or measure branding provision is a permissive clause, whereas under the national law weight or measure branding is compulsory.

MORGAN, J. Pierpont

The State tax on the bequests of J. Pierpont Morgan was fixed at $2,587,675.34, Aug 2. The total value of the estate, after all deductions for debts and miscellaneous charges, was fixed the week before at $69,499,732.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Morgan's son, was taxed $2,130,696.75 for his inheritance, appraised at $53,684,918.82, and Mrs. Frances Louisa Tracy Morgan, the widow, $21,990.18 upon her bequest of $854,672.50.

MOVING PICTURES

See
SUCCESS FILMS CORPORATION

MULES

According to figures compiled for the War Dept., there were in the United States, Jan 1, 4,565,000 mules. Since the beginning of the European War 185,000 mules had been exported.

MURPHY, John Benjamin, M.D.

Dr. John B. Murphy, the eminent Chicago physician, died at Mackinac Island, Aug 11, aged 58.

NAIRNE, Lady

See
ASTOR, CAPT. JOHN JACOB

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FOOD, DRUG AND DAIRY OFFICIALS

The twelfth annual convention of the National Association of the Food, Drug and Dairy Officials opened at Detroit Aug 7. The chief papers were published in *The Journal of Commerce*, Aug 12.

NECROLOGY

For the deaths of Aug '16 *See*
BLISS, Rev. Daniel
CLOUGH, William Pitt
DALY, Joseph Francis
FERGUSON, Bp. Samuel David
FRENCH, Charles
GREGG, Gen. David McMurtrie
HAMILTON, Richard F.
HARPIGNIES, Henri Joseph
HERBERMAN, Charles George
JORDAN, Eben Dyer
KAHN, David
KAMIMURA, Vice-Adm. Hikonojo.
MARKHAM, Sir Arthur Basil
MARTIN, Sir Richard Biddluph
MURPHY, John Benjamin, M.D.
PAINE, Gen. Charles Jackson
REDESDALE OF REDESDALE, First Baron Algernon Bertram Freeman-Mitford
SPALDING, Archbp. John Lancaster
STICKNEY, Alpheus Beede
THURSTON, John Mellen
TURNER, Sir George

NEW SOUTH WALES —Finance

It was announced in London Aug 16, that the public subscription to the New South Wales loan had amounted to only 20 per cent. which was fully in accord with expectations. No doubt was entertained, however, that the underwriters would be able gradually to place their 80 per cent. with investors probably without loss.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD

See
RAILROADS—RAILS
TELEGRAPH OPERATORS

NEW YORK CITY

See also
CRIME AND CRIMINALS
INFANTILE PARALYSIS
STRIKES—BOXMAKERS' STRIKE—NEW YORK CITY
STRIKES—CAR STRIKE—NEW YORK CITY
TEACHERS' PENSIONS

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

A stockholders' restitution suit was begun in the United States District Court New York, Aug 30, to recover from the estate of the late J. P. Morgan and some of the former officers and directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company more than $160,000,000 of the funds alleged to have been wrongfully diverted from the treasury of the road between 1890 and 1914, and used to finance a conspiracy to build up a railroad and water transportation monopoly. The plaintiffs were five Massachusetts stockholders who held between them $1,250,000 worth of stock.

The plaintiffs were Edwin Adams, Julius C. Morse, George C. Fisk, James M. Ray and Mary M. Clark. The defendants were William Rockefeller, Charles M. Pratt, Lewis Cass Ledyard, George Maculloch Miller, James S. Hemingway, A. Heaton Robertson, Frederick F. Brewster, Charles F. Brooker, James S. Elton, Henry K. McHarg, Edward D. Robbins, John L. Billard, Robert W. Taft and Charles S. Mellen, and J. Pierpont Morgan, Herbert L. Satterlee, William P. Hamilton and Lewis Cass Ledyard as executors of the will of the late J. P. Morgan, and Florence A. V. Twombly as executrix under the last will and testament of Hamilton McK. Twombly.

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"NICKEL PLATE" RAILROAD

See
TELEGRAPH OPERATORS

"NOTTINGHAM," Destruction of the

See
EUROPEAN WAR—NAVAL OPERATIONS, AUG 19

OKLAHOMA

The literacy test amendment to the constitution was defeated in Oklahoma Aug 1, by a majority of 20,000, forecasting, many politicians believed, a Republican year in the state. The test of literacy for voters was a Democratic measure. For six months the fight on it had been bitter. The Democratic Governor demanded its passage. The machine backed him in the fight. He called a special session of the Legislature to frame the amendment and get it before the voters. It was declared by Republicans the amendment was designed simply to enable Democratic office holders to continue themselves in power by disenfranchising such voters as they saw fit. The fight, in which Socialists and independent Democrats joined with the Republicans, was held to be responsible for an attack by thugs upon Arthur H. Geissler, Republican state chairman. When the question came to a vote in the Legislature a veritable riot ensued. To defeat the measure voters had to demonstrate their ability to read, for the amendment was one of nine which were to be voted upon, and a careful search was necessary to find it. Unless the voter selected the one section containing the words "for the amendment" and scratched those words out he voted for the literacy test.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

Great Britain

In response to the prolonged agitation regarding the hardships suffered by government old age pensioners by reason of the increase in the price of necessities, the government decided, Aug 30, to make an additional allowance not exceeding half a crown per week in special cases.

ORDER POUR LE MERITE

In recognition of his sinking one hundred vessels of the Entente Allies, Walter Forstmann, commander of a German submarine, was reported, Aug 18, to have been given the order of pour le mérite by the German Emperor. The ships sunk by him, including war vessels, aggregated 260,000 tons, and their total value is estimated at 30,000,000 pounds sterling ($150,000,000).

PAINE, Gen. Charles Jackson

Gen. Charles J. Paine, a veteran of the Civil War, and formerly a prominent yachtsman, died at Weston, Mass., Aug 12, aged 83 years.

PAINTINGS

See
HEYENBROCK, HERMAN
REGNAULT, ALEXANDRE GEORGE HENRI

PANAMA, Republic of

—Politics and government

Samuel Lewis, an attorney for Dr. Chiari, unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency of Panama, called at the State Department of the United States, Aug 2, to protest the legality of the recent election in which Ramon Valdez was chosen President. The Chiari party, contending that the government party prevailed by fraud and violence, wanted the United States to set aside the choice under terms of the treaty by which this government assures the voters of Panama of fair elections.

Representative John J. Esch of Wisconsin, a minority member of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, issued a statement Aug 16, accusing the United States Government of failing to maintain proper supervision of the Panama elections. He asserted that the election of Valdez was brought about by fraud and that the State Department was deaf to pleas to maintain the purity of elections in Panama.

PARALYSIS

See
INFANTILE PARALYSIS

PARCEL POST

See
MEXICO—POSTAGE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

It was announced Aug 11, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company planned a consolidation of its Southwestern lines into one holding company with an authorized capital stock of $250,000,000, which should include the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, known as the Pan Handle system; the Vandalia Railroad Company, the Pittsburg, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad Company, the Anderson Belt Railway Company and the Chicago, Indiana & Eastern Railway Company. The holding company was named the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. The lines involved covered a mileage of approximately 2350 miles. The total outstanding stocks of the combined roads equalled $86,126,010, of which the Pennsylvania company owned approximately $62,545,200. In the interchange of stocks in the refinancing arrangement this total of $86,126,010 became $87,294,840 worth of stock in the new holding company.

PENSIONS

See
OLD AGE PENSIONS
TEACHERS' PENSIONS

PERSIA

—Politics and government

The fall of the Persian Ministry was announced in a State Department despatch, Aug 15, which said that former Foreign Minister Wossough-el-Dau-Leh had been ordered to organize a new Ministry.

According to despatches from Teheran, Aug 30, a new Persian Cabinet had been formed

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under the Premiership of Vossough-el-Dau-Leh, who also took the post of Foreign Minister. All the other Ministers in the Cabinet belonged to the Moderate party and were reported to be friendly disposed toward Russia and Great Britain.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

—Philippine independence bill

The Philippine bill as reported from conference, with the Clarke amendment providing for independence of the islands within four years eliminated, but containing a promise of freedom whenever the Filipinos have demonstrated their ability to maintain a stable government, finally was approved by the Senate Aug 16 and passed the House Aug 18. The vote was 37 to 22 in the Senate. All those who voted for the measure were Democrats and twenty-one of the twenty-two Senators who opposed the bill were Republicans. The only Democrat to vote against the bill was Senator Lane of Oregon. The Philippine Commission which had been in charge of the islands' affairs since their annexation was dissolved by the bill. In its place was set up in general legislative control the Philippine legislature of two houses—both elected by the native people. Twenty-four of the twenty-six members of the upper house or Senate, are now chosen by the electorate. All were formerly appointed by the Governor-General. In accordance with the doctrine of offering as wide an opportunity as possible for self-education in government, the electoral franchise was also extended to include all those who speak and write a native dialect. Formerly property ownership or the ability to speak and write English or Spanish were the requirements. The change increased the electorate from 250,000 to approximately 800,000 or 900,000 voters. The executive departments, with the exception of that of Public Instruction, were placed entirely in the hands of the new Legislature. The Vice-Governor is to be head of that department. He, with the Governor-General, an auditor, assistant auditor, and the justices of the Supreme Court, will be the only officers appointed by the President of the United States. The Governor-General has the same veto power over the native Legislature as that enjoyed by the Executive in the American form of government, and all acts of the Philippine Government are subject to the jurisdiction of the President, Congress, and Supreme Court of the United States. Americans on the islands are required to give up American citizenship before voting there. President Wilson signed the bill Aug 29.

POLAND

A note was made public Aug 1, in which Germany informed the United States that on account of "impracticable conditions" imposed by Great Britain upon the shipment of foodstuffs from America into Poland, further negotiations for co-operation in Polish relief work were devoid of purpose.

A British note, received at Washington, Aug 11, reiterated the willingness of the Entente Allies to permit shipment of provisions into Poland on condition that the occupying Teutonic armies will not seize or remove native food supplies.

A communication from Austria, received at the same time was described as being argumentative, supporting the position that troops occupied solely in policing conquered territory should use the products of the country.

POLIOMYELITIS

See
INFANTILE PARALYSIS

POMERENE BILL

See
BILLS OF LADING

PORTUGAL

—Ship seizures

The transfer to the British Government of 51 German ships seized by Portugal was reported Aug 13. It was said that many of the ships could not be used for some time after their seizure because of the difficulty of obtaining parts to fit engines of German make. Many of the ships had their engines destroyed or damaged before they were requisitioned.

POSTAL AFFAIRS

See
MEXICO—POSTAGE

PREPAREDNESS PARADES

See
BOMBS

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Plans for the reorganization and perpetuation of the Progressive Party as a national political organization were adopted at Indianapolis, Aug 3, at a conference of Progressive representatives. The conference decided against reassembling the party for a national convention to fill the vacancy on the national ticket, caused by Theodore Roosevelt's declining the nomination for President. Instead, the organization decided to put up an electoral ticket in every State where there is the nucleus of an organization left, bearing the name of John M. Parker of Louisiana, nominee for Vice-President, in the hope of perhaps electing enough presidential electors, who might prove the balance of power in the event of a close contest between the two parties. The indorsement of Hughes was severly criticised by the party leaders.

PROHIBITION

—District of Columbia

The effort to get thru the Senate an amendment to the District of Columbia Appropriation bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District failed Aug 1.

PUBLIC LANDS

See
FORESTS—NATIONAL

PURE FOOD

See
MISBRANDING

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RAILROADS

United States

See
BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD
NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD

China

It was reported, Aug 4, that after the conclusion of the recent Russo-Japanese convention a separate agreement was reached under which Russia sold to Japan the southern half of the Harbin-Changchun Railway, and also recognized Japan's rights on the Sungari River between Kirin and Petuna, thus settling a question pending since the signing of the Portsmouth treaty.

Russia

A bill was approved by the Russian Council of Ministers, July 15, providing for the expenditure of 600,000,000 rubles (normally $300,000,000) per annum for a period of five years for construction of railroads in Russia. It was proposed to build 6000 versts (4000 miles) of road a year during that term.

Turkey

See
BAGDAD RAILROAD

—Eight hour day

Declaring a break inevitable unless some strong measures of intervention were speedily introduced, an appeal was made to President Wilson Aug 2, to take action in the matter of the threatened railroad strike. It was backed by as large a number of business men as had ever been heard on a single subject. The spokesman was Harry A. Wheeler, of Chicago, chairman of the committee on the railroad situation of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

On the 3d, the President designated G. W. W. Hanger, assistant commissioner of mediation and conciliation, to be a member of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation. This filled the one vacancy on the board and placed it in a position to take up the railroad matter just as soon as the trouble should come to a crisis.

Ninety-four per cent. of the 400,000 railway workers voted for a strike if the carriers should fail to grant their demands at a conference in New York Aug 8, The vote was as follows, in favor of a strike:

	Per cent.
Locomotive engineers—	
Southern District	98.72
Western District	90.35
Eastern District	94.54
Firemen and enginemen	98.10
Railway trainmen	97.00
Railway conductors—	
Western District	84.03
Eastern District	84.08
Southern District	93.04
General officers	85.00

The services of the Federal Mediation Board were accepted by both sides Aug 9, and conferences were arranged at once, but by the 13th the Federal Mediators announced the failure of their efforts. President Wilson then proposed several White House conferences, after which he submitted, on the 16th, the following proposals:

Acceptance by the railroad managers of the eight hour day.

Abandonment by the employees of their demands for time and one-half for overtime, and the acceptance of pro rata for overtime.

Abandonment by the railroad managers of their contention that the entire controversy be submitted to arbitration either by the Board of Mediation or a board appointed by the President.

Appointment of a commission to investigate the operation of the eight hour day, to determine its cost to the railroads, and to make recommendations concerning the collateral problems involved and the payment of time and one-half for overtime.

These proposals were rejected by the Managers' Committee the next day, whereupon President Wilson summoned the railroad presidents, who, on the 18th, failed to accept the settlement plan. The plan was formally accepted by the four railway brotherhoods. A delegation of railroad executives went to the White House Aug 22, and discussed with President Wilson a modified acceptance of his proposals.

It was learned that the President told the railroad presidents that he would not act as mediator between the brotherhoods and the railroads beyond the proposal for settlement he had made and which had been accepted by the brotherhoods.

The special committee of railroad executives drew a compromise proposal, Aug 24, which provided:

The eight-hour basic day should be granted to the trainmen.

The administration should make every effort to obtain a freight rate increase for the roads.

Congress should be asked to enact legislation to insure settlement of future labor disputes thru an investigating commission.

After lengthy conferences President Wilson announced, Aug 28, that he would go before Congress to ask for legislation to stop the impending strike. He appealed to the brotherhood heads to have the strike order for Labor Day rescinded, but was told that the order was beyond recall. His appeal to Congress was made Aug 29. He upheld the Brotherhoods' attitude, placed blame on the railway managers and suggested the following six propositions:

1. Enlarge the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine, as provided for in the Adamson bill, which passed the House some time ago.
2. Establish an eight-hour day as a basis for wage and work on all interstate carriers.
3. Appoint a small commission to observe the results of the eight-hour day and report to Congress without recommendation.
4. That Congress signify its approval of an increase in freight rates as a basis of compensating the railroads for the extra cost of the eight-hour day.
5. That the powers of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation be increased so as to give it authority to investigate labor troubles and to make a report thereon, in the meantime making it unlawful for a strike or lockout to occur while this work is going on.
6. Give the President authority to use the military forces of the Government to keep the roads running in case of a strike and give the President power to draft men into the military service for this purpose.

Measures taken by Congress Aug 31, with the active assistance of President Wilson,

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insured the passage by both houses of a bill that would satisfy the brotherhoods.

—Freight rates

In a voluminous decision entered in the case of the Railroad Commission of Louisiana against the Arkansas Harbor Terminal and other railroads, the Interstate Commerce Commission once again attempted to make a settlement of the noted Shreveport rate case. This is the case which gave the Federal Commission an entering wedge into the regulation of State rates, and which consequently was fought out to the Supreme Court. In the decision entered Aug 13, the Commission declared that the class rates between Shreveport, La., and points in Texas were unreasonable and unduly prejudicial to Shreveport as compared with the class rates for like distances in Texas. The commission fixed new class rates for the future, to be applied on and after Nov 1, 1916.

—Rails

Pres. A. H. Smith, of the New York Central Railroad, announced Aug 18 that the road's staff of specialists under the direction of Dr. Plimmon H. Dudley had discovered the cause and remedy for the hidden flaws in steel rails. Dr. Dudley says that no rail produced under the specifications provided by the Central, and rolled from reheated blooms, has yet developed any fissures. He has had charge of the manufacture of rails for the Central since 1880. "Induced interior transverse fissures in basic open hearth rails," said the *Iron Age* in explaining the discovery, "are due in part to an occasional hot rail being cooled so rapidly by the rolls or so chilled by the gusts of air before recalescence on the hot beds as to cause a lag of some of the transformations of the metal in the interior of the rail head. Induced interior transverse fissures can only develop in the track from the effects of preceding causes, either of which is no longer a mystery." In steel trade circles it was said that the process of reheating blooms had been used by a number of rail mills for many years. Heretofore, it was said, no evidence had been found that reheating of the steel before being rolled into rails had prevented breakage, and for this reason the application of Dr. Dudley's experiments would be closely watched. Dr. Dudley's report also laid stress on the theory that "gagging" rails—subjecting them to blows for the purpose of straightening them—was also likely to cause faults by injuring the metal. The Interstate Commerce Commission's report for 1915 ascribed a total of 3345 accidents to broken rails, in which 205 persons were killed and 7341 were injured, with a property loss of $3,967,188. It was stated by the New York Central that its independent investigations, with the manufacture of all its rails under Dr. Dudley's personal direction, his processes and specifications, have actually reduced the breakage of rails from a previous proportion of one-in-every-600, to only one-in-142,000, which latter rate now may be eliminated and such accidents made a thing of the past. Dr. Dudley is the inventor of the "dynamometer" track inspection car, which automatically records in printed diagrams all undulations in rail surfaces.

—Tap lines

A number of supplemental decisions involving the principles laid down in the industrial railway cases were issued Aug 16, by the Interstate Commerce Commission relating to industrial roads in official classification territory. A feature of these decisions was a dissenting opinion handed down by Commissioner Harlan. In the first decision the Commission decided that the Northampton & Bath Railroad, which serves the Atlas-Portland Cement Company at Navarro, Pa., was a common carrier and prescribed switching reclaim arrangements between it and the Lackawanna, Central of New Jersey and the Lehigh. In this case the Commission held that divisions or allowances by trunk lines to common carrier industrial lines must vary directly with the cost of the industrial lines, service to and from the trunk lines, because fair divisions or allowances for the more costly service would be excessive for the less costly service, and the excess would constitute a pecuniary inducement to the controlling industry to route its traffic by way of the trunk line paying the excessive allowances. Commissioner Harlan, in his dissenting opinion, said that he predicted that so far from affording a basis for a permanent adjustment of the relations of the trunk lines with industrial railways, the course pursued by the Commission would result in leaving both the trunk lines and the industrial railways without any guide for their action, and would put them under the necessity of coming back to the Commission for definite directions.

In a second decision the Commission approved the divisions accorded by the Wabash Railroad and connections to the New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois Railroad, which industrial railway serves the Singer Manufacturing Company's plant at South Bend. In a third decision the Commission held that the Johnstown & Stony Creek Railroad Company is a common carrier industrial line and can make switching arrangements with the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads. In this decision the Commission noted that "the possible application of the commodities clause of section 1 of the act has not been considered and is not decided." In a fourth decision the Commission held the Kanawha, Glen Jean & Eastern Railway to be a common carrier and entitled to accept divisions of rates from the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. This road, together with the White Oak Railway, serves coal mines in West Virginia. The Commission indicated that the trunk lines might lease the industrial lines and operate them. In a fifth decision the Commission held that the divisions proposed to be paid to the Chestnut Ridge Railway by the Lehigh & New England Railroad and connections out of joint class rates proposed from points on the Chestnut Ridge to points

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west of the Buffalo-Pittsburgh line, and out of class rates between stations on the Chestnut Ridge and on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad were unreasonable to the extent that they exceeded $3.25 per car on the traffic handled over the Palmerton branch of the Chestnut Ridge and $4.50 per car on traffic handled over the main line. The Chestnut Ridge is owned by the New Jersey Zinc Company of New Jersey.

RAILS

See
RAILROADS—RAILS

RED CROSS SOCIETY

The German Government, Aug 9, declared that, owing to British treatment of Red Cross supplies, Germany would no longer allow free passage for such supplies and ordered German naval forces to seize such articles for their own use.

REDESDALE OF REDESDALE, 1st Baron, Algernon Bertram Freeman-Mitford

Lord Redesdale, noted in diplomatic, political and social life died in London, Aug 17, aged 79 years.

REGNAULT, Alexander George Henri

It was announced Aug 9, that an important gift had been made to the Metropolitan Museum. Regnault's famous picture, "Salome," was presented by George F. Baker, one of the trustees of the museum and a member of its executive committee. The picture was acquired by Mr. Baker from Roland Knoedler, who purchased it at auction at the sale of the collection of the marquise Landolfo-Carcano in Paris, in 1912, for $105,600.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

See
CHINA—ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION WORK IN

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

"All Catholics for America and no Catholic party in America" was the message passed to the many thousands who attended the two memorable meetings that opened the fifteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies on Aug 20, in New York City.

Nearly ten thousand persons crowded into St. Patrick's Cathedral in the morning to attend the mass of which Cardinal Farley was the celebrant and witness the procession in which Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, took part. In the streets about the Cathedral were ten thousand others unable to enter. Fourteen thousand persons, packed into Madison Square Garden, cheered minutes at a time in the evening when Cardinal O'Connell announced the policy of Americanism of the Church. With him and fully supporting that sentiment were Cardinals Gibbons and Farley, Archbishop Giovanni Bonzani, Apostolic Delegate, and other high priests and laymen of the Church. Governor Whitman was one of the speakers.

ROOSEVELT, Theodore

In a speech delivered at Lewiston, Me., Aug 31, Col. Roosevelt vigorously attacked Woodrow Wilson and the policies of the Administration. He assailed the Mexican policy, which had produced a "bloody peace" in Mexico and attacked the Wilson Administration for its "safety first" policy following the invasion of Belgium. "During the last two years," he said, "we have seen an evil revival in this country of non-American and anti-American division along political-racial lines; and we owe this primarily to the fact that President Wilson has lacked the courage and the vision to lead this nation in the path of high duty, and by this lack of affirmative leadership has loosened the moral fibre of our people, has weakened our national spirit, and has encouraged the upgrowth within our own borders of separatism along the lines of racial origin."

RUMANIA

The question of Rumania's entry into the war was settled Aug 28, when a note declaring that Rumania from 9 o'clock on the evening of Aug 27, considered herself in a state of war with Austria-Hungary was presented to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister by the Rumanian Minister at Vienna.

According to the note the persecution of Rumanians by Austro-Hungarian officials was alleged, and it was charged that agreements which existed between Rumania and the former members of the Triple Alliance had been broken in letter and spirit from the time Germany and Austria entered the war. Italy, the declaration said, was obliged to detach herself from Austria and Germany.

In conclusion, the communication set forth as follows the motives in compelling Rumania to enter the war:

First—The Rumanian population in Austrian territories is exposed to the hazards of war and of invasion.

Second—Rumania believes that by intervening she can shorten the world war.

Third—Rumania places herself on the side of those Powers which she believes can assist her most efficaciously in realizing her national ideal.

An official statement issued in Berlin said: "After Rumania, as already reported, disgracefully broke treaties concluded with Austria-Hungary and Germany she declared war yesterday against our ally. The Imperial German Minister to Rumania has received instructions to request his passports and to declare to the Rumanian Government that Germany now likewise considers herself at war with Rumania."

The mobilization of Rumania brought over 600,000 men under arms; this force could be raised to a total of 900,000 with all reserves summoned to the colors. Rumania's strength may be summed up as follows:

Army

Military service compulsory and universal from the age of 19 to 42, capable of producing an army of over 600,000 men.

First Line.—Five army corps and two cavalry divisions, 220,000 men.

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Artillery.—Twenty regiments of field artillery, each of six batteries of four guns each, four horse batteries, and nineteen fortress companies.

Seven engineer battalions and a railway battalion.

Second Line.—Thirty-six battalions and nine batteries equaling 30,000 men in time of peace, or 380,000 men in time of war.

Equipment

Infantry.—Mannlicher magazine rifle. Cavalry.—Mannlicher carbine. Field artillery—450 rapid-fire Krupp, 75 milimeter guns, 150 field guns belonging to the reserve, and an unknown number of heavy guns.

Forts

At Galatz (junction of Danube and Sereth), three lines; at Nernolassa (Sereth), two lines; at Focasant, three lines, and around Bucharest, eighteen forts all armed with Krupp and Gruson guns.

Navy

Elizabeth, protected cruiser, 1320 tons, 4.6-inch and eight machine guns.

Miclia, training ship, 350 tons.

Seven gunboats, six customs boats, eight torpedo boats, and four river monitors.

RUNNING

See
DREW, HOWARD P.

RURAL CREDITS

The Senate, Aug 3, confirmed unanimously the nominations of Charles E. Lobdell, Great Bend, Kan.; George W. Norris, of Philadelphia; W. S. A. Smith, Sioux City, Ia., and Herbert Quick, Berkeley Springs, W. Va., as members of the new Farm Loan Board charged with the reorganization of the Federal land bank system providing methods for making loans to farmers on first mortgages of land. There was no opposition.

The new Farm Loan Board, held its first meeting, Aug 7, at the Treasury Department. George W. Norris was selected commissioner, the chief executive officer of the board, and W. W. Flanagan, secretary.

RUSSIA

The fact that Belgians were fighting with the Russians on the eastern front was first made known by the official report of the Russian war office issued Aug 14.

See also
RAILROADS—CHINA
RAILROADS—RUSSIA

—Army

Gen. Ruzsky was appointed commander in chief of the northern armies of Russia Aug 17.

Gen. Ruzsky was in command of the northern Russian army at the outbreak of the war. He was credited with the series of brilliant operations which culminated in the capture of Lemberg, and was hailed as the hero of the hour in Russia. Shortly afterward it was announced that he was in ill health, and in May, 1915, he retired from the army and was succeeded by Gen. Alexiev, the present Chief of Staff. In July, 1915, Gen. Ruzsky resumed command of the northern armies, but six months later was relieved by the Czar. An imperial rescript said that the difficult task of defending Petrograd had seriously injured the General's health. Gen. Ruzsky is 62 years old. He was wounded in the Turkish war of 1877-78 and was Quartermaster-General during the Russian-Japanese war.

—Finance

Pierre L. Bark, Russian Minister of Finance, Aug 2, estimated Russia's war expenditure at about £100,000,000 (approximately $500,000,000) monthly.

SANTO DOMINGO

Clarence H. Baxter, general receiver of customs, on Aug 20, advised the suspension of payments to Dominican officials under instructions from Washington, until an understanding should be reached regarding certain articles of the American-Dominican convention of 1907 or the recognition of the present Dominican Government by the United States.

—Politics and government

Frederico Henriquez y Carvajal assumed the provisional presidency July 31, and appointed the following Cabinet Aug 5:

Foreign, J. M. Cabral Baez.
Finance, Francisco J. Peyado.
Justice, Emilio Prudhome.
Public Works, Eliseo Espaillat.
Immigration, Eladio Sanchez.
War and Marine, Miguel Mascare.

A constitutional convention was held at Santo Domingo City Aug 15, to revise the constitution and choose a new electoral college. Carvajal was to occupy the provisional Presidency for a term of five months upon the condition that he would not be a nominee for President at the election to be held at the end of his term of office.

SERBIA

—Politics and government

It was reported, Aug 1, that the Serbian Government had decided to convoke the Serbian Parliament. King Peter of Serbia and the Greek Government were advised of this intention.

SHACKLETON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

Sir Ernest Shackleton, in the schooner *Emma* arrived at Port Stanley, Aug 3, having failed in his second attempt to rescue the main body of his exploring expedition, marooned on Elephant Island. The *Emma*, being too light for the ice packs and heavy gales encountered was forced to turn back, when about 100 miles from her destination.

SHAW, George Bernard

A summary of "O'Flaherty, V. C.," Bernard Shaw's suppressed one-act war play appears in *Current Opinion* for July.

The scene is the lawn of Sir Pearce Madigan's country house in Ireland, one summer afternoon in 1915. O'Flaherty is a private of the English service, who had come back on furlough from the trenches in France to receive his Victoria Cross from the king himself. Thus, for a time, he is enabled to play the hero in his native Irish town, and to encourage recruiting in the neighborhood. A contrasting figure is Sir Pearce, a retired officer of the British army, landlord of the neighborhood, and an exemplar of all the traditions of British soldiership. Then there is O'Fla-

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The play opens practically with young herty's mother, and Tessie, the maid-servant, to whom O'Flaherty had formerly been engaged, but who is now not quite the sort of person the "V. C." is interested in.

O'Flaherty confesses that the business of being a hero for the benefit of recruiting is beginning to bore him. His reasons for fighting, it develops, are not those that the pompous British officer, Sir Pearce Madigan, ascribes to him. He declares that he killed because he was afraid of being killed, that no war is right, and that after the war is over things will be the same as ever. His mother, who had believed that her son was fighting against England, is amazed and angry that her son should accept the Victoria Cross from the hand of a tyrant, red with the blood of Ireland. A quarrel between mother, son and Tessie, the maid, ensues, and O'Flaherty concludes that the women want him back at the front in order to enjoy his pension. As a contrast to family life, O'Flaherty longs for the peace and quiet of the trenches.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING

See
BLACKLIST CONTROVERSY
PORTUGAL—SHIP SEIZURES

—Accidents

See
"MEMPHIS" (CRUISER)

—Administration shipping bill

The ship bill passed the Senate Aug 18, 38 to 21, all in the affirmative being Democrats and all in the negative Republicans. All of the committee amendments were agreed to without a record vote, and other amendments were inserted. One amendment, the so-called anti-blacklist provision authorizing customs officials to withhold clearance to any ship refusing American cargo except for the reason of being fully laden, subsequently attracted the attention of the Allied Embassies. The provision was inserted at the last moment because of penalties attached to ships which carry blacklisted cargo. The Allied Embassies considered that it might violate treaty provisions.

The other Senate amendment would permit vessels acquired under this act by the Shipping Board, on behalf of the Government, to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States.

After defeating all attempts of the Republicans to alter the Senate amendments to the bill the House endorsed this measure Aug 30. The full text of the bill is given in the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, Aug 31.

—Registry—Transfer to neutral flag

In the third supplement to the White Book of the State Department, issued early in Aug, the fact was disclosed that Secretary Lansing, on May 10, sent to the British Ambassador a strong statement of the attitude of this Government with respect to the steamers of the American Transatlantic Company of New York. This company was organized by Richard Wagner of New York and Wisconsin to take over various vessels which were bought from foreign owners and transferred to the American flag. Three of these vessels, the *Hocking*, *Genesee* and *Kankakee*, were seized by the British Government while flying the American flag. The seizures took place in the fall of 1915. In December, 1915, the three vessels were ordered requisitioned by the British Government. Secretary Lansing protested, and the British Government promised not to detain certain other vessels of the company until the British prize court should render its decision in the cases of the *Hocking* and *Genesee*. On April 22, 1916, the British Ambassador at Washington delivered a note referring to that promise and stating that he had been instructed by Sir Edward Grey to inform the Washington Government that the other vessels of the company, which had not been seized "can no longer enjoy immunity from seizures unless certain assurances respecting their use are given by the company." In response to this note Secretary Lansing delivered his note of May 10, asking if it were "the intention of the British Government to repudiate their promise respecting the treatment of these vessels which in good faith has been relied on by this Government and by the owners of these vessels."

SINGLE TAX

The American Single Taxers at their annual conference at Niagara Falls, Aug 20, decided on the organization of an International Fels Fund Commission in place of the Joseph Fels Fund, whose activities have been confined to the United States. New York City will be the headquarters of the fund. The single-taxers made plans for an active campaign in all the States.

SKIN

See
AMBRINE

SOCIALISM

The National Council of French Socialists, which was holding its quarterly session in Paris, adopted Aug 7, by a vote of 1824 to 1075, a motion providing for the severance of international relations with the German Socialists.

See also
GERMANY, AUG

SOCIALIST PEACE CONFERENCE

Complete re-establishment of the independence of Belgium and Poland and a democratic federal union of the Balkan States were points unanimously agreed upon at the International Socialist Conference at The Hague, which ended its sessions Aug 2. The conference adopted a resolution condemning an economic war after the war and favoring free trade and freedom of the seas. The delegates also recorded their protest against the sentence of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the German Socialist leader, and others who had suffered punishment for their anti-war convictions.

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SPALDING, Archbishop John Lancaster

Archbishop John Lancaster Spalding, one of the most prominent Roman Catholic prelates in the Middle West, died in Peoria, Ill, Aug 25, in his seventy-seventh year.

STEEL

See
IRON AND STEEL

STEFANSSON, Vilhjalmar

See
ARCTIC EXPLORATION—STEFANSSON EXPEDITION

STICKNEY, Alpheus Beede

A. B. Stickney, founder of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, died Aug 9, at St. Paul, Minn., aged 76 years.

STORMS

The Senate, Aug 1, and the House, Aug 2, adopted a resolution to appropriate $540,000 for relief of flood sufferers in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and North and South Carolina.

Thirty-eight persons were reported killed as the result of a cloudburst which caused a flood in Blair's Creek Valley near Tazewell, Tenn., Aug 2. Rescue parties reported that the water was all over the little valley, and that apparently every home along the creek for a distance of six miles had been washed away.

Following a flood in Cabin Creek Valley W. Va., Aug 9, sixty bodies were recovered, and it was said that the full count of the dead might be in excess of one hundred. The property loss was placed at $5,000,000. At least five thousand persons were made homeless and the greatest difficulty was being met in getting relief thru to the survivors.

STREET RAILWAYS

See also
STRIKES—CAR STRIKE—NEW YORK CITY

—Accidents

Twenty-five persons were killed and sixty-three injured in a head-on collision between two crowded trolley cars on the line of the Southern Cambria Traction Company between Echo and Brookvale, seven miles from Johnstown, Pa., Aug 12.

STRIKES

See
RAILROADS—EIGHT HOUR DAY
TELEGRAPH OPERATORS

—Boxmakers' strike, New York

The Paper Box Makers' Union called a strike Aug 14, when manufacturers failed to accept the terms which had been submitted to them on Aug 3. The union made nine demands: recognition of their organization, a maximum week of fifty hours, special pay for overtime, a short Saturday, recognition of the shop chairman, a closed shop, right of business agents to visit shops, a new scale of wages and rates on piece work, and the abolition of piece work on fancy boxes.

The manufacturers contended that the wage demands amounted to an average increase of between 45 and 50 per cent.

A uniform wage of $9 to $15 was demanded by girl workers and an improvement in working conditions was also asked for, while the men asked for the expert grade A cutters an advance from $18 to $25, Grade B cutters an advance from $12 to $18 and setters up from $16 to $22.

The State Labor Department intervened in the strike later in the month. Special Agent John J. Bealin, of the Industrial Commission, who had made an investigation of the situation, reported Aug 17, that the majority of workers employed in the industry were out.

It was said on the 22d that overtures for terms of settlement were being made by many manufacturers.

—Street car strike, New York City

Following the strike of the Third Ave. conductors and motormen on July 29, a meeting of union representatives and employers was held at the Mayor's office Aug 1. Edward Maher, vice-president of the Third Ave. system, said that no demand had come from the workers individually and that they had never recognized a union, did not at the present and would not in the future. Mr. Maher said that they had raised the wages of the men twice within the past six months and that they had done everything they could. William P. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the union, said the men had a right to form a union, and that they were bound together now and demanded a raise of five cents an hour above the previous pay, which meant thirty cents an hour for first-year men and thirty-three cents an hour for the others. Mr. Fitzgerald assured the Mayor that the strike would be carried along peaceful lines. Prior to the meeting, Mr. Fitzgerald issued the following letters to employees of the New York Railway Company:

"I take this means of calling your attention to the fact that on last night a number of meetings were held and a large number of your fellow employees were enrolled and obligated into our association. The conditions of your employment and wages were also discussed and it was decided that we would proceed so far as demands are concerned, along the same lines that we proceeded with the Third Avenue Company. We ask:

"First.—For the right to organize without interference from the officials of the company.

"Second.—Wage demands covering the different lines will be prepared carrying a substantial increase in pay to all men in the service.

"Third—That the company through its officials treat with the duly credited committee and officers of your association."

At a hearing held Aug 2, before the Public Service Commission, Mr. Fitzgerald said that the officials of the Third Avenue system were opposed to the union and had tried to break up any meetings held when there was a possibility of the employees organizing. He added that this had occurred in 1910, and ever since the present trouble officials of the company had covered territory around the ground of the meeting places to try to intimidate the men. Mr. Fitzgerald said that this strike was not

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precipitated by the Yonkers strike as the men would have gone on a strike to organize and better their conditions. He also said that there were many little towns up-State that were far better paid than New York men and as far as he knew there was no set working hours.

Mr. Maher said that the company had dealt with the union in Yonkers because of an agreement in which such an organization was recognized and that they had refused to raise the wages there because they could not afford to.

The board of directors of the New York Railways Company and the Third Avenue System ratified Aug 7, an agreement suggested by Mayor Mitchel and Oscar S. Straus, chairman of the Public Service Commission, and which the strikers unanimously voted to accept. Details of the agreement follow, the matter in parenthesis having been included in Mr. Shonts' proposals at the request of W. D. Mahon:

1.—The employees have the legal and moral right to organize, and the company pledges that it will not interfere with the employees in their exercising of these rights to organize, either by intimidation, coercion or discharge, nor shall employees undertake to interfere with other employees in their exercising of their rights to decline to oganize, either by intimidation of coercion (this applies as well to members of the association, whether they be employees of the New York Railways Company or not).

2.—The company will receive and treat with a committee of the employees upon any and all questions that may arise between them. This committee to select such spokesmen or advisers as it may choose to represent them, without any objection on the part of the company, and the company will in no way interfere with the selection of the committee of employees, it being understood that if the committee shall select to represent it the officers or other represenatives of any particular organization their appearance on behalf of the committee shall not be deemed to be a recognition on the part of the company of the organizations of which they are the officers or representatives.

3.—That the question of wages and working conditions between the employees and the company shall be taken up by and thru a committee of the employees with the officials of the company on a date to be agreed upon between them—such date not to be later than the 20th day of Aug, 1916.

The committee and the company in conference shall attempt to reach a satisfactory settlement upon all questions of wages and working conditions, and upon such points as they may fail to reach an agreement they shall submit to a board of arbitrators—composed of three disinterested persons, one to be selected by the officials of the company, one to be selected by the committee representing the employees, and these two arbitrators to select the third.

(In case the arbitrator selected by the officials of the company and the arbitrator selected by the committee representing the employees shall fail within ten days to select the third arbitrator, then such third arbitrator shall be selected by Oscar S. Straus.)

Both sides to have full opportunity to present all evidence and argument in connection with their points submitted to arbitration, and the award of the majority of the arbitrators, in writing, shall be final and binding.

It is also agreed that all disputes that may arise between the company and employees in the future, on which they cannot mutually agree, shall be submitted to arbitration as herein provided.

4.—In the interest of public safety and public service, the company wants it clearly understood that the direction and control of employees in all matters looking to efficiency in the service remains with the company, and is not to be the subject of conference or arbitration, but if a dispute should arise as to whether a particular case falls within the above class, that question shall be subject to conference and arbitration as above provided for.

5.—If the above is agreed to and accepted, it is further agreed that the employees shall declare off the strike and return to work immediately, in the positions they occupied prior to the time of going on strike, without prejudice.

This agreement to be underwritten by Mayor Mitchel and by Oscar S. Straus, chairman of the Public Service Commission for the 1st District.

Requests for higher wages and better working conditions were presented Aug 14, to the heads of the surface car systems in Manhattan, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond. They were prepared by committees of employees of the various companies in conference with officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees in accordance with the above agreement. On the 15th the unions, charged that the New York Railways Company had broken faith. Mr. Shonts denied these charges.

Mayor Mitchel temporarily settled the dispute Aug 21. The company consented, "at the personal request of the Mayor," to reinstate all employees who had been convicted of misdemeanors in the recent strike, and the union, also in deference to Mr. Mitchel agreed not to protest, for the time being, against the "Within-the-Family Brotherhood" organized by the non-union employees of the green car system at the suggestion of President Theodore P. Shonts and General Manager Hedley.

Negotiations, however, were soon again in an unsatisfactory condition. The Interborough, or Subway system, while under the same management as the surface lines, did not technically come under the agreement of Aug 7. The Union, Aug 24, made demands on the Interborough asking an 8 hour day in 12 consecutive hours. On the 28th the Interborough put forth its "master and servant" contract and began to get employees' signatures thereto. This included a guarantee on the part of the company not to reduce the wages of the men below the figure fixed for two years. The company said: "The company has not and does not propose to use any influence whatever over any one in its employ as to whether he shall or shall not sign the individual working agreement. It is entirely voluntary on his part whether he does so or not and there will be no discrimination or any act on the part of any officer of the company permitted because any men decline or do not desire to sign."

Among the rates of pay shown in the agreement were:

Conductors: $2.80 a day for first year, $2.90 second year, and $3 third year; the working day to be nine hours.

Guards: $2.40 a day first year, $2.50 second year, $2.60 third year, and after third year $2.70; nine-hour day.

Motormen: $3.50 first year, $3.75 second year, $4 third year, $4.20 fourth and fifth years, $4.40 sixth year, and after ten years $4.50 per day of nine hours.

Overtime for conductors, guards and motormen: Actual time up to ten hours and time and one-half for overtime beyond that.

Special officers, switchmen, towermen, starters, train clerks and agents get increases ranging from 5 to 15 per cent.

The Interborough announced Aug 30, that this was the third increase in the wages of its employees that had been made during the year. The increases, they said, would affect 12,000

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workers on the subways and elevated lines and would amount to approximately $1,250,000 a year.

—Clothing trades strike, New York

Forty-five thousand garment strikers ratified in Aug the agreement drawn up between the Manufacturers' Association and the International Ladies' Garment Workers Association, following the approval of the general strike committee and the five hundred shop chairmen. The decision came without Government intervention.

Under the new agreement, the Manufacturers Association agreed to enforce the performance by its members of the provisions of the agreement. If upon the investigation, the union could prove to the association that there has been violation of any provision, the association agreed to remedy it and discipline the offending member.

—Coal miners' strike

Sixteen thousand anthracite mine workers who had tied up all Philadelphia & Reading and Susquehanna Coal Company collieries in the Shamokin, Pa., district for eleven days, in an effort to unionize the mines, voted Aug 27, to return to work the next day. It was declared that their efforts were successful.

SUBMARINES

See
"DEUTSCHLAND" (SUBMARINE)

SUCCESS FILMS CORPORATION

The Success Films Corporation launched in New York and elsewhere during the first week of Aug, was said to be capitalized at $7,500,000. Among the incorporators were E. S. Bradley of Pittsburgh; Harry O. Van Hart of Cleveland; H. H. Cudmore of the General Electric Company; J. S. R. Crawford of Pittsburgh. A. C. Reinecke of Cleveland, and Edwin J. Maska.

The company opened offices in the Longacre Building, and branch offices in Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago.

SWITZERLAND

—Army

See
COLOMBIA—ARMY

SYRIA

Reiterated refusals of the Turkish Government (Aug 11 and 16) to permit American relief supplies to enter Syria, coupled with a dispatch announcing abolition of the Armenian Patriarchate in Turkey and the recent execution of many leading Arabs in connection with the Mecca revolt was interpreted in official circles here as indicating that vigorous steps were being taken in the attempt to consolidate the Turkish regime thru the weakening of the several other racial elements of the country Abolition of the Patriarchate, which had both religious and administrative powers over the Armenians, was regarded as designed to break down Armenian power and place all positions in the hands of the Turks. Before the war there were 1,750,000 Armenians in Turkey, but 750,000 were reported since to have been killed and 250,000 to have fled. As a result, Armenian power in Turkey was believed to have been entirely dissipated. The executions of Arabs at the time of the Mecca revolt was accepted as a measure against that race and in favor of the Turk. It was pointed out that never before had persecutions in Turkey been more than sporadic, while the above-mentioned troubles had covered more than a year.

TAXATION

See
INCOME TAX
SINGLE TAX

TEACHERS' PENSIONS

New York

The Pension Committee of the Teachers of Brooklyn applied in Aug for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel the auditor of the Board of Education to turn over to the pension fund $1,500,000 which it was asserted had been unlawfully withheld. The $1,5000,000 consisted of the salaries of teachers who received leaves of absence without pay. This and further sums aggregating $2,763,000, which it was alleged had been reverting to the Board of Education when they should have gone to the pension fund, would be sufficient to rescue the pension fund from bankruptcy. The question at issue was the legal construction of the statute requiring that "all money, pay, compensation or salary forfeited, deducted, reserved or withheld for any cause from any member or members of the teaching staff of the public day school of the City of New York be turned into the teachers' pension fund."

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS

The Federal Board of Arbitration, selected to settle the dispute between the railroads and the Brotherhood of Railroad Telegraphers, filed an award in favor of the telegraphers in New York City, Aug 1.

The net advance in wages greatly exceeded $1,000,000 a year and would depend considerably on how much Sunday work the railroads let the men do. The Central officially estimated the award as amounting to 22 per cent. increase on the lines west of Buffalo. The award in brief is as follows:

LINES EAST OF BUFFALO

1. Seven to ten days' vacation with pay, annually, to all who work over nine hours a day, according as they have been in the service under or over three years. Those who work only eight or nine hours a day get not over seven days' annual vacation with pay, no matter how many years in service.
2. An increase of 10 per cent. in wages. (Approximately 13½ per cent. in increases had been asked.)

The request of the employees that the Grand Central Terminal telegraphers be included in the union's membership and the new schedules was denied by the board. Denial was also made of the request that the men be relieved of the care of flag crossings, switch lamps and steam or gasoline pumps.

LINES WEST OF BUFFALO

1. Overtime for all work done on Sundays and holidays.
2. Same vacation allowances as on the lines east of Buffalo.
3. An increase of 8 per cent. in wages. (Fifteen per cent. had been asked.)

The request to be relieved of the care of switch lamps and pumps was denied, and the men will con-

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tinue to clean platforms, interlocking machinery, etc., without extra pay.

These two rulings of the board do not apply to the telegraphers on the recently acquired Illinois Division of the Central, formerly the Chicago, Indiana and Southern Railroad.

The board granted the men's request to include in the award many of the station or tower points on the Alliance Division on the Valley branch, and on the Erie, Toledo, Michigan and Franklin divisions.

NICKEL PLATE LINES

Telegraphers will be required to do only such work on Sundays as may be necessary to protect the company's interests, and they will be paid overtime.

The Nickel Plate telegraphers got, by private arrangement with the company, pending the arbitration, an agreement that they were to receive whatever increase in wages was awarded to the New York Central men west of Buffalo. They will draw, therefore, an 8 per cent. increase.

The men on the Nickel Plate already had vacation allowances.

In the original demands of the men was included recognition of the newly organized union of signal maintainers or helpers to the tower men on the Central lines. Refusal of this demand by the company almost caused a strike. A Federal mediator smoothed out the dispute. Maintainers who had been discharged were reinstated and the men were permitted to continue their organization, tho without any formal recognition.

TERMINALS

See

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL TERMINALS COMPANY

THEATER

See

UNITED MANAGERS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

THURSTON, John Mellen

John M. Thurston, former United States Senator from Nebraska, died Aug 9, aged 69 years.

TREATIES

See also

BIRDS, TREATY PROTECTING

Germany-Italy

Italy was reported, Aug 3, to have given notice to Germany, of the termination of the German-Italian commercial treaty of 1801, which would have expired at the end of 1917.

TUBERCULOSIS

—Koga treatment

The *Journal of Experimental Medicine* devoted its entire Aug number to reports upon the tuberculosis cure discovered by Dr. Gensaburo Koga, of Tokio. [See INFORMATION ANNUAL, 1915, p. 580.] Chief among the items was a report by Dr. Koga on sixty-three typical cases that have been treated with cyanocuprol, as the new medicine was called. This was followed by an article by Morisuke Otani, of the Kitasato Institute for Infectious Diseases, on the clinical treatment of tuberculosis patients. Finally, there was a report by Dr. R. Takano of six cases of leprosy treated with cyanocuprol in the I-hai-yen Leprosorium, Tokio, all of which showed such marked improvement that it looked as if the discovery might prove a cure for leprosy as well as for tuberculosis.

Briefly, cyanocuprol is an aqueous solution of potassium cyanide and copper, diluted in 2000 times its volume of distilled water. It is hightly irritating to the tissues and must be injected exclusively into a vein. Doses are given at intervals of two weeks, varying in quantity according to the form and stage of the disease and the age of the patient. After the injections the patient must have absolute rest for three days after the first, seven days after the second, and fourteen days after the third injection.

Dr. Koga's report showed that in sixty-three cases of all forms and stages of seriousness, twenty-five were cured, twenty-two improved, three died, nine under treatment, four treatment suspended.

TURKESTAN

General Alexei Nikolaievitch Kuropatkin had been appointed Governor-General of Trukestan, according to a Central News dispatch from Petrograd Aug 10. General Kuropatkin, who was in chief command of the Russian forces in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese War, was appointed commander in chief of the Russian armies on the northern front on Feb 26, 1916, succeeding General Nicholas Ruzsky. The front under his command included the Riga-Dvinsk line, along which severe fighting has been reported at frequent intervals since the beginning of the Russian offensive under General Brussiloff in the south, but no sustained offensive movement on either the German or the Russian side developed.

TURKEY

See

ARMENIA

SYRIA

TURNER, Sir George

The Right Hon. Sir George Turner, former Premier and Treasurer of Victoria, died in Melbourne, Victoria, Aug 13. He was born in 1851.

TYPHUS

A cure for eruptive typhus, the disease which made such terrible ravages in Serbia, was reported, Aug 2, to have been discovered by Drs. Nicolle and Blaisot. The physicians described their discovery to the Academy of Medicine. It is a serum which they found after exhaustive experiments. At that time thirty-eight serious cases had been treated by injections, which were followed by rapid recovery in a number of patients. In addition the injections of the serum had prevented complications so frequent in this disease and reduced the death rate from twenty-five to three per cent.

UNITED MANAGERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Under a limited reorganization plan, to take effect in the fall of 1916, the United Managers' Protective Association, a society of all the prominent amusement managers of the country, banded together for mutual protection, planned to form an organization along the same lines as the great labor unions. The plan contemplated the establishment of local unions in all the important centers of the United States, whose duties it would be to settle all disputes in each particular section.

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The establishment of at least twenty local unions or branches of the association, with headquarters in New York under the present name, was planned. The United Managers' Association was organized in 1913. Its officers follow: Marc Klaw, president: Lee Shubert, E. F. Albee, Henry W. Savage, and Adolph Zukor, vice-presidents; executive committee, Abraham Lincoln Erlanger, William A. Brady, Alf. Hayman, E. F. Albee, and Walter Vincent; board of governors, David Belasco, A. H. Woods, Winthrop Ames, Sam H. Harris, Daniel Frohman, H. E. Aitkens, Charles Burnham, and others.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

See
LABOR UNIONS

UNITED STATES

See also
DANISH WEST INDIES
EARTHQUAKES—UNITED STATES
FERTILIZER—PRODUCTION—UNITED STATES
FIRES—UNITED STATES AND CANADA
GAS INDUSTRY
GRAIN STANDARD ACT
IRON—PRODUCTION—UNITED STATES
MISBANDING
STORMS
WEST POINT (U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY)

——Army—Appropriation bill

President Wilson vetoed the army appropriation bill Aug 18. His objections were not to the bill as a whole, but to a comparatively minor provision exempting retired army officers from discipline while on the retired list for their utterances or acts. The President declared that he regarded this provision not only as subversive of authority, but unconstitutional, because it limited the Executive's control over the army and navy, supremely vested in him by the Constitution. The Senate repassed the measure without the features objected to by the President Aug 23. The House repassed the bill as amended Aug 25.

President Wilson signed the Army Appropriation bill Aug 29.

—Commerce

Figures made public, July 5, by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce showed that the war had enabled Great Britain greatly to increase her lead over all other nations in commerce with the United States. During 1915 trade with the British Empire reached a total of more than $2,000,000,000. More than one-third of the imports for 1915 came from the United Kingdom and nearly one-half of the total exports from this country went to England. Nearly all European countries except Germany, Belgium and Austria-Hungary showed gains since the war began. Exports to Germany fell from $352,000,000 in 1913 to $12,000,000 in 1915, and those to Belgium from $64,000,000 to $23,000,000. Imports from these countries dwindled to almost nothing. Exports to French territory increased from $160,000,000, to $507,000,000. Japanese trade showed only a slight increase in imports, while exports to the country fell from $65,000,000 in 1913 to $47,500,000. Imports from the South American republics showed a large gain without a corresponding increase in exports.

—Congress

Expenditures appropriated or authorized at the 64th Congress, 1st session, amounted to more than $2,000.000,000, according to figures compiled by Senator Penrose and read in the Senate Aug 22.

Mr. Penrose had figures to show that the total appropriations would amount to $1,710,482,722, and that in addition authorizations committing the government to expenditures in the future reached $636,644,977. This gave a grand total of expenditures appropriated or authorized of $2,347,127,599. Senator Penrose enumerated these authorizations as follows:

New appropriation bill	$488,192,027
Sundry civil appropriation bill	1,827,000
Fortifications appropriation bill	14,400,000
River and harbor appropriation bill	2,724,950
Flood control bill	50,600,000
Good roads bill	79,000,000

Senator Smoot produced figures to show that the session had appropriated in the bills then passed or certain to pass the unprecedented sum of $1,630,383,682, which was $515,446,671 greater than the appropriations at the previous session. Allowing for the increased appropriations on account of national defence, this left the net increase over the previous session approximately $150,000,000.

See also
ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION
BASKET, STANDARD
BILLS OF LADING
CHILD LABOR
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—ADMINISTRATION SHIPPING BILL
UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—REVENUE

—Foreign loans

The new Aug loan of $250,000,000 to Great Britain brought the total of this country's loans abroad, since the war began to $1,764,950,000. Three foreign countries alone, England, France and Russia, borrowed over $1,000,000,000 here during that period. A list of our foreign loans follows:

Anglo-French five-year 5s	500,000,000
British Gov. two-year 5s	250,000,000
British Bank loan	50,000,000
French three-year loan	100,000,000
French one-year notes	30,000,000
French special credit	55,000,000
Canadian Government	120,000,000
Canadian municipalities	120,000,000
Italian Gov. one-year notes	25,000,000
German Gov. notes	35,000,000
Swiss Gov. notes	15,000,000
Swedish Gov. notes	5,000,000
Norwegian Gov. notes	8,000,000
Argentine Gov. notes and bonds	75,000,000
Panama, Bolivia, and Costa Rica Gov. notes	4,500,000
Yucatan Gov. bonds	10,000,000
Russian Gov. acceptances	25,000,000
Russian Gov. credit	50,000,000
Chilian Gov. bank loan	10,000,000
Greece	7,000,000
Panama	3,000,000
Newfoundland notes	5,000,000
Total	$1,764,950,000

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No estimate has been made of the loans which have been made here privately for the account of the Allies. Some of the individual loans secured by deposit of American securities and subject to call, as any ordinary Wall Street call loan, have run as high as $75,000,000.

—Navy

See also
"MEMPHIS" (CRUISER)

——Appropriation bill

Conferees on the Naval Appropriation bill announced, Aug 7, that they had agreed on everything except the building program increase in the personnel and the Charleston Navy Yard. The conferees agreed on the following plan for promotion:

All officers will be promoted by seniority until they attain the rank of lieutenant commander. From that time on every officer coming up for promotion must face a board of nine rear admirals, of whom six must vote for promotion before he can be given the next higher rank. Officers who are turned down will be automatically retired after they reach certain ages. An officer who has not been promoted to captain will be retired at 45, and a lieutenant commander, the highest rank a man can attain under the new plan, who is not promoted to commander will be retired at 40. The retirement age was advanced from 62 to 64 years, making it similar to that prevailing in the army. The conferees felt that, as they had provided for plenty of promotions by eliminating deadwood thru the promotion board scheme, they could afford to permit the competent men passed to the highest rank to work two years longer.

The Senate's naval building program, providing for the construction of eight capital ships in one year, and 157 war vessels in the coming three years, was accepted in the House by a vote of 283 to 51. Of the 51 members who voted in the negative there were 35 Democrats, 15 Republicans and one Socialist, as follows:

Democrats—Ayres, Bailey, Black, Blackman, Buchanan (Illinois), Burnett, Connelly, Cox, Dies, Doolittle, Garrett, Gray, Harding, Helvering, Hilliard, Huddleston, Johnson (Kentucky), Kitchin, McClintic, Page (North Carolina), Randall Shallenberger, Shouse, Siseon, Slayden, Steele (Iowa), Taggart, Tavenner, Taylor (Arkansas), Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Van Dyke, Watkins, Webb.

Republicans—Anderson, Campbell, Cramton, Davis (Minnesota), Dillon, Ellsworth, Haugen, Helgesen, Hollingsworth, Kinkaid, Lenroot, Mondell, Morgan (Oklahoma), Nelson, Young (North Dakota).

Socialist—London.

The House also accepted by a *viva voce* vote the Senate amendment fixing the number of the enlisted personnel at 67,800 men, not including 6000 additional apprentice seamen.

The bill was then sent back to conference for an adjustment of the remaining differences on navy yard improvements.

The bill carried approximately $315,000,000 as compared with $150,000,000 in 1915. It was signed by Pres. Wilson Aug 29.

—Treasury Dept.

See
VON ENGELKENG, F. H.

——Federal Loan Bureau

See
RURAL CREDITS

——Customs duties

See
FRUIT

——Revenue

More than half a billion dollars were poured into the public treasury in the fiscal year 1916 in the form of internal revenue taxes, according to a preliminary report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue made public Aug 13. The precise amount was $512,723,287, $97,042,263 more than in 1915. In ordinary receipts, including returns under the so-called emergency revenue act, the increase over 1915 was $52,306,770. The increase in income tax collections was $44,735,493. Of the half billion total New York paid more than one-fifth, or $104,910,489. Of the total of $67,943,594 collected in the form of individual income tax it paid $30,352,255, nearly one-half. Of the $56,972,720 collected in the form of corporation taxes it paid $14,947,802, or one-fourth. Of the $84,278,302 collected under the emergency revenue act it paid $23,131,431, or more than one-fourth. The State's share of ordinary revenue was one-ninth. The report disclosed the fact that large incomes in the United States are far from on the wane. One-fifth of the supertax collected was paid on net incomes of more than $500,000. The individual income receipts, according to classification, were:

Normal income tax	$23,995,777

Additional tax on incomes:

Exceeding $20,000 and not more than $50,000	$6,091,775
$50,000 to $75,000	4,071,361
$75,000 to $100,000	3,628,472
$100,000 to $250,000	10,936,326
$250,000 to $500,000	6,393,858
Above $500,000	12,647,862

Under the emergency of the war revenue act $84,278,302 was collected for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916. Of this amount $29,000,000 was paid in the form of an additional tax of 50 cents a barrel on beer and $38,100,282 for documentary stamps. In the total amount of internal revenue paid into the Treasury New York is first with $104,910,480; Illinois second with $65,287,404; Kentucky third with $37,242,180. In individual income tax collections New York was far in the lead with more than $30,000,000. Pennsylvania paid in $6,313,191; Illinois, $5,166,689; Massachusetts $4,193,828; New Jersey, $2,928,300; Ohio, $2,416,701. In corporation taxes, New York paid $14,947,802; Pennsylvania, $6,789,242; Illinois, $5,579,151; Ohio. $6,627,218. The Commissioner's report showed an almost uniform increase in the production of taxable articles. The taxes on distilled spirits increased from $144,000,000 in 1915 to $158,000,000 in 1916. Tobacco taxes increased by $8,000,000, more than half of which was due to the increased consumption of cigarettes. The taxes on fermented liquors increased $9,000,000. The same increases were reflected in the special taxes under the act

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of Oct 22, 1914. The banker's tax increased from $2,828,747 to $4,226,342; the tax on theatres from $789,997 to $1,014,911. A comparison of the different classes of internal taxes collected for the fiscal years 1915 and 1916 follows:

	1915.	1916.
Ordinary only	$283,410,138	$303,507,733
Emergency	52,069,126	84,278,302
Corporation income	39,155,596	56,993,657
Individual income	41,046,162	67,943,594

It appears from the report that the greater part of the individual income tax was paid upon fortunes yielding an income of more than $100,000 a year, and a very substantial portion of it upon incomes exceeding more than a half million dollars.

The Omnibus Revenue bill was referred, Aug 11, to the Democratic caucus by the Senate committee which suggested the following changes. The elimination of the copper tax and the reduction of the munitions tax, increase in the income and inheritance taxes, the insertion of a number of special stamp taxes which are now levied under the emergency war revenue act and the increasing of the salaries of members of the proposed tariff board from $7500 to $10,000 each.

The caucus approved a committee amendment to increase the surtax on incomes in excess of $2,000,000 from 10 per cent. to 13 per cent. Withdrawal by the committee of an amendment to reduce the income exemptions to $3000 and $2000, respectively, for married and single men, prevented a threatened caucus revolt on that issue, but there was a persistent fight by several Senators to increase further surtaxes on large incomes.

The caucus approved the provision making the normal income tax two per cent., instead of the present one per cent. and adopted an amendment providing that no income assessment should apply to dividends accruing before March 1, 1913, the date the income tax constitutional amendment became effective.

The caucus adopted a corporation stock license tax to raise approximately $20,000,000. The tax would be levied on corporations having cash actually invested aggregating more than the $99,000. That amount was to be exempt from the tax which would be levied at the rate of 50c. for each $1000 of capital, surplus, and undivided profits in excess of $99,000.

The caucus eliminated the taxes on telephone and telegraph messages and freight and express receipts. The tax on sleeping car and parlor car fares was retained, but the decision of the Finance Committee to make it 2 cents instead of 1 cent, as at present, was rescinded, the 1 cent rate being retained.

An amendment of the proposed net-profit tax on munitions manufacturers was also accepted. As approved, the section relating to munitions provided that a net-profit tax of 10 per cent. be levied upon manufacturers of all munitions of war, and that a 5 per cent. tax be levied on manufacturers of materials which enter into such munitions. The estimated loss of revenue due to the 5 per cent. reduction will be about $5,000,000.

Altho no material change was made in the House provisions with respect to unfair competition from abroad, the anti-dumping feature was amended by the addition of a clause giving to the President broad authority to retaliate against any foreign country discriminating against the United States. This additional paragraph to the anti-dumping section reads as follows:

"That whenever any country, dependency, or colony shall prohibit the importation of any article the product of the soil or industry of the United States and not injurious to health or morals, the President, within his discretion, shall have power to prohibit, during the period such prohibition is in force, the importation into the United States of similar articles, or in case the United States does not import similar articles from that country, then other articles, the products of such country, dependency, or colony."

A tariff on dyestuffs, as proposed in the House bill, was approved, but the caucus included an amendment under which the duties would not become effective until the close of the European war. It was also provided that all existing duties on dyestuffs should be suspended during the period of the war. An amendment to the wine schedule provided for a tax of 55 cents per proof gallon, as against 10 cents proposed in the House bill. The provision for a tariff commission was approved, with an amendment increasing the salaries of the commissioners from $7500 to $10,000 a year. Stamp taxes on express and freight bills of lading and telephone and telegraph messages were eliminated. Stamp taxes were retained on bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness, conveyances, custom house receipts, insurance policies, foreign steamship tickets and Pullman car seats and berths.

The measure was approved by the caucus Aug 14 and reported to the Senate Aug 16. It was estimated that the bill would raise $205,000,000.

A bond issue of $130,000,000 to meet extraordinary government expenditure due to the Mexican situation was unexpectedly recommended to Congress, Aug 17, by majority members of the Senate Finance Committee, with the concurrence of the Treasury Department in their report on the Omnibus Revenue bill.

Accompanying the majority's report was a general statement from the Treasury Department, estimating disbursements for the fiscal year 1917 at $1,126,243,000, and receipts $762,000,000.

"The total appropriations for the fiscal year 1917, exclusive of those carried in the so-called shipping bill, which is to be defrayed by the issuance of Panama bonds, will exceed the appropriations for the fiscal year 1916 by about $469,000,000," says the report. "This increase is represented principally by $167,000,000 additional amount appropriated for the navy, $166,000,000 additional amount appropriated for the army, $20,000,000 additional amount appropriated for fortifications, $41,000,000 for deficiency appropriations—about $35,000,000 of which is due to the Mexican situation and increased requirements of the army and navy—and $20,000,000 for a nitrate plant, which is a preparedness appropriation. The increase in the appropriations for the present fiscal year, other than for these extraordinary purposes, is not beyond the normal increase.

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"But for the additional expenditures made necessary to defray the cost of preparedness, the increased revenue to be raised by this bill would not be necessary, and the estimated receipts under the present law would be considerably in excess of the estimated disbursements for the fiscal year 1917. In this connection, attention is called to the fact that $21,000,000 of the normal increase for the present fiscal year represents the amount appropriated for rural credits and good roads."

In its analysis of the revenue bill as revised by the Senate committee, the Treasury Department estimated that the annual revenue to be derived would be: From income tax, $109,500,000; inheritance tax, $20,000,000. For 1917 (after law is in full force), approximately, $65,000,000; munitions manufacturers' tax, $40,000,000; miscellaneous, including beer, liquors, stamp taxes, etc., $35,500,000. A total of $205,000,000.

A brief minority report was also filed, charging "Wasteful and ill-advised appropriations for projects that were unnecessary, ill-considered, and certainly not urgent," and pointing out that in addition to the $390,000,000 increase in preparedness appropriations, about $200,000,000 more of increase had been heaped on the 1915 bumper appropriations. The report was signed by Senators Penrose, Lodge, McCumber, Smoot, Gallinger and Clark. Senator La Follette, the only other minority member of the Finance Committee, was out of the city.

An amendment was passed by the Senate, Aug 31, providing that the United States may retaliate against governments which exclude any American commodities from their markets or from the markets of other countries. The last phrase makes it apply to the British blockade. The retaliation is discretionary with the President, and would consist in the exclusion of similar commodities from the United States.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT

See
WAREHOUSE ACT

URUGUAY

—Politics and government

The election of delegates to the Uruguayan National Assembly called to revise the constitution ended, Aug 1, by the triumph of the opposition. The nationalist party alone obtained more delegates than the entire government party and the so-called "colorados," or red party, which has governed Uruguay for half a century without interruption. The one-time President, Señor Battle y Ordonez, leader of the government party, resigned the leadership and withdrew his candidacy for the Presidency.

The Uruguayan ministry resigned Aug 14.

VATICAN

According to an unverified report from Rome, Pope Benedict instructed all the cardinals in Italy, Aug 17, to pray for victory for Italy and her allies. Hitherto the cardinals, following the Pope's example, had been preaching and praying for peace at all their services.

VITAGRAPH COMPANY OF AMERICA

See
FORD, HENRY

VITAL STATISTICS

State and municipal authorities throughout the country have shown an increased interest in the collection of vital statistics in recent years, according to a paper on "The Federal Registration Service of the United States: Its Development, Problems, and Defects," issued in July by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce.

When the Constitution of the United States was adopted no country in the world had provided for registration of births and deaths as a government function. The first records of deaths in New York were for 1804, while Massachusetts in 1842 passed its first state registration law of modern type.

Birth and death statistics, based on information gathered by the census enumerators had been compiled and published at each decennial census, beginning with that for 1850, but it was not until 1880 that any data collected were obtained from registration records.

The annual collection of death statistics from the registration area was begun in 1900, and it was added to from year to year until it embraced 26 states, representing 44 per cent. of the land area and 70 per cent. of the population of the country.

In respect to registration of births, far less progress was made. Because of the unsatisfactory character or the lax enforcement of birth registration laws in many states it was not until 1915 that the Census Bureau inaugurated the annual collection of birth statistics from an area comprising the six New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota and the District of Columbia. This area, altho it represents barely 10 per cent. of the territorial extent of Continental United States, has a population of approximately 31,650,000, or 31 per cent. of the total of the country.

The difficulty in obtaining proper registration of vital statistics is not in most cases due so much to absolute lack of legislative provision for registration as to the inadequacy of the laws or the failure to enforce them. Much progress, however, has been made in recent years. In 1900 no two states employed uniform blanks for recording either deaths or births; but at present what is known as the standard death certificate has been adopted or approved by states representing nearly 93 per cent., and the standard birth certificate by states representing approximately 85 per cent. of the total population of the country.

VOLCANOES

See
KATMAI

VON ENGELKENG, F. J. H.

F. J. H. von Engelkeng, of Florida, was nominated by President Wilson, Aug 16, to be Director of the Mint in place of Robert W. Wooley, of Virginia, who resigned to become Director of Publicity for the Democratic Na-

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tional Campaign Committee. Mr. Von Engelkeng is a fruit grower and farmer of East Palatka. He was born in Germany. He was chosen by the Southern Commercial Congress to go abroad with its commission appointed to study rural credit systems. He had been active in advocacy of a rural credits law, and was an applicant for membership on the Farm Loan Board under the law recently enacted.

VON PAPEN, Capt. Franz

See

BOY-ED, CAPT. KARL

WAGNER, Richard G.

See

SHIPS AND SHIPPING—REGISTRY TRANSFER TO NEUTRAL FLAG

WAR RISK INSURANCE

Congress passed, Aug 7, an act extending the life of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance another year, until Sept 2, 1917.

WAREHOUSE ACT

The central purpose of the United States Warehouse Act, which became a law Aug 11, is to establish a form of warehouse receipt for cotton, grain, wool, tobacco and flaxseed, which will make these receipts easily and widely negotiable as delivery orders or as collateral for loans and therefore of definite assistance in financing crops. This purpose the act aims to attain by licensing and bonding warehouses under conditions which will insure the integrity of their receipts and make these receipts reliable evidence of the condition, quality, quantity and ownership of the products named which may be stored with them.

The Secretary of Agriculture is given general authority to investigate the storage, warehousing, classification, weighing and certifying of cotton, wool, grains, tobacco and flaxseed, and to classify warehouses for which licenses are applied for or issued.

He may issue to warehousemen licenses for the conduct of warehouses in which such products may be stored for interstate or foreign commerce, and also of warehouses located in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States in which such products may be stored. Persons who are not warehousemen may also be licensed, subject to the same requirements as licensed warehousemen, to accept such products for storage in warehouses owned, operated or leased by any State. Licenses may be issued for periods not exceeding one year and are renewable upon a showing satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture. A fee not exceeding $2 may be charged for each license or renewal, and, in addition, a reasonable fee for each examination or inspection of a warehouse made upon application of the warehouseman. It is not, however, compulsory that any warehouseman be licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The system is wholly permissive.

Every applicant for a license as a warehouseman must agree to comply with the act and the rules and regulations prescribed under it. He must give a bond, with other than personal surety, to secure the performance of his obligations as a warehouseman under the laws of the place in which the warehouse is conducted, under his contracts with his depositors and under the United States Warehouse Act. The right is given to any person injured through its breach to sue in his own name on the bond for any damages sustained by him. When such bond has been given the warehouse may be designated as bonded under the United States Warehouse Act.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to inspect warehouses licensed, or for which licenses are applied; to determine whether they are suitable for the proper storage of agricultural products; to prescribe the duties of licensed warehousemen with respect to their care of, and responsibility for, agricultural products; and to examine agricultural products stored in licensed warehouses. Deposits of agricultural products in such warehouses are made subject to the act and the rules and regulations under it.

Licensed warehousemen are not permitted to discriminate between persons desiring to store agricultural products in their warehouses. All agricultural products, except fungible products (such as grain and the like), of the same kind and grade, for which separate receipts are issued, must be kept that they may be separately identified and redelivered to the depositor. Warehousemen may mix grain and other fungible products, ordinarily mixed in storage, when they are of the same kind and grade and are delivered from the same mass, but may not mix such products when they are of different grades.

Original receipts must be issued for all agricultural products stored in licensed warehouses, but only when such products are actually stored at the time of the issuance of the receipts. Additional or further receipts for the same products may only be issued in place of lost or destroyed receipts, and then only under specified conditions.

The act enumerates certain facts which must be stated in all receipts issued by licensed warehousemen. They must show (a) the location of the warehouse, (b) the date of issuance, (c) the consecutive number, (d) whether the products will be delivered to the bearer, to a specified person, or to a specified person or his order, (e) the rate of storage charges, (f) a description of the product stored, including the quantity or weight, (g) the grade or other class, according to the official standards of the United States for such products, unless there be no such standard, in which event it must be stated according to some recognized standard or according to rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, (h) that they are issued subject to the United States Warehouse Act and the rules and regulations under it, (i) ownership, if any, of the products by the warehouseman, (j) any lien claimed by the warehouseman for advance made or liabilities incurred, (k) any other fact required by the Secretary of Agriculture, (l) the signature of the warehouseman, which may be made by his authorized agent. Unless otherwise required by the law of the State in which the warehouse is located, the grade may be omitted at the request of depositors, except in case of fungible agricultural products, if the receipts clearly show that they are not negotiable.

WEBB EXPORT BILL

See

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

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WEST INDIES

See

DANISH WEST INDIES

WEST POINT (U. S. Military Academy)

Senate and House conferees agreed, Aug 2, on the Military Academy appropriation bill, substituting for the Senate amendment appropriating $1,000,000 for new buildings a provision for a commission of three officers to investigate and report on building requirements at West Point. As agreed to, the bill appropriated about $1,125,000.

"WESTFALEN," Damage of the

See

EUROPEAN WAR—NAVAL OPERATIONS, AUG 19

WILSON, Woodrow

See

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—UNITED STATES

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Great Britain

The decision of the Cabinet that the undertaking of new franchise and registration reforms in the midst of a great war was too complex and controversial a problem was announced by the Premier, Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons, Aug 14.

Dealing with a suggestion that the franchise should be extended to all soldiers and munition workers, Mr. Asquith said there were the gravest difficulties in the way, and that there were serious objections from a military viewpoint to holding a general election among the troops in the field. He added:

"General enfranchisement has been brought face to face with another problem. What are we going to do with women?"

He was bound to say, the Premier went on, that representatives of the women had presented to him a perfectly unanswerable case. They were content to abide by the present franchise, but would urge their claims if the qualifications for the franchise were altered.

United States

Charles E. Hughes, Aug 1, announced that he favored unqualifiedly an amendment to the Federal Constitution that would give the vote to women. His general endorsement of woman suffrage in his speech of acceptance, he said, was his approval, as a candidate, of the plank in the Republican platform, whereas his personal conviction was that women should obtain the vote from the national government.

The National Woman's Party in executive conference at Colorado Springs, Aug 11, pledged itself to use its best efforts in the twelve equal suffrage states to defeat the Democratic candidate for President; congratulated the Progressive, Prohibition and Socialist parties upon their endorsement of suffrage for women by national action, and commended the position taken by Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican nominee. The statement of policy was contained in three resoluitons, unanimously adopted, setting forth the attitude of the party. Efforts to obtain a formal endorsement of Mr. Hughes were defeated.

In a letter to the Jane Jefferson Club, Denver, Colo., Aug 12, President Wilson declared that he would do all in his power to make the Democratic suffrage plank effective. This plank favored the extension of suffrage by state action.

President Wilson and the Democratic Party were assailed, Aug 27, at the opening of the eastern campaign of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage at a mass meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., before an audience of 2100.

Iowa

The official count gave the majority against woman suffrage at the June 5 primary as 10,341; 48 counties gave majorities for the amendment, 51 against, the former being nearly all in the interior.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The workmen's compensation bill to provide uniform compensation for government employees when disabled and adequate benefits for their families in case of death, was passed Aug 19 by the Senate. It went thru in practically the same form as it passed the House.

The bill was drafted by the American Association for Labor Legislation, of which Irving Fisher, of Yale, is president. The bill as passed by the Senate was accepted Aug 25 by the House with slight differences which promised to be arranged in conference.

WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

Announcement was made Aug 7 of the merger of the Wright Company and the Glenn L. Martin Company, of Los Angeles. The new company was incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, with $5,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative convertible preferred stock, and 500,000 shares of common stock of no par value. The $5,000,000 of preferred stock would be sold for cash, none of it being used in the acquisition of any of the properties. The stock of the Wright Company and the Glenn L. Martin Company would be paid for entirely in common stock of the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation. The merger was in the hands of a committee composed of N. Bruce MacKelvie, F. W. Allen, F. B. Adams, Harvey D. Gibson and C. S. Jennison. Edward M. Hagar, president of the Wright Company, would be president of the new concern. Glenn L. Martin and C. S. Jennison will be vice-presidents.

YELLOW FEVER

General William C. Gorgas, U. S. A., head of the Yellow Fever Commission of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, arrived at Bogota, Colombia, Aug 9, with his staff from the Isthmus of Panama. General Gorgas will consult with the government on sanitary conditions in Colombian ports.

ZEPPELIN AIRSHIPS

See

AERONAUTICS—DIRIGIBLE

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NEW SERIES
Vol. 2 No. 9 COVERING SEPTEMBER, 1916 October, 1916

INFORMATION

A DIGEST OF CURRENT EVENTS INCLUDING INDEX TO DATES

ISSUED MONTHLY—ALSO IN QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL CUMULATION

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In using INFORMATION as a daily newspaper index, it should be remembered that the dates given in articles are those upon which the events cited occurred, and that, generally speaking, further information should be sought in the daily papers of the day following the date given.

Main entries are indicated by BLACKFACE CAPS; subheads by lower case blackface; geographical subdivisions by *italic* center heads.

ABYSSINIA

Emperor Lidj Jeassu, the 22 year old grandson of Emperor Menelik, whom he succeeded in 1913, had been deposed, it became known, Sept 30, in favor of his aunt Ouizero-Zeoditu.

ACCIDENTS

See
FIRES
QUEBEC BRIDGE DISASTER
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—ACCIDENTS
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ADVERTISING

See
ASSOCIATED BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

AERONAUTICS

See also
UNITED STATES—POST OFFICE DEPT.—AEROPLANE MAIL ROUTES

—Records

At the Aerodrome Mirafiori, Italy, Sept 14, the aviator soldier Napoleone Rapini, with two passengers in a military aeroplane, set a new world's record, ascending 6300 metres (20,670 feet).

AGRICULTURE

See
RURAL CREDITS

AKED, Rev. Charles F.

Rev. Charles F. Aked who resigned the pastorate of the First Congregational Church, San Francisco, to join the Ford peace party, failed, Sept 6, to obtain the two-thirds vote necessary for his reinstatement, altho he offered to return at a lower salary. His successor had not yet been chosen.

ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE, Prince

Prince Albert, second son of King George of England, was invalided home, Sept 17, on account of an abdominal abscess.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

See
CHEMISTRY

AMERICAN ELECTROCHEMICAL SOCIETY

See
CHEMISTRY

AMHERST COLLEGE

See
ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Friction with the board of trustees over religious views and the question of raising funds for carrying on the work of the institution resulted, Sept 4, in the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Albert Parker Fitch as president of the Andover Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass., connected with the divinity school of Harvard University. Dr. Fitch accepted a chair of divinity at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., to which he was elected in 1915. It was thought that he would take up his new duties in the fall instead of at a later date, as he had originally planned.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION

See
SHACKLETON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

ANTHRODYNAMOMETER

A surgical instrument which permits the measurement in degrees of the angles formed by the flexion and extension of the forearm. It is particularly useful in studying partial ankylosis. A dynamometer attached to this instrument measures in kilograms the force that a wounded man can exert.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

The Webb bill, providing that the anti-trust laws should not be construed to prevent the formation of selling agencies by American exporters to promote the foreign trade of the

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United States, was passed by the House, Sept 2, by a vote of 200 to 24. The bill had the approval of the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Commerce. It was thought that the Senate would not take up the bill until December.

See also

ASSOCIATED BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

ANZACS

Colonial troops of the British Empire. The word is composed of the initials of the names of the major British colonial possessions—Australia, New Zealand, Africa, Canada.

Lieut. Gen. Birdwood adopted the word as a telegraphic code address for his army corps, and later selected "Anzac Cove" as the name of the landing place on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Babylonia

According to the daily press of Sept 19, one of the famous Nippur tablets in the University of Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia, had been found to contain the story of the flood. The boat or ark is mentioned, as well as Lahama, the God of the deluge. The regeneration of the ancient land of Sumeria under the god of wisdom, who decreed that it should be the center of civilization and the Sumerians, the rulers of the world, is also described.

Egypt

The University Museum of Philadelphia announced, Sept 10, that the Eckley B. Coxe, jr., expedition had uncovered a new wing of the palace of Merenpthah about 140 ft. long. With this discovery the palace takes its place as the largest in Egypt.

See also

COXE, ECKLEY B., JR.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION

—Brusiloff expedition

A small Russian expedition, under Lieut. Brusiloff, sent out by the Archangel Society, which started north in Sept, 1912, with what was considered an inadequate equipment, had not been heard from in two years, according to a Russian official announcement of Sept 8. The Norwegian relief ship *Eclipse*, dispatched in Mar, 1914, returned without news 18 months later.

—MacMillan expedition

The Grenfell Mission schooner *George B. Cluett*, which went to the relief of the Donald B. MacMillan expedition in July, 1915, returned to Battle Harbor, Labrador, Sept 7. Capt. H. C. Pickles reported that MacMillan, Dr. Hovey, who led the relief expedition, and the other scientists of the party, had elected to remain for a time in the northern part of Greenland.

The MacMillan party wintered aboard the *Cluett* in Parker Snow Bay, east of Etah. The winter's diet of salt horse and bread was varied by a supply of birds and sea pigeons, which were netted in large numbers, and whale, walrus, and polar bear meat.

Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, who was engaged in mapping out the coast in that region, joined the party. When Capt. Pickles left on July 29 the party were all in good health and were provided with abundant supplies. They were expected to return by way of Denmark.

—Russanoff expedition

Canada was asked by Russia, Sept 8, to make public the fact that a small exploring party sent out by the Archangel Society in 1912 for the study of conditions in the Russian far north had been missing two years. The party, headed by K. A. Russanoff left Spitzbergen in the motorboat *Hercules* for Nova Zembla in Aug, 1912. Hearing nothing from the explorers, the Russian government in Mar, 1914, dispatched the Norwegian ship *Eclipse* to the rescue. Eighteen months later the *Eclipse* returned to Christiania, after being icebound in the Arctic for many months and having learned nothing of the fate of the missing men.

"ARIZONA" (battleship)

Work on the superdreadnought *Arizona* was finished Sept 15 by the U. S. navy constructors in contract time and at a cost of $1,000,000 less than independent ship contractors had estimated. For further details see *Informational Annual*, 1915, p. 22.

ARMY

See subhead ARMY *under names of countries*

ASQUITH, Lieut. Raymond

Lieut. Raymond Asquith, eldest son of Premier Asquith, was killed in action on Sept 15.

Raymond Asquith, who was in his thirty-eighth year, was a graduate of Oxford, president of the Oxford Union and prominent as a member of the bar, to which he was admitted in 1904. He acted as junior counsel for Great Britain in the North Atlantic fisheries arbitration at The Hague in 1907. He was made a second-lieutenant in a county of London regiment in 1914 and lieutenant of the Grenadier Guards in 1915. Two brothers—Lieut. Arthur Asquith, of the Royal Naval Reserve, and Lieut. Herbert Asquith—were wounded in action at the Dardanelles in June, 1915.

ASSOCIATED BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE UNITED STATE AND CANADA

The government's suit to dissolve the so-called bill-posters' trust reached the Supreme Court, Sept 22, on an appeal by the defendants, convicted in Chicago on Mar 14 of combination in violation of the Sherman law. The appeal asked review of the trial and set forth that the defendant organization, the Associated Billposters and Distributors of the United States and Canada, since the conviction had been reorganized into the Poster Advertising Company and the Associated Billposters' and Distributors' Protective Association.

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

See also
FLOODS—AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

—Army

Gen. Pflanzer-Baltin, who, it was reported, was intrusted with the defense of Transylvania along the Rumanian frontier, resigned his command, Sept 13, because of ill health.

When Gen. Brusiloff began the great Russian offensive from Pinsk to the Rumanian frontier on June 4, General von Pflanzer-Baltin was in command of the extreme southern army, which then wrapped the Rumanian frontier for thirty-five miles into Bessarabia. This line Pflanzer rapidly contracted until it rested on the frontier just south of Czernowitz, which was taken by the 1st of July, and before the middle of the month his army had been completely separated from that of General von Bothner and Cossacks were driving it thru the passes of the Carpathians. With what portion of his men Pflanzer was able to retreat or when he was placed in command of the defensive Austrian army in Transylvania was not disclosed.

—Food and commodity prices and supply

Legislation regulating Austria's food supply was supplemented, Sept 25, by the addition of an executive or enforcing body to carry out the decrees of the legislature.

—Politics and government

Unofficial reports of an active parliamentary war in the Diet against the Tisza ministry reached this country during September. The attack was led by the party of Count Michael Karolyi, who set out to "democratize" Hungary, seceded, with 10 other members, from the Independent Party, and with about an equal number of "strays" belonging to other parties, or to no party, formed the New Independent Party.

The premier met the attack by obtaining from the Emperor a decree proroguing Parliament, and threatening to promulgate it if the attack became too violent.

The Opposition continually demanded that the Austrian and Hungarian delegations in bodies which attend to state affairs that Austria and Hungary have in common should be convened for the purpose of investigating the alleged incompetency of the foreign affairs and army administration in connection with the entry of Rumania into the war. This the premier steadfastly refused to do. He was upheld in his decision by the Hungarian Diet, which, on Sept 22, rejected a motion to that effect.

—Postage

The terms of the new German and Austro-Hungarian postal agreement, to become effective Oct 1, were made public Sept 23. The agreement called for approximately the same increases in rates between the two empires as already were in force in Germany on all classes of mail matter. Letters, 15 pfennigs instead of 10 pfennigs, and postals 7½ pfennigs instead of 5. Press rates on telegrams were abolished.

AUTOMOBILES

See
"TANKS"

BABYLONIA

See
ARCHAEOLOGY—BABYLONIA

BANKRUPTCY

See
UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT.—CUSTOMS DUTIES—PRIORITY IN BANKRUPTCY

BANKS AND BANKING

See also
RURAL CREDITS

Great Britain

Establishment of a British trade bank with a capital of £10,000,000 was recommended Sept 22 by a committee of which Baron Faringdon, chairman of the Great Central Railway, was the head. The committee was appointed to consider the best means of meeting the needs of British firms after the war, with particular reference to financing large overseas contracts. It suggests that that proposed bank could fill the gap between the home banks and the colonial and foreign British institutions, and develop facilities not provided by the present system.

Such a bank as Baron Faringdon's committee proposed was one of the most important features of the recently published plan of the London Chamber of Commerce for British trade domination after the war.

—Federal Reserve Board

The Federal Reserve Board issued a statement, Sept 19, giving its interpretation of the Kern amendment to the Clayton Anti-trust Act providing that with the consent of the board, an officer, director or employees of a member bank may serve as officer, director or employee of not more than two other banks if such other bank or banks are not in "substantial competition" with such member bank. This amendment is to become effective on Oct 15, 1916.

The board said it had considered on its merits each case where it had received applications from directors of national banks in all parts of the country, asking the consent of the board to serve as directors of other banking institutions. It had taken the general position that the mere purchase by two banks of commercial paper in the open market, or the making of time or demand loans on collateral securities having a wide market, or the purchasing of such securities, need not necessarily or invariably be considered as indicating "substantial competition" within the meaning of the Kern amendment.

It was, however, the view of the board that "substantial competition" must be held to exist in cases where the resources of the banks are of such magnitude, or of such character that the ability of the banks jointly to grant or withhold credit, or otherwise to influence the conditions under which credit may be obtained, might constitute them a dominent factor in the general loan market, even tho the character of the deposits carried by the institutions in question might be quite different.

Out of a total of 679 applying, 556 directors of national banks thruout the country had been authorized by the Federal Reserve Board to serve as directors of other banking institutions.

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BARGE CANAL

New York State

Major-Gen. Wotherspoon announced, Sept 24, that the new barge canal would be opened from Jacksonburg to the east end of Oneida Lake, an additional distance of 50 miles, by 1917. This would throw the waters of Oneida Lake open to navigation, and since the channel thru Oneida River and the Oswego Canal had already been completed, a thru barge channel from the Hudson River to Lake Ontario at Oswego would be completed.

BELGIUM

The *Belgisch Dagblad* was quoted in a despatch from The Hague, Sept 11, as announcing that the German authorities had seized £30,000,000 ($150,000,000) placed in the Belgian National Bank in consequence of the suspension of the moratorium, the Germans offering to pay 5 per cent. interest and return the money two years after the close of the war.

In a statement at Havre on Sept 14 Aloys Van de Vyvere, the Belgian Minister of Finance expressed belief in the truth of this report and declared that M. Carlier, one of the directors of the Belgian National Bank had been arrested and confined after the refusal of the directors of the bank to comply with a demand from the German government for the transfer to it of the cash in the bank.

The *Overseas News Agency* issued a denial, Sept 16:

"There has been no seizure at all," said the agency statement. "Several months ago negotiations were opened with the Belgian National Bank of the Societe Generale de Belgique, which are now completed, and according to which the German Reichsbank notes held by these banks were transferred to the Reichsbank and there credited to the Belgian institutions. The banks agreed to the transaction, as the Reichsbank is equally responsible for these accounts as for its bank notes."

"It is also untrue," adds the statement, "that the arrest of M. Carlier, manager of the Belgian National Bank, is connected with this transaction. It is likewise false that the assets of both banks will be used for subscriptions to the fifth German war loan, subscriptions to which are as free from coercion as in the case of the preceding loans."

The Belgian Finance Minister gave out the following statement in reply:

"The German wireless on Sept 16 explicitly admits the fact denounced by the Belgian Finance Department of the transfer, after long resistance, of the funds of the National Bank and the Societé Generale de Belgique to the Imperial Bank. The terms of the wireless, in addition, permit of the presumption that the Germans decided to replace the funds extorted by placing in circulation the forced currency without a real guarantee, which can only aggravate the injury to Belgium. In accordance with its usual tactics the German Government denies that there is any connection between that extortion and the arrest and deportation, also admitted, of M. Carlier, director of the National Bank. It is enough to oppose to that denial the fact that M. Carlier was arrested and deported, without trial, on Aug 1, at the time of the maneuvers for the extortion, which the wireless called 'pourparlers, engaged in during several months.'"

A protest was filed, Sept 19, with the United States State Department by the Belgian Legation against the enforced loan.

—Finance

The German Government informed the State Department, Sept 17, that it would consider "null and void" any loan to Belgium while Belgium is occupied by German military authorities.

The Belgian Finance Department at Havre, Sept 25, denied statements which were current that Belgium had offered her railways as security for a loan to be contracted in the United States and that the German Government had refused to recognize such a loan. The Department stated that no Belgian loan was being negotiated, and there was no intention to offer the Belgian railways now or in the future as security for loan purposes.

BILL POSTERS

See
ASSOCIATED BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

BILLS OF LADING

The Pomerene bill, making a bill of lading a complete negotiable instrument, was signed by President Wilson during the week ending Sept 2.

The bill was introduced in Congress about four years before. It passed the Senate three times, only to be held up in the House. When it was finally adopted by the House those sections relating to the shipper's load and count were rewritten in the interest of railroads. Before it was adopted by Congress this same law was approved by the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in National Conference. As a state measure it had been passed by 15 states and one territory. It had likewise been indorsed by the Fifth International Congress of chambers of commerce and commercial and industrial associations; The American Bar Association, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Industrial Traffic League, the American Bankers' Association and the Farmers' National Council.

It was claimed by its sponsors that the Pomerene act would admirably supplement the Federal Reserve act and aid in augmenting the volume of asset currency as collateral security for discount and rediscount.

A handy digest of the act has been issued for free distribution by the Guaranty Trust Co., New York.

BIRDS

States having sanctuaries set aside for bird life, following Iowa's pioneer idea, included, Sept 9: New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Utah, Minnesota, Georgia, Massachusetts, South Dakota, Wyoming, Arizona, California, Michigan, Washington, New Jersey, Virginia and New Hampshire. Plans were being dis-

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cussed for bird sanctuaries in the following states: Ohio, Kansas, Alabama, Nevada, Tennessee, West Virginia, Vermont and Colorado.

BLACKLIST

The British *Official Gazette*, Sept 8, announced the removal from the blacklist of American firms the names of the Electro Bleaching Gas Company of New York and Niagara Falls, Richard Neuhaus of the Electro Bleaching Gas Company, and Gravenhorst & Co. of 96 Wall St., New York.

BLOCKADE

Great Britain, Sept 14, issued a new order refusing to allow the Netherlands Overseas Trust to accept further American consignments of certain prohibited articles, and also refusing letters of assurance that American shipments would reach Scandinavia.

Great Britain had forbidden the export of various articles to European neutrals on the ground that they had already received in the first seven months of the year more than an ordinary year's supply. Great Britain considered it was not logical to forbid such exports from Great Britain and to permit them from America and other neutral sources.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

Ratification of the action of the directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad in assenting to receivership for the road was voted at a special meeting of stockholders, Sept 19.

BOURSE

See
STOCK EXCHANGES

BOYLE, Sir Cavendish

Sir Cavendish Boyle, Governor of Newfoundland during 1901-4, died in London, Sept 17, in his sixty-eighth year.

BRIDGES

See
QUEBEC BRIDGE DISASTER

BRUSILOFF EXPEDITION

See
ARCTIC EXPLORATION—BRUSILOFF EXPEDITION

CALHOUN, William James

William James Calhoun, ex-Minister to China, died in Chicago, Sept 19, aged 68 years.

CANADA

See also
PROHIBITION—CANADA
RURAL CREDITS—CANADA
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—CANADA

—Finance

Canada's new war loan would be for $100,000,000 at 97½, bearing interest at 5 per cent. and running for 15 years, it was announced at Ottawa, Sept 9. The subscription books were opened Sept 12. The Dominion's last war loan was $50,000,000, but twice that amount was subscribed. The exact date when the new bonds would mature was Oct 1, 1931, with principal and interest payable in gold, the former at the several offices of the Assistant Receivers General thruout Cananda and the interest at any Dominion branch of the chartered banks. Thru the latter institutions the subscriptions might be made in installments extending over Oct, Nov and Dec.

It was announced, Sept 24, that the loan was oversubscribed by $80,000,000.

CANALS

See
BARGE CANAL—NEW YORK STATE

CARUSO, Enrico

Enrico Caruso had signed a contract it became known, Sept 13, to sing 30 times in opera in Buenos Ayres for $200,000. This is probably the largest amount ever paid an opera singer for a season's work.

CATHOLIC CHURCH

Philippine Islands

Pope Benedict, Sept 8, appointed the Right Rev. Michael O'Dogherty, Bishop of Zamboanga, as Archbishop of Manila.

CAYZER, Sir Charles

Sir Charles Cayzer, head of the prominent shipping firm of Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd., owners of the Clan Line of steamships, died at Aberfoyle, Scotland, Sept 28, aged 73 years.

"CEBU" CASE

The British government expressed its regret, Sept 20, at the action of the commander of a British destroyer who held up and examined the Philippine steamship *Cebu*, Sept 11 in territorial waters of the Philippines. Investigation conducted by the British Admiralty showed that the *Cebu* was only a mile and a half from Caraboa Island when detained, but that a heavy fog caused the commanding officer of the British destroyer to mistake his location and believe that he was well outside the three mile limit. The incident was regarded as closed.

The holding up of the *Cebu* was believed to have resulted from efforts of British warships to capture a German reservist connected with a junta in Manila. He was said to be one of a number of Germans and Indians making their headquarters in Manila for the purpose of sending guns to India and encouraging a revolution there.

CHEIROGRAPHE

A surgical instrument which restores the mobility of the fingers and registers their power of work.

CHEMISTRY

The second annual Exposition of Chemical Industries opened at the Grand Central Palace, New York, Sept 25, and continued the rest of the week. The American Chemical Society, American Electrochemical Society and the Technical Section of the Paper and Pulp Association met simultaneously. The exposition and conventions brought together the largest assemblage of chemists in the history of the profession. It was the aim of the exposition management, wherever possible, to subordinate the technical, and make

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the exhibition popular. The exposition was designed to demonstrate the remarkable progress in American chemistry in the past year, due in large part to the European war. The capital represented by the exhibitors was said to total $2,750,000,000.

CHICAGO

It was learned, Sept 16, that plans for the Illinois Central Railroad's new passenger terminal, at Chicago, would call for a steel and granite structure, 700 by 400 feet, with a façade of columns of great size and beauty, and with trainsheds 1400 feet long. It was said that the total expenditure might reach $20,000,000.

CHICAGO "TRIBUNE"

See
FORD, HENRY

CHILD LABOR

President Wilson, Sept 1, signed the Child Labor bill.

CHINA

Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to China, presented to the Chinese Foreign Office, Sept 3, four demands for a settlement of the clash between Chinese and Japanese troops at Cheng-Chiatun, in Eastern Mongolia, on Aug 13, when 50 Chinese and 17 Japanese were killed or wounded. The Japanese demands follow:

"First—Dismissal of the Chinese officers in command of the troops.
"Second—The withdrawal of Chinese troops from the district in which the trouble arose.
"Third—Indemnification of the families of the Japanese killed.
"Fouth—The granting to Japan of police rights in Inner Mongolia."

The fourth demand was considered the most important and far reaching, because, if it was the purpose of Japan to insist upon police rights for all of Inner Mongolia, it would be regarded as not only a severe demand on the Chinese Government, but also a serious infringement of Chinese sovereignty over Inner Mongolia and a virtual revival of what Japan was understood to be seeking when the original 21 demands were presented in 1915. Inner Mongolia is a vast territory. To grant Japan police rights in all of Inner Mongolia would seriously impair Chinese sovereignty over a very large region. Those familiar with the situation found it difficult to believe that Japan was demanding police rights for more than what is known as Eastern Inner Mongolia, or perhaps for police rights only along that portion of Eastern Inner Mongolia thru which the projected Japanese branch railway line is to be built northwestward from the South Manchurian Railway. Even if the demands for police rights were restricted so as to embrace only this territory they were considered extremely important and well worth careful scrutiny.

Secret demands in addition to the above were also pressed on China.

Private dispatches, Sept 5, revealed that Japan sought indemnities, an apology and political concessions thruout the whole section of inner Mongolia and South Manchuria.

The four formal demands were quoted as follows:

1. Punishment of the comanding Chinese officer involved in the trouble.
2. Dismissal, with punishment, of the other officers involved.
3. Instructions to Chinese troops in inner Mongolia and South Manchuria not to interfere in any way with Japanese troops or civilians, and to publish this fact broadly.
4. Recognition of "special interests" for Japan in inner Mongolia and South Manchuria, comprising powers of police and administration, preferences in loans and in the selection of all foreign advisors, etc.

Another clash between Chinese and Japanese troops was reported, Sept 14, from Chaoyangpo, Mongolia, and led to the despatch of heavy Japanese reinforcements to the scene. It was asserted by the Japanese that the Chinese attacked the Japanese while the Japanese were advancing to mediate between Chinese and Mongolians.

The United States State Dept., Sept 6, instructed the American Ambassador at Tokio to ask for a statement of the facts. He reported, Sept 12, that the Japanese Foreign Minister had informed him there was nothing in Japan's demands upon China in connection with the Cheng-Chiatun incident that infringed the sovereignty of China or impaired the Root-Takahira agreement.

The Japanese demands, as outlined to Ambassador Guthrie by the Foreign Minister, sought apologies, indemnification, and installation of Japanese military advisers thruout South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia and in the cadet school at Mukden, together with Japanese police wherever in those sections, there are large Japanese settlements.

Baron Gonsuki Hayashi, Japanse Minister to China, and Chen Chin-Tao, Chinese Minister of France discussed the fight at Cheng-Chiatung, but were unable to agree on the facts of the case. The Japanese alleged that the Chinese pursued the Japanese soldiers, but the Chinese Commissioner emphatically denied this statement.

See also
FLOODS—CHINA
KOO, VI KYUIN WELLINGTON
TREATIES—RUSSIA—JAPAN

—Finance

After an unsuccessful attempt to interest American financiers in a proposed Chinese loan, negotiations for a $30,000,000 loan from Japan were undertaken in September.

A loan of 5,000,000 yen was negotiated with a group of Japanese bankers on the security of the Yangtse Valley mines, but it was denied, Sept 21, at the Japanese Legation in Peking, that the Japanese government would support the loan.

Chen Chin-Tao, the Chinese Minister of Finance, Sept 21, formally asked the quintuple group of bankers for a $50,000,000 reorganization loan on the security of the salt monopoly surplus. The quintuple group was composed of representatives of American, British, Russian, French and Japanese financiers.

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—Politics and government

Parliament, Sept 14, confirmed the following compromise Cabinet as proposed by Premier Tuan Chi-Jui:

Foreign Affairs—Tang Shao-Yi.
Finance—Chen Chin-Tao.
Interior—Sung Hung-Yi.
War—Tuan Chi-Jui.
Navy—Chen Pih-Kuan.
Communication—Hsu Shih-Ying.
Justice—Chang Yao-Tseng.
Agriculture and Commerce—Ku Chun-Shiu.
Education—Fan Yuan-Lien.

The vote received by Premier Tuan Chi-Jui was almost unanimous. There was much opposition to several members of the compromise Cabinet, but the critical financial condition of the government and the seriousness of the Japanese demands for police power in Manchuria and inner Mongolia silenced party strife.

Tang Shao-Yi, the former Premier, refused the portfolio on the ground that the opposition of the military party to him and to the Kuo-min-tang, or radical party, which during the recent period of Cabinet construction wished to have him made Premier, would make harmony impossible in the Cabinet.

"CHINA" CASE

The State Department was advised, Sept 22, that the German and Austrian civilians taken off the American steamer *China* by a British war vessel would be returned to Shanhai Sept 28

CHOLERA

Japan

The gradual increase of cases of cholera in Japan caused the government to order a rigorous quarantine in all Japanese ports and harbors. It was especially effective against all steamers and other craft coming from Nagasaki or touching at Nagasaki where the epidemic was chiefly current. There had, to the beginning of September, been 317 cases in Nagasaki with 152 deaths as well as several cases in the cities of Yokohoma, Kobe and Osaka, and one at Omoro, near Tokio. No cases had been found in Tokio itself.

CHURCHES

See
EPISCOPAL CHURCH

CINCHONA

See
QUININE

COAL

See also
READING RAILROAD GROUP

—Production

Great Britain

Lord Rhondda continued to extend his huge colliery interests in South Wales, buying up, Sept 10, the North's Navigation Collieries. This increased the coal output falling under his personal direction as chairman and managing director, to 8,000,000 tons per annum, or one-seventh the total production of the South Wales fields.

The directors and shareholders of North's Navigation accepted a purchase price for their holdings of £2 for each £1 share.

COINS AND COINAGE

Luxemburg

The government of Luxemburg was said, Sept 20, to have decided to mint 200,000 francs in small coins from zinc, owing to the lack of copper change.

COKE BY-PRODUCTS

—Production

United States

A bulletin made public in August by the United States Geological Survey deals with the outputs and values of various by-products of coke manufacture in the United States in 1915. The total value is put at $29,824,579, as compared with a previous high-water mark of $17,500,000 in 1914.

The value of benzol products rose from less than $1,000,000 in 1914 to over $7,760,000 in 1915. In 1914 there were 14 benzol plants in the United States, while in 1915 16 additional coke plants were equipped with benzol apparatus. The benzol products obtained amounted to 16,600,657 gallons. More than 13,000,000 gallons were reported as crude light oil and had an average value of 33c. Some of the plants have their own stills and refineries, and the pure benzol reported from those sources amounted to 2,516,483 gallons, with an average value of nearly 57c., at least three times the value of crude benzol before the war, and 623,506 gallons of toluol, with an average value of $2.45 a gallon. Crude benzol, which in 1914 was used to some extent for motor fuel, contained the toluol, which is now sold at fancy prices.

Over 138,000,000 gallons of tar were obtained from coke ovens and sold for $3,568,384 in 1915. The ammonia, of which nearly 100,000 tons were reported as sulphate and the remainder as liquor (10,626,612 gallons) and anhydrous ammonia (30,002,196 pounds), brought a total of $9,867,475 to the producers. Surplus gas to the extent of 84,356,000,000 cubic feet, valued at $8,625,000, was sold or used. Of that quantity 17,196,000 feet were used as illuminating gas, 27,591,000,000 feet as domestic fuel, and 39,569,0000,000 feet as fuel for steam raising, open-hearth furnaces, gas engines and other industrial purposes. These by-products, which had a total value of $29,824,579, were obtained by the carbonization of 19,500,000 tons of coal, from which was also obtained 14,000,000 tons of coke.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

See
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

COMMODITY PRICES

See subhead FOOD AND COMMODITY PRICES AND SUPPLY *under names of countries.*

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

See
AUSTRALIA—COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE
DUTCH EAST INDIES
GREAT BRITAIN—COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

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CONCAS Y PALAU, Vice-Adm.

The death of Vice-Admiral Concas y Palau, who was the arbitrator appointed by King Alfonso of Spain in connection with the settlement of disputes between Panama and the United States over land in the Canal Zone was announced Sept 26. He had recently returned to Madrid from Panama and intended to resume his duties in Panama in January.

Admiral Concas was Minister of Marine in the Moret y Prendergast Cabinet in 1906. He was a captain in the Spanish-American war and bore a prominent part in the fighting at Santiago, in which he was in command of the cruiser *Maria Teresa*.

CONCRETE BOATS

A new type of ship arrived at Christiania, Norway, Sept 13, from the shipyards of Christianiafjord. The ship, which resembled a huge barge, was constructed entirely of concrete, except for the ribs, which were steel. It was said that the hull would resist damage better than steel or wood and that the ship was therefore safer.

The vessel was not the first concrete vessel ever floated as the scows A. S. & G. Co. *No. 33* and *No. 66* were built of concrete at Fairfield, Md., in 1912 and 1913, respectively, by the Arundel Sand & Gravel Co., of Baltimore, Md. These vessels measured approximately 112 feet in length and 28 feet in beam, and were believed to be the first vessels ever built of concrete. The *No. 66* was abandoned as unfit for service in the early part of 1916 and the *No. 33* is still in commission.

COOLEY, Le Roy Clark

Dr. Le Roy Clark Cooley, professor of physics in Vassar College from 1874 to 1907, died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept 20, aged 82 years.

CORPORATIONS

See
PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS

CORRUPT PRACTICES BILL

The bitterest and most violent political debate the Senate had heard in years ensued, Sept 6, after Senator Owen's motion to take up the corrupt practices bill was adopted by a vote of 32 to 14. Charges and counter charges were hurled from the Republican section to the Democratic side and back again. Lies were passed, fisticuffs threatened. It grew out of a charge, made by Senator Curtis, a Republican, during the debate that Senator Ashurst, a Democrat, had made an illegal use of the mails thru franking to his constituents a letter telling of what he had accomplished in the Senate.

The Senate adjourned, Sept 8, without passing the bill.

COTTON

See
PAPER—FROM COTTON STALKS

COTTON FUTURES ACT

A statement outlining the differences between the old and the new cotton futures act was issued, Sept 8, by the Department of Agriculture. The changes made by the new law were enumerated as follows:

"In the seventh subdivision of section 5 authority is conferred upon the Sec. of Agriculture, in case of disputes referred to him, to include in his findings a complete classification of the cotton for the purposes of delivery on future contracts. Under the act of Aug 18, 1914, his findings were confined to the specific question of grade, quality or length of staple in dispute. For example, if the dispute involved grade only and the cotton was found to be less than seven-eighths of an inch in length of staple the Secretary had no authority to include in his findings a statement as to the length of staple.

"A new section, known as section 6A, is inserted, which provides an optional contract under which parties may, without being subject to tax, agree that under certain specified conditions, the buyer may demand delivery of the basis grade named in the contract.

"Section 11 of the act of 1914, which taxes orders sent abroad for the making of future contracts made on foreign cotton exchanges, unless certain conditions are complied with, is omitted in the new law.

"Section 13 confers certain additional authority on the Sec. of the Treasury in connection with the performance of the duties imposed upon him.

"While the date on which the act becomes fully effective is Sept 1, 1916, section 21 provides that, so far as concerns any transaction entered into prior to Sept 1, 1916, the old law shall remain in force with the same effect as if the new act had not been passed.

"On Aug 12, 1916, the Sec. of Agriculture adopted, for the purpose of the new law, and published the rules and regulations in force under the act of 1914, with but few modifications.

"In accordance with the authority granted to make a complete classification of cotton involved in disputes referred to the Sec. of Agriculture, the necessary changes were made in regulation 2, sections 3, 5, and 31. These relate to the statements which must be made in papers filed in disputes, and the amounts which may be required as advance deposits and assessed as costs. In section 17 there is included a requirement that each sample shall represent accurately the cotton in the bale, shall not have been previously handled for purposes of classification, and shall weigh not less than 4 ounces.

"A new section, 32, is inserted in regulation 2, to the effect that disputes as to the classification of cotton tendered under section 6A contracts shall be referred and determined in accordance with, and shall be subject to, the rules and regulations prescribed for disputes arising under section 5 contracts.

"In regulation 3, section 1, Atlanta, Ga., is added to the list of markets designated as bona fide spot markets within the meaning of the act. No change, however, is made in the list of markets designated for the purpose of determining commercial differences in the settlement of section 5 contracts.

"In regulation 5, section 2, a complete schedule of costs of copies of practical forms of the official standards and for replacements thereof is set out.

"Other changes made in the regulations are merely incidental or relatively unimportant.

"In disputes referred to the Sec. of Agriculture after Sept 1, 1916, it will be necessary for the parties to distinguish between those arising under contracts made prior to Sept 1, 1916, and contracts made on or after that date. Disputes arising under contracts made subject to section 5 of the Act of 1914 may be referred and determined only in accordance with the rules and regulations in force under that act, while those arising under contracts made subject to section 5 or section 6A of the new law will be subject to the rules and regulations issued under the act of Aug 11, 1916.

"In determining disputes which may be referred to the Sec. of Agriculture under the new law the definitions of various terms, mentioned in the fifth subdivision of section 5, which were published in service and regulatory announcement No. 2, issued Feb 13, 1915, will be used."

The Treasury Department also issued a new set of regulations governing the administration of the Cotton Futures act.

The most important revisions in the rules had to do with the records that cotton brokers

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are required to keep and to furnish to agents of the Federal Government. These records of transactions in contracts for the future delivery of cotton must be submitted not only by members of the Exchange, but also by the Cotton Exchange Clearing House. One of the new regulations provides for the procedure to be followed in the case where a broker refuses to make the monthly reports specified in the act.

The text of the more important paragraphs of the Treasury regulations, especially the matter that is new will be found in the New York *Journal of Commerce* Sept 14.

COXE, Eckley B., jr.

Eckley B. Coxe, jr., a backer of the University of Pennsylvania's Egyptian archaeological expeditions, died at Hazelton, Pa., Sept 20, aged 43 years.

See also
ARCHAEOLOGY—EGYPT

CRIPPLES

See
FORD MOTOR CO.

CUBA

See
"MAINE" (BATTLESHIP) MONUMENT
POTASH—CUBA

DANISH WEST INDIES

The question of the sale of the Islands to the United States, after meeting with opposition in the Danish Lower House, during September, was finally postponed by the passage of a resolution Sept 26 to decide the matter by a plebiscite.

A report from the Foreign Relations Committee recommending ratification of the treaty with Denmark for purchase of the Danish West Indies for $25,000,000 was submitted to the United States Senate Sept 5 and ratified on the following day. An amendment to reduce the purchase price to $10,000,000 was overwhelmingly defeated.

DELUGE, The

See
ARCHAEOLOGY—BABYLONIA

DENMARK

—Finance

Reports for the fiscal year ending Apr 1, made public Sept 14, showed total receipts of $35,000,000 and expenditures $47,000,000, leaving a deficit of $12,000,000, caused by the expenditure of $16,000,000 for the mobilization of the army and navy.

—Politics and government

The joint committee of both Houses of Parliament, after an all-day session, decided, Sept 27, that the Cabinet should be increased by three members without portfolio, representing the Conservative, Socialist, and Left parties. The following appointments were accordingly made Sept 30: T. H. Stauning (Socialist), J. C. Christensen (ex-Premier of the left), and M. Rottboell (Conservative). Stauning was the first Socialist to become a cabinet minister.

DICK, Harris Brisbane

See
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK

DORSEY, Hugh M.

See
GEORGIA

DUKE, Basil Wilson

Basil Wilson Duke, of Louisville, Ky., a brigadier-general of the Confederate army and the last commander of Morgan's Cavalry, better remembered as "Morgan's Raiders," died in New York City, Sept 16, aged 76 years.

DUNN, Sir William Henry

See
LONDON, ENGLAND

DUNNE, Edward Fitzsimons

See
ILLINOIS

DUTCH EAST INDIES

—Compulsory military service

A bill, empowering the introduction of European and native conscription in the Dutch East Indies, was placed before the Dutch Parliament, Sept 1, by the Minister for the Colonies.

DYES

—Production

United States

Publication of parts of the dyestuffs census compiled by the Department of Commerce would be deferred, Sec. Redfield announced, Sept 28, pending consideration of protests made by importers, who charged that to put private information collected by the bureau into the hands of manufacturers would be unfair and illegal.

The main objection was to the use of the names of German manufacturers with whom American importers dealt. The census, compiled to aid American manufacturers in building up a home industry, was in the hands of the printer and parts of it had been made public.

ECHEGARY, José

José Echegary, one of Spain's foremost dramatists, died at Madrid, Sept 15, aged 83 years.

ECUADOR

—Politics and government

The following cabinet was appointed Sept 10:

Foreign Affairs—Carlos Todar Borgono.
Interior—Jose Maria Ayora.
War and Navy—Jose Maria Barona.
Public Instruction—Miguel Angel Carbo
Finance—Carlos-Borja.

EDDYSTONE AMMUNITION CO.

It became known, Sept 22, that the Anglo-Russian Commission had bought a controlling interest in the stock of the Eddystone Ammunition Company, the huge subsidiary of the Baldwin Locomotive Works which had been making munitions for the Allies. It was understood that the company would manufac-

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ture munitions for Great Britain and Russia only.

EGYPT

See
ARCHAEOLOGY—EGYPT

EIGHT HOUR DAY

See
RAILROADS—EIGHT-HOUR DAY

ELECTIONS

See
CORRUPT PRACTICES BILL

EMBARGOES

A list of additions to their embargo lists made by Denmark, France and Spain will be found in the New York *Journal of Commerce* for Sept 12. An additional list issued by France, Sept 16, will be found in the same paper, Sept 22.

See also subhead EMBARGO *under names of countries*

EMPHYSEMA

A case of emphysema, a rare disease which kills by strangulation, since the patient can inhale but not exhale, was treated in September in the Washington Heights Hospital, New York City. Two immediate incisions were made in the patient's chest to allow the escape of the air which was being forced into the tissues, causing a swelling of the whole body and threatening death.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

See
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ENO, Amos F.

Notice of appeal in the Amos F. Eno will case was filed in New York City, Sept 12, by the executors.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

In preparation for the Triennial General Convention of the Episcopal Church, to be held in St. Louis, Oct 11, reports were made during September by various committees. The joint commission to consider the establishment of a negro episcopate, separate in jurisdiction, failed to reach an agreement.

The commission of seven bishops, seven pastors, and seven laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church appointed to revise the ritual of the Church, reported, Sept 4, that they would recommend the elimination of the word "obey" from the marriage service. The giving away of the bride and the phrase, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," would also be omitted. A minority report favored omitting the words "as Isaac and Rebecca lived faithfully together," and also the statement that marriage "is commended of St. Paul to be honorable among all men," and the words that marriage was "instituted in the time of man's innocency."

Radical changes were proposed in the burial and baptismal services and in the arrangements of various prayers and songs.

The Commandments would be abbreviated. The Third Commandment will read: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." The fourth, "Remember that thou shalt keep holy the Sabbath day." The fifth, "Honor thy father and thy mother." The Ninth "Thou shalt not bear false witness." The Tenth, "Thou shalt not covet anything that is thy neighbor's."

The commission on marriage and divorce recommended, Sept 13, the adoption of a new canon, absolutely prohibiting marriage between persons either of whom has a husband or wife living, and who has been divorced for any cause arising after marriage. This will not affect cases where the marriage relation is annulled by the courts for causes arising before the marriage.

The special commission on prayer book revision recommended, Sept 18, that the church cease to pray for Jews and Turks, as the existing rubric demanded, adopted a resolution favoring prayers for the dead, and recommended that the service for the burial of the dead be rewritten, omitting much that is grewsome.

ESSEX, George Devereux de Vere Capell, Earl of

The seventh Earl of Essex, who married Adela Beach Grant, of New York, as his second wife, died at Newmarket, Eng., Sept 25, in his fifty-ninth year.

EUROPEAN WAR

See also
ANZACS
BLOCKADE
EDDYSTONE AMMUNITION CO.
EMBARGOES
SOUTH AFRICAN UNION
"TANKS"
WAR RELIEF ORGANIZATION

—Finance

The French Finance Minister stated, Sept 11, that France, Russia and Italy would place their gold at the disposal of the Bank of England. The decision represented the plan to pool the gold held by the Allies as suggested soon after the war started. The gold loaned to England by the Allies would form a basis of credit for each country concerned.

—Losses

Germany

German casualties in the war during the month of Aug, according to a British compilation from the German casualty list, totalled 240,900. This brought the German total since the beginning of the war, as compiled from the same sources, to 3,375,000. These figures include all the German nationalities, but do not include the naval and colonial casualties.

Detailed figures for Aug, 1916:

Killed	42,700	Wounded	153,500
Prisoners	1,800		
Missing	42,900	Total	240,900

Period of war to end of Aug, 1916:

Killed	832,000	Wounded	2,144,000
Prisoners	165,000		
Missing	234,000	Total	3,375,000

—Mail seizures

David Lloyd George, British secretary of war, issued a statement, Sept 15, denying that Great Britain was misusing the mails to ob-

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tain trade secrets, and declaring the charges were the work of German agents in the United States. The prevention of trade with the enemy, was, he declared, the only basis of surveillance.

It became known, Sept 16, that the United States had protested to Great Britain that the official mail of the United States navy, sent to the navy department by officers in China had been opened and read by the British censor at Vancouver.

AFRICA

Pressing in on all sides of German East Africa, the invading columns, during Sept seized a number of ports and fortresses, the most important being Tabora.

Dar-es-Salaam, on the coast, fell Sept 3, after a combined naval and military attack. British forces in whalers pressed in and effected landings at Konduchi and in Msassani Bay, while land forces kept up a heavy bombardment from the region of Bagamoja. The combined attack forced the Germans to evacuate the town.

On the 7th, the British naval forces and marines, with military landing parties, occupied the ports of Kilwa Kivinje and Kilwa Kisiwani, respectively 150 and 175 miles south of Dar-es-Salaam, which surrendered under threat of a naval bombardment.

Lindi and Mikindani, the last remaining ports in the German colony, were occupied about the middle of the month by naval forces, royal marines and African troops. Small German forces retired inland in each case.

In the north, Belgian forces under Gen. Tombeur, captured Tabora after severe fighting from Sept 1 to 11. The citadel, which was powerfully fortified, commanded the Central railway running from Ujiji to Dar-es-Salaam.

With Tabora in the possession of the Allied forces, there remained to be reduced the towns grouped around the railway 300 miles eastward toward the coast, and two other groups of towns, one 100 miles north, and the other about the same distance south of the group around the railway.

Portuguese troops operating in Mozambique, Sept 20, crossed the Rovuma River, dividing German East Africa from Portuguese East Africa, and occupied Miobo, eight miles across the border, Katibus, and advanced on Nacoas. The columns on the centre and right, marching toward the Migomba depot, reached Taketo on Rovuma Bay. The enemy retreated in the direction of Sasawara west of Lindi.

AIR OPERATIONS

Thirteen Zeppelins participated in air attack upon England on the night of Sept 3. Of three that reached the London outskirts the *L-21* was brought down aflame and wrecked near Cuffley and the crew killed. The other two were driven off by aviators and by aircraft guns. One man and one woman were killed, and eleven men and women and two children injured. No soldiers were reported hurt. The Germans did no military damage.

In the metropolitan district, twenty-five houses and some outbuildings were slightly damaged, two water mains cut and three horses killed. In the eastern, southeastern and midland counties, where ten of the Zeppelins dropped bombs promiscuously, some cottages were damaged, and explosions partly wrecked a church and a gas works.

The funeral of the sixteen members of the crew of the German airship which was destroyed at Cuffley took place Sept 6 in Potter's Bar Cemetery. All the arrangements were in the hands of officers of the Royal Flying Corps. In view of the strong protests which had been made against the burial of the German airmen with military honors, a strong force of police was on duty to maintain order. The service at the grave side was an abbreviation of the ordinary Church of England ceremony, conducted by army chaplains. The sounding of taps was the only characteristic of a military funeral by which the ceremony was marked.

The site at Cuffley, where the Zeppelin fell was presented to the nation by its owner, Mrs. Kidston. The gift was made with the understanding that a suitable monument should be erected by public subscription.

William Bow, a shipbuilder, Sept 6, forwarded a check for £500 to Lieutenant William Robinson, who brought down one of the Zeppelins which attempted to raid London Sept 3. Mr. Bow had offered that sum to the first aviator to bring down a German airship on British soil. Several other awards, amounting altogether to $3,000, had been offered.

Two British aeroplanes raided the Turkish aerodrome and aeroplane repair section at El Arish, 90 miles east of the Suez Canal, Sept 5. Turkish aeroplanes attacked the British machines but ultimately gave up the fight and the latter returned to camp undamaged.

Three British aeroplanes, Sept 8, again bombed El Mazaar. Eleven of the twenty bombs dropped were seen to take effect in the enemy camp.

A group of seaplanes attacked Venice between 1:30 and 2:30 o'clock on the morning of Sept 13, dropping a number of incendiary and explosive bombs. The church of San Giovanni Paola, the Home for the Aged and several private buildings were struck and slightly damaged. There were no casualties. Bombs were also dropped on Chioggia, causing outbreaks of fire, which were quickly extinguished.

It was reported that forty Germans were killed or injured in the British air raid on St. Denis Westrem, Belgium, on Sept 22. Two sheds and three aeroplanes were burned.

Twelve Zeppelins raided the eastern counties and the outskirts of London on the night of Sept 23, killing twenty-eight persons and wounding ninety-nine. The dead included twenty-three men, twelve women and three children, and the injured, fifty-six men, forty-three women and twenty-six children. Two of the Zeppelins were brought down in Es-

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sex. One fell in flames, but the other, disabled by gunfire, effected a landing near the coast. The crew of twenty-one were arrested by the village constable. The property damage, while widely distributed, was confined for the most part to small suburban dwellings and shops. One railway station was damaged but no loss of anything of military importance was reported.

Several hostile airships, probably six, visited the northeastern and southern counties of England on the night of Sept 25. Bombs were dropped in the northern counties. Total casualties were reported: Killed, 36; injured, 27. Very slight damage was done of military importance.

See also
"FOUCAULT," DESTRUCTION OF THE

ARABIAN FRONT

It was reported, Sept 25, that the Turkish garrison in the forts at Taif, sixty-five miles southeast of Mecca, had been forced to surrender to the revolutionists under the Sherif of Mecca. The troops that surrendered comprised fifty officers and 800 men, with ten guns and a large quantity of military stores.

ASIA MINOR

Operations on a large scale were suspended in this theatre of the war during Sept. The Russians captured heights in the Caucasus while on the Persian frontier the Turks gained ground. The British army, which had been inactive for some months on account of the intense heat, engaged in a few minor operations. The most considerable success of the month was achieved in Persia by the Russians. There, the Turks, after occupying Hamadan, had advanced sixty or seventy miles northward in the direction of Kasvin when a Russian blow fell from the direction of Tabriz. This menaced the Turks in the rear and compelled them to fall back to Kuridjan, twenty miles from Hamadan.

BALKANS

With the entry of Rumania into the war, the Balkans once more became the center of interest. Three invasions were undertaken during Sept—one by Rumania into Transylvania, successful at first, but ending in a severe defeat at Hermannstadt; another by Bulgaria into Rumania, which spread over a great part of the province of Dobrudja but was finally checked thru the arrival of Russian reinforcements, and a third, the long expected Allied drive from Salonika. This drive, most successful along the Serbian front, brought the Allied forces to the gates of Monastir. To these should be added the continued incursion of the Bulgars into Macedonian Greece, resulting in the capture of three fortresses and the overrunning of a great part of the coastal province.

Of the three railroads running out from Salonika, two had been cut by the Bulgar-Teuton forces by the beginning of Sept. The eastern road, running to Constantinople, fell into their hands late in May with the occupation of Demi-Hissir. The capture of Monaster, in 1915, had given them control of the terminus of the western road. Down this line the Bulgarians had pushed, occupying Benica and Florina, fifteen miles south of Monastir. The central and most important railroad, running north along the Vardar River, remained in the hands of the Allies.

Besides holding the two railways, the Bulgarians were in control of the whole region of the Struma, extending from the Bulgarian border to the Aegean sea, tho they had not occupied the chief cities of the district, Seres and Drama, east of Demi-Hissar, and Kavala, on the coast.

To understand the military operations following Rumania's entry into the war, the geographical and military situation of the country should be borne in mind. Rumania may be likened in shape to the letter Y, with its base resting on the Black Sea, its two arms embracing the Austrian province of Transylvania, and with Russia and Bulgaria, respectively, on the north and south. The Carpathians and the Transylvanian Alps, which mark her northern and western frontier, form a natural barrier that gives this line great defensive strength. On the southern front, the Danube river, which is the boundary line from Serbia to the Rumanian province of Dobrudja, presents a formidable military obstacle. Beyond that point, however, the river turns north, while the frontier continues to the coast as a purely artificial line without natural barrier. It was along this strip from Tutrakan to the Black Sea, that the Bulgarians began their invasion, while the Rumanians were concentrating their efforts on an invasion of Transylvania, for political reasons and to shorten their line by drawing a line across Transylvania from the southwest corner of Bukovina to Vulcan Pass on the Serbian border, or from one arm of the Y to the other.

Depending on Russian reinforcements which had been concentrated at Reni, at the junction of the Pruth and the Danube Rivers, to help her defend her weak southern frontier, Rumania, as soon as war was declared, struck westward at the important Transylvanian cities of Kronstadt and Hermannstadt, respectively 12 and 18 miles from the border. Both these cities had fallen into the hands of a Rumanian army by the end of Aug. Petroseny, the center of a rich coalfield, 130 miles west of Kronstadt, fell Aug 31 to an army which entered by way of the Vulcan Pass, still farther west where the frontiers of Hungary, Rumania and Serbia meet, a third army, Sept 1, captured Orsova after five days of heavy fighting. This secured the Rumanian left in this direction. The Rumanian right, meanwhile effected a junction with the Russians at Kimpolung, so that the Rumanian line of attack was firmly established. Olah Toplitza and five other towns were taken Sept 9 by the Rumanians, an advance of nearly 30 miles into Transyl-

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vania. One-fourth of Transylvania was now in Rumanian hands.

About the middle of the month the Rumanians were halted by Gen. von Hindenburg, who assumed charge in this region and concentrated nearly half a million men to check the onrush of the invaders. A Rumanian column was defeated and driven back Sept 19 at the Szurduk Pass, 50 miles southeast of Hermannstadt. Petroseny was recaptured and on the 22nd the Rumanians were forced to evacuate the Vulcan Pass.

Relieved of the threat of Mackensen's advance in the Dobrudja, the Rumanians Sept 26 opened another offensive on a large scale in Transylvania. Swinging forward to the north from the Rumanian border and west from the Hermannstadt sector in a broad encircling movement, King Ferdinand's troops forced the enemy out of both the Vulcan and the Szurduk passes and swept on in the Jiu Valley, south of Petroseny, and in the Szeben sector, west of Hermannstadt.

After four days' fighting, however, a crushing victory over the Rumanian invaders was won by the Germans and Austrians at Hermannstadt. The Teutons surrounded practically the entire Rumanian First Army, cutting off its retreat, and smashed it. The survivors fled thru the bleak Transylvanian Alps.

The victory was said to be due to the strategy of Gen. von Falkenhayn, whom Von Hindenburg succeeded as Chief of the General Staff. Dividing his force, he hammered the Rumanians at Hermannstadt with one column, while by a bold and rapid stroke the other encircled the whole Rumanian army, reached its rear and seized the Rumanian's only route of retreat, the Red Tower Pass in the Transylvanian Alps south of Hermannstadt. Bavarian regiments commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Krafft von Delmensingen waited in the pass, and when the survivors of the defeat at Hermannstadt reached that position in their retreat into Rumania, they were caught between two fires.

From his position in the Red Tower Pass Von Falkenhayn was in position to invade Rumania from the northwest. He stood on the border of Rumania, apparently unopposed by any considerable army on his immediate front.

The second Rumanian army made a desperate attempt to save the day, but it arrived too late. Attacks to the north and east, on a front of more than 50 miles, were repulsed everywhere except at one point, where, however, the advance was not enough to create the sorely needed diversion.

Badly beaten and their ranks thinned by heavy losses, the harried Rumanians took to the rough and heavily wooded region of the Transylvanian Alps to east and west of the Red Tower Pass in a last effort to get back to Rumania.

Great numbers of prisoners and much booty fell to the victorious Teutons, but despite this heavy defeat at Hermannstadt the Rumanians still controlled upward of 15,000 square miles of Transylvanian territory, and had armies north and west of the scene of their defeat.

Meanwhile on the southern border, Rumania had seized the important Bulgarian city of Ruschuk on the Danube even before war had been declared. But the length of time necessary before the Russian reinforcements could come up from Reni had evidently been underestimated and the totally insufficient Rumanian forces on this front were unable to withstand the combined Bulgar and Teuton army, which Sept 3 invaded the province of Dobrudja in two columns. The first column under von Mackensen captured Tutrakan on the Danube, ten miles from the frontier and 35 miles southeast of Bucharest, the Rumanian capital. The fortress lies on the far side of the Danube, and as their retreat was cut off by gunfire, the garrison, some 20,000 in number, were forced to surrender. Pushing on to the east from Tutrakan, von Mackensen, Sept 10, took a second fortress—Silistria, on the south bank of the Danube. The capture of Silistria followed quickly on the heels of an attempt by the garrison of that fortress to bring relief to the beleagured troops in Turtukai. Twelve miles southeast of Turtukai the relief army was met by strong Bulgarian forces and was compelled to retire to the city again.

The second Bulgar-Teutonic column struck along the coast, and captured the city of Dobric, ten miles from the border, and the ports of Baltjik, Kavarna and Kali Akra, but, Russian reinforcements coming up, retook the city Sept 9, and the ports of Kavarna and Kali Akra. The Rumanians then occupied strongly entrenched positions from the Danube to the Black Sea, a few miles south of the railroad running from Constanza to Chernavoda. The Bulgarians also entrenched themselves and the attack settled down to trench warfare. A six-day battle along this line ended Sept 20 in victory for the Rumanians and the Teuton-Bulgar forces were driven back southwest of Toprai-Sari, 14 miles southwest of Constanza.

The entry of Rumania into the war was the signal for an Allied attack on the Albanian, Macedonian and Bulgarian front stretching from the Adriatic to the Aegean, a distance of 125 miles.

The Italian forces in Albania began an offensive to the southeast of Avlona, Aug 30—took Tepeleni and stormed two villages. Their apparent object was to co-operate with the Allied left wing in Macedonia, composed of Serbian forces, which was driving back the Bulgarian right wing and forced them to evacuate the town of Sorovitz near Florina.

The French also forced the fight, attacking from the Vardar to Lake Doiran, where their line joined the British. British forces from Salonika joined the attack Sept 10, crossing the River Struma at Neohori, 25 miles west of Kavala, and at several places about Lake Tahinos, 40 miles northeast of Salonika. They captured five villages and established themselves on the eastern bank several miles beyond the river. At the same time

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the Italians, in their initial effort in Macedonia, met the enemy's forces near Lake Butkova, between the Struma and the Vardar valleys, and in a sharp encounter drove them back beyond the Demir-Hissar-Doiran railway line.

The Serbians, aided by the Russians, advanced on both sides of Lake Ostrovo, defeated the Bulgarians at Kaimackalan Sept 17, seized the Nidji Ridge and advanced over the border. West of Lake Ostrovo, they crossed the River Brod, while the Franco-Russian forces to their left pushed on to the outskirts of Florina which they partially surrounded, and carried by assault, Sept 18.

Florina is the main railroad station on the only road in that section of the country, the road running from Salonika around Ostrovo Lake to Monastir. It is practically the beginning of a wide plain which stretches out toward the north, paralleling generally the valley of the Cerna River. The railroad to Monastir divides this plain almost exactly in half and is followed fairly closely by a good metal road, which passes beyond Monastir to Prilep.

The western border of this plain is a wall of mountains which rise rapidly from it, reaching their crests a short distance from the large Lake Presba. This wall is penetrated at several points by streams which flow thru narrow valleys into the lake, but they are so thoroly blanketed by the mountains which enclose them that they are of no military importance. Florina itself is at the foothills of these mountains while Florina station on the railroad is just about the middle of the plain. With both the hamlet and the station firmly in Serbian possession, the struggle turned to reaching the Cerna River, which guards Monastir from the east.

The Serbians in the border region north of Florina, next stormed Height 2625, the highest peak in the Kaimackalan range on the Serbian border—and the western door to Serbian Macedonia.

Viglitsa, toward the western end of the Macedonian front, was evacuated in haste Sept 20 by the Bulgarians, who fell back on Svesda and prepared to make a stand at previously constructed intrenchments between the Cerna River marshes and Mount Daanou for the purpose of defending Monastir in the comparatively level plain south of the city.

Advancing along the Broda River, the Serbs Sept 21, reached Urbani, while the British right wing, which had been driven back, recrossed the Struma Sept 24, and forced back the Bulgarians. Meanwhile the Serbs and French on the left began an attack on the main defenses of Monastir, 10 or 15 miles north of Florina.

Meanwhile, in spite of growing turmoil in Athens, Bulgaria continued her invasion of Northern Greece. Early in the month the forts of Drama fell into Bulgarian hands after some resistance from the small Greek garrison. Those of Seres soon followed.

The continued inactivity of the Greek government led to the growth of the national defense movement, by which private citizens took matters into their own hands. Col. Christodoulos, without waiting for authorization from the government, left the fort at Seres, 45 miles northeast of Salonika, and with some 3000 men, who composed the garrison, undertook to resist the Bulgarian invasion of Macedonia. He succeeded in making his way to the coast, and, Sept 7, was reported to have seized two forts at Kavala, which had fallen into Bulgarian hands, but being outnumbered by the Bulgarians, he was forced to ask protection of the Allies. With their aid he managed to reach Thasos in safety with about 1000 men and some of his artillery.

When the Greek seaport of Kavala was entered Sept 11 by German and Bulgarian troops, the city was garrisoned by part of the 4th Greek army corps, reported as consisting of from 20,000 to less than 1000 men. According to an official statement issued by Berlin, the entire corps asked the German commander for food and shelter and protection against the entente forces. The statement said that to prevent any breach of neutrality the Greek soldiers would be transported to Germany to be kept there as guests of the nation.

The German account of the affair differed radically from that given out at the allied capitals and from stories sent out from Athens. The number of soldiers transported to Germany, according to these versions, was less than a thousand, one account placing the total at 70 officers and 800 men. Gen. Hadjopoulos, the Greeks contended, did not wish to surrender to the Bulgars, and therefore, they claimed, that he and all his forces were being kept as prisoners, instead of being treated as neutrals. On their arrival at Gorlitz, Prussia, the first contingent of the 4th Greek army corps was received with a band and welcomed by the citizens.

The Greek forces in the easternmost part of Macedonia, cut off by the Bulgarian occupation of Kavala, were also reported to have been transported to Philippopolis.

EGYPTIAN OPERATIONS

Figthing on the Egyptian front subsided during Sept. A minor engagement, fought Sept 10 at Bir-el-Mazar, on the Sinai Peninsula, 65 miles from the canal, resulted in the defeat of the Turks.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

September saw great advances on the part of the British and French, culminating in the capture of Combles and Thiepval.

The first week was signalized by two great efforts on the part of the Allies. The first of these was north of the Somme along the line between Ginchy and Clery. Its first object was to extend the French salient, to deepen the pocket into which the Germans were placed, or had placed themselves, when the present lines were established.

The attack of the French from the first

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met with success. Several towns were occupied and German counter-attacks repulsed. These gains were then extended until the French lines had been pushed up to the outskirts of Combles. Here it would seem the French would be content to rest for a while. But suddenly the point of attack shifted and a blow was delivered south of the Somme between Barleux and Soyecourt. Here a success was attained which rivaled that in the north. The French took Berny, Soyecourt, most of Vermandovillers, Chilly, ran their lines up to the borders of Chaulnes and took also about two miles of the railroad from Chaulnes to Roye. It was the most successful week since the offense was begun.

The second week was even more noteworthy. A series of brilliant, quick strokes by the French and one strong push by the British were the characterizing features. The British prefaced the operations by an attack toward Combles, which finally placed in their hands the entire village of Ginchy. Some time before, on the 3rd, the western edge of the village had been taken, but the German forces in the eastern part held on and could not be dislodged. The British attack really paved the way for the successful French moves north of the Somme, which took place later.

Ginchy was the point where the German line changed its direction and turned to the south, after running approximately east and west. Like all of the villages on the western front, it had been turned by the Germans into a strongly fortified point, the pivotal point of their line southward. Moreover, it possessed peculiar advantages which were due to the immediate objects of the French and British drive, Combles and Péronne.

The method of taking such places as standardized by the Allies, is the familiar double salient with the town between; in other words, the formation of a pocket from which the town can be attacked from all sides. As long as the Germans held Ginchy such a move was impossible. The British could not advance because Ginchy was in their immediate front. The French could not advance because the strong German defenses, with excellent machine-gun posts, would enable the French infantry as it moved forward after the artillery preparation to be taken in flank and enfiladed and, if they passed Ginchy, in rear also.

Therefore, Ginchy's removal from the British path was a matter of necessity. On the 7th the British attack was sent forward, and by late afternoon the occupation of the village was complete. Not only did the British take the town, but they moved their lines up to within a few hundred yards of Combles. The Germans, knowing what they had lost, began immediately a series of counter-attacks, which were among the heaviest they had delivered since the battle began. The British, however, held their gains.

Once Ginchy was firmly in British hands, the French began preparations for an attack already planned. On the 11th and 12th until noon their artillery was busy between Combles and the Somme, blasting the way and leveling the trenches. Late on the 12th the infantry went forward. From a point just south of Combles they moved out due east and were not halted until they had advanced over two miles to the Peronne-Bapaume road, striking it just to the south of Rancourt. Toward the south they pushed their line up to the road as far as the Bois de l'Abbe Farm, south of Bouchavesnes, after which it broke away to the southwest and ran to the river. The next day another push placed them in possession of Bouchavesnes and of Hill 76 just east of the bend of the Somme. Here the French temporarily rested and prepared to resist the German counter-attacks. Their part of the pocket about Combles was complete. This relatively small gain of the French was the most important move that had been made in the west for many months.

North of the Somme the French forces on the 15th took a system of trenches 500 meters deep from the Germans north of the Le Priez farm. The British had returned to the attack on the Somme front the night before, charging over a sector about six miles long. The war office announced on the 15th that they had advanced from 2000 to 3000 yards on the line from Bouleaux wood, between Combles and Ginchy, to a point north of the Albert-Bapaume highway. The next night the British drove forward southeast of Thiepval and captured about 1000 yards of German trenches, including a strongly fortified position.

German positions exceeding four miles in length were captured on the 16th and 17th by the French and British armies. Near Thiepval the British took a fortified position over a front of a mile, known as the "Danube Trench." Near Courcelette an advance of about 1000 yards was made, and finally the strongly defended position at the Mouquet Farm, over which there had been numerous hard fought battles for several weeks, fell into their hands.

To the south of the river the French pushed back the Germans and occupied the remainder of the towns of Vermandovillers and Berny, and also captured all the ground between Vermandovillers and Deniecort, and between Deniecort and Berny, the gain being over a front running northeast two miles and thence east another mile.

In an effort to retrieve in part their lost territory, the Germans on the 20th, despite the bad weather, made violent counter-attacks against the French over a three-mile front in the region of the Priez Farm and Bouchavesnes, north of the Somme. In mass formation the Teutons threw attack after attack along the line from nine o'clock in the morning until dark, and at the end of the day the French were everywhere holding their positions, according to Paris.

After something of a lull a great forward sweep of British and French troops began on the 25th, and ended in victory all along a 15-mile front. Three villages and many miles of

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trenches were occupied by the allied armies. The British north of Combles took the two strongly fortified villages of Morval and Lesbœufs. The French captured the village of Rancourt, less than two miles almost due east of Combles. They also pressed to the outskirts of the hamlet of Fregicourt, on the only other road available to the German garrison. Thus the Allies cut all the roads to Combles and dominated with their artillery, even with their machine guns, all the ground by which the garrison might be succored. On the 26th Combles fell. Haig's troops from the north and northwest and Foch's soldiers from the south and east swept into the village and completely occupied it. A great amount of booty, largely munitions, was taken. The British also took Thiepval, the Hohenzollern redoubt and the high ridge east of it. The importance of this advance surpassed in military advantage even the taking of Combles. Thiepval had been fortified with an elaborate system of heavily wired trenches. The Germans regarded it as impregnable, and their desperate resistance at Thiepval had held up the British left wing for months—ever since the Somme offensive began. The village marked the northermost limit of the Allies' gains. The British also took Gueudecourt, in the center of their line. Gueudecourt is three miles from Bapaume. The next day the allied forces on the Somme swung forward to fresh successes. After hurling back the expected German counter-attacks both Haig and Foch extended their positions. The British pressed nearer Bapaume in a smashing attack that overwhelmed German trenches on a front of 2000 yards near Eaucort-l'Abbays, north of Flers, and resulted in the capture of a powerful redoubt northeast of Thiepval.

A brilliant assault by the French resulted in the seizure of a strongly fortified wood east of Vermandovillers and the wiping out of a salient that had long protruded into the French lines at that point. After repulsing the German counter blows along the Peronne-Bapaume highway south of Bouchavesnes the French also renewed the attack in the sector around Rancourt and succeeded in pushing further to the east of that town and penetrating the St. Pierre Vaast wood, east of Fregicourt.

Steady progress was made during the rest of the month. British and French troops pushed forward on the 29th at three points north of the Somme toward the next line of fortified villages lying between the Allies' line and the towns of Bapaume and Peronne. Further gains were made on the 30th, the new armored cars being used to advantage.

The air services played an important part in many battles of the month.

ITALIAN FRONT

After a period of inactivity during the first part of the month the Italians resumed their campaign against Trieste with some success.

Following the capture of Gorizia the Italians, advancing beyond the Isonzo, encountered fresh obstacles. Between them and Trieste stretched the Carso Plateau, for the most part bare rock, close to the sea. On the 14th the Italians again resumed the offensive, armed, according to report, with two new 305-millimeter guns equipped with an invention for long distance range finding by which observation is possible despite rain. During the next few days they captured San Grado, several lines of trenches in the direction of Loguizza and south of the Wippach River, and 3000 prisoners. The whole summit of Monte Cimone, on the Trentino front southeast of Rovereto was reported, Sept 23, to have been blown up by an Austrian mine, with the loss of an entire Italian force. Later in the day the Italians were said to have occupied the summit of Garinal, on the northeastern part of Monte Cauriol.

In the Tyrol local conflicts occurred during the month. At other points comparatively little fighting occurred.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

See also
"CEBU" CASE
"CHINA" CASE
"FOUCAULT," DESTRUCTION OF THE
JUTLAND, BATTLE OF
"LEONARDO DA VINCI," DESTRUCTION OF THE
SUBMARINE.—INTERNATIONAL LAW GOVERNING

—Merchantmen destroyed

The Bureau Veritas (the French Lloyd's Shipping News) issued Aug 18 the statistics of all merchant ships sunk or seized from the beginning of the war until the end of April 1916. The losses amounted to 6 per cent of the world's shipping, if the total of shipping, sail and steam, is placed at 50,000,000 tons.

The totals given are:

1204	steamships	3,134,790 tons
271	sailing vessels	189,929 tons

Making 1475 ships and 3,324,719 tons.

Neutrals have lost 180 ships (247,427 tons).

The losses among the Entente allies have been:

			Tons
British	543	steamships	1,422,3[illegible]
	98	sailing vessels	20,[illegible]
French	45	steamships	121,[illegible]
	18	sailing vessels	26,3[illegible]
Russian	18	steamships	30,2[illegible]
	10	sailing vessels	9,35[illegible]
Italian	18	steamships	50,3[illegible]
	3	sailing vessels	2,7[illegible]
Belgian	11	steamships	22,9[illegible]
	1	sailing vessel	2,2[illegible]
Japanese	3	steamships	9,1[illegible]
Portuguese	1	steamship	[illegible]

The losses of the Central Powers have been:

	Ships.	Tons
Germany	441	1,[illegible]
Austria	49	173,3[illegible]
Turkey	36	4[illegible]

Great Britain's loss represents 7 per cent of her total tonnage, while Germany has lost nearly 25 per cent. Many of the ships that Germany has lost have been added to the mercantile fleet of the Allies, while those Germany has destroyed have become utter losses. More than 705,000 tons of German shipping have passed under other flags, 33 ships of 162,750 tons by sale to Americans and others

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by captured or seizure to the Entente Allies. England has thus acquired 126 steamships (490,032 tons), France 8 steamships (19,995 tons), Japan 4 (11,306 tons) and Russia 51 (90,598 tons).

"During Aug." says an official German Admiralty statement issued Sept 17, "126 hostile merchant ships, totaling 170,679 tons gross, were destroyed by submarines of the Central Powers or by mines; and 35 neutral merchant ships, totaling 38,568 tons, carrying contraband of war to enemies."

The destruction by German submarines in the period from Sept 3 to Sept 11 of 26 merchant vessels of hostile belligerents, with tonnage aggregating 26,222, in the English Channel and on the Atlantic, was announced on the same date in an Overseas News Agency statement.

In addition, according to the announcement, seven neutral vessels with a total tonnage of 10,669 were sunk "according to prize law because they carried contraband to England or France."

The statement lists the names of several of the British and Italian steamers sunk, these including the British steamers *Gorridge*, of 5,036 tons, and *Radis*, of 3,541 tons.

According to the records of the New York *Journal of Commerce* 1,584 merchant ships aggregating 2,939,915 tons had been destroyed from Aug 1, 1914 to Sept 1, 1916. A complete list of those sunk in Aug, 93 ships, having a total tonnage of 123,397, as well as a summary of the losses for the period of the war, will be found in the issue of Sept 5.

See also
SPAIN
"TUBANTIA," DESTRUCTION OF THE

—Merchantmen seized

The Dutch mail steamer *Prins Hendrik*, having on board a number of Russians, French, Belgians and British, including some escaped war prisoners, was captured Sept 23 twenty miles out from Flushing by the Germans and taken to Zeebrugge, where approximately half of her sixty-four passengers were taken off. The steamer was later released and returned to Flushing. On the following day the *Batania II*, another Dutch steamer, was also seized and taken to Zeebrugge.

RUSSIAN FRONT

The Russian campaign against Lemberg made little progress during Sept, the attack on Halicz being checked and no gains being reported on the Kovel-Vladimir-Volynsky front.

The Lemberg campaign was carried out along the lines of the offensive which succeeded two years before, when Brusiloff crossed the Zlota Lipa near the Dniester and pushed back the Austrians by a rapid movement to the north.

The Russian drive soon resulted in heavy fighting at Brzezany and more dangerous assaults farther south, where the lines of the Strypa and the Zlota Lipa were successively turned and made untenable, leaving only the Gnila Lipa line in front of Lemberg. On Sept 5 the Russians claimed to have taken 20,000 men in two weeks. After the fall of Stanislau the Russian attacks were turned toward Halicz, "the southern gateway to Lemberg," around which the fighting raged for some time. The town was bombarded and partly burned and at one time was erroneously reported to have fallen. But Count von Bothmer's well managed defense at Burshtyn frustrated an effort to encircle it on the north, and on the 18th a successful counterstroke by Gen. von Gerok, with the help of Turkish troops, brought a serious check to the Russians, who suffered heavy casualties, lost 4200 men to the enemy and were forced to relinquish much of their newly won territory.

On the Kovel-Vladimir-Volynsky front the Russians had all they could do to hold the Stokhod line in the face of German attacks. On the 17th they took the offensive in a series of heavy attacks along a 12-mile front near Zaturze, which were repelled with heavy losses. The Carpathian region was a center of interest, since both sides were trying to secure the strategic points in the mountain passes before severe weather arrived. Possession of Kapul Mountain, about 20 miles west of Kimpolung in southern Bukovina was bitterly contested without any considerable gain to the Russians.

As the month closed the Russian offensive was resumed, more than 4000 prisoners being reported taken on the 30th.

UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH

See
BLACKLIST
EUROPEAN WAR—MAIL SEIZURES
"CHINA" CASE
"KRONPRINZ WILHELM"—INTERNMENT
"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDERICH"—INTERNMENT
SYRIA

—Pro-German activities

See
LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

EXPLOSIONS

The Interstate Commerce Commission, Sept 6, refused to undertake a further investigation into the causes of the explosion on Black Tom Island, in New York harbor, with a view to drafting regulations designed to check future catastrophies. The request had been made by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

FARMS

See
RURAL CREDITS

FAY, Robert

William Knoblock, who escaped from the Federal prison at Atlanta with Lieutenant Robert Fay, of bomb conspiracy fame, on Aug 29, was arrested Sept 29 in New York City.

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FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
See
BANKS AND BANKING—FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
See
RUBLEE, GEORGE

FINANCE
See subhead FINANCE *under names of countries*

FINE ARTS
See
RODIN, AUGUSTE
TAPESTRIES

FIRES
See also
EXPLOSIONS

United States and Canada

The large fires of September included the following: The Pacific Coast Steamship Co.'s liner *Congress* at the entrance to Coos Bay, Ore., Sept 14, loss $2,100,000; the plant of the Delaney Forge & Iron Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Sept 15, loss $200,000; a vacant building, Minneapolis, Minn, Sept 16, loss $300,000; property of the Central Lumber Co., Casey, Ill., Sept 17, loss $200,000; the business district and more than half of the industrial section of Phoenix, N. Y., Sept 24, loss $684,000; the plant of the Dover Manufacturing Co., Dover, O., Sept 26, loss $200,000; the St. Charles Highway bridge, near St. Charles, Mo., Sept 26, loss estimated at between $175,000 and $400,000.

FITCH, Albert Parker
See
ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

FLOODS

Austria-Hungary

The bursting of a great dam near Gablonz, Bohemia, Sept 19, caused the loss of more than 250 lives and the destruction of hundreds of buildings in 7 villages in the glassware district. The dam, completed in 1915, was fifty-two meters wide at the base and thirteen meters high. The basin had a capacity of 400,000 cubic meters of water and was connected with another basin holding 7,000,000 cubic meters.

China

Detailed information regarding the recent floods along the Hwai River, in Anhui Province, was received Sept 20 at the State Dept. The inundation was equal to, if not greater, than the one of 1909. An area of some 2000 square miles was submerged under from three to fifteen feet of water, and from July 11 to July 21 the waters reached such a height as to submerge all except very high ground in an area estimated at 7000 square miles.

The flood extended thruout eight districts in northern Anhui. There are ten cities of considerable size in these eight districts, with a total population estimated at from 800,000 to 1,000,000 people. The total population of the flooded region is approximately 2,500,000 people. While comparatively few lives were lost, practically all the autumn crops in 8 districts were destroyed, and nearly a million people were left destitute.

In the great flood of 1909 almost 1,000,000 lives were lost. Soon afterward, C. B. Jameson, an American engineer, was sent to China to work out a reclamation system. In 1914, Colonel Siebert, of the Panama Canal, headed a Red Cross commission which approved Jameson's plans, and the Chinese government began arrangements for a $30,000,000 loan to put them into effect. The European war, however, made it impossible to raise the capital.

FLOUR

The price of flour was advanced twenty cents a barrel in Chicago, Sept 26, the highest level since the Civil War. Standard Minnesota patents sold for $9.10 a barrel, an increase of $3 over 1915. The cheaper grades of flour sold to the bakers' trade also were advanced 10 and 15 cents a barrel. Grades which the day before sold for $8.50 brought $8.60 and $8.65.

FOOD AND COMMODITY PRICES AND SUPPLY
See
FLOUR

FOOD SUPPLY
See subhead FOOD AND COMMODITY PRICES AND SUPPLY *under names of countries*

FORD, Henry

Suit for $1,000,000 was filed by Henry Ford, the Detroit manufacturer, against the Chicago *Tribune* in the United States District Court at Chicago, Sept 7. Mr. Ford asked for personal damages as compensation for an editorial printed in the *Tribune* June 23, which, it was charged, called Ford an "anarchist."

The editorial, it was charged, referred to Mr. Ford as "ignorant," a "deluded human being," "and an anarchistic enemy to the nation which protects him in his wealth." It was based on the report that Mr. Ford's employees would lose their places if they went to the border as members of the National Guard.

Henry Ford, thru his counsel, filed in the District of Columbia Supreme Court his answer in the $100,000 libel suit brought against him by the Navy League of the United States on account of a newspaper advertisement impunging the motives of the league and its officers in their preparedness propaganda. Mr. Ford did not retract the statements complained of, but declared he had reason to believe they were true, and that they had been published broadcast thruout the country and made often in Congress without bringing a denial from the league, so far as he knew. He pointed out that he voluntarily accepted service in the suit, in spite of the advice of counsel that he was not obliged to do so.

See also
RAILROADS—CARS

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FORD MOTOR CO.

A bonus of $850,000, an annual melon usually cut at Christmas time, was distributed Sept 13 among the 1399 foremen and department heads of the Ford Motor Company. Each man sharing in this bonus received from $100 to $1000 as a reward for his length of service, efficiency and usefulness to the company.

Of the 1399 men sharing, 231 were in branch offices and factories, 100 in the main office, and the remainder in the main shops.

Announcement was made Sept 15 that an unlimited fund had been set aside by the Ford Motor Company, of Detroit, to be devoted to the treatment of crippled children thruout the country in need of orthopædic or surgical care.

FORD PEACE PARTY

See
AKED, REV. CHARLES F.

"FOUCAULT," Destruction of the

The French submarine *Foucault* was sunk by an Austrian aeroplane in the southern Adriatic Sept 22. The crew were rescued by two Austrian aeroplanes and transferred to a torpedo boat.

The *Foucault* was built in 1912 at Cherbourg. She was 167 feet long, 16.3 feet beam, with a speed of 12.5 knots above water and of 8 knots submerged. She was equipped with six torpedo tubes. Her complement was 24 men. The *Foucault* on Jan 14 was reported in Rome to have sunk an Austrian scout cruiser of the *Novara* type in the Adriatic.

FRANCE

See also
RODIN, AUGUSTE

—Finance

A list of the collateral behind the French loan, arranged July 13 by the American Foreign Securities Co., was made public Sept 22. The loan was for $94,500,000. Out of a total of $113,449,000 in securities pledged, the stocks and bonds of American railroads and industrial corporations amounted to less than $4,000,000. The remainder consisted largely in obligations of various neutral countries. A complete list will be found in the New York *Journal of Commerce* for Sept 23.

Finance Minister Ribot introduced in the Chamber, Sept 12, a bill for a second war loan. The first loan, issued in 1915 at 87.25, had always been above the price of emission on the Bourse, and at the time of writing stood at 90. The bill was adopted by the Chamber Sept 14 unanimously and without discussion. The new loan would be issued at 5 per cent., the same rate as the former loan, and subscriptions were to be for unlimited amounts. The previous 5 per cents., but not the government 3s, were to be accepted in exchange for the new loan, which would be non-taxable and would be redeemable after Jan 1, 1931. The date of the opening of the subscription lists was to be fixed later by decree.

The Chamber of Deputies, Sept 22, voted unanimously the 8,838,000,000 francs ($1,669,400,000) war credit asked by the government for the last quarter of 1916. This was about 500,000,000 francs ($100,000,000) more than was asked for the previous quarter. The total appropriations asked by the French government since Aug, 1914, would amount to about 61,000,000,000 francs ($12,200,000,000), divided as follows: Five months of 1914, 7,000,000,000 francs; 1915, 22,000,000,000 francs; 1916, 32,000,000,000 francs.

See also
PARIS

—Moratorium

By a decree published in the *Journal Official* Sept 20, the moratorium in France was extended for three months. In a report giving the reasons for the decree, it was stated that of 4,480,000,000 francs of paper money benefited by the moratorium since the beginning of the war and the aid given by the Bank of France, more than 3,000,000,000 francs had been paid voluntarily as the result of the economic revision.

FRANK, Leo M.

See
GEORGIA, SEPT 12

FREDERICK WILLIAM OF HESSE, Prince

It was officially announced, Sept 15, that Prince Frederick William of Hesse, a nephew of the Kaiser, had been killed on the Balkan front. He was born in 1893.

FREE TRADE

See
GREAT BRITAIN—FREE TRADE

GAMES, SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS

See
AERONAUTICS
GOLF
HORSE-RACING
HURDLING
SWIMMING
TENNIS

GARBANZO

A variety of Mexican peas.

GASOLINE

Great Britain

Subsequent to the national stock taking of the supplies of gasoline in the British Isles, and based upon the figures revealed by the governmental census of motor fuel available for distribution, allotments were made upon an average basis of 25 per cent. of the amounts applied for by the owners of private cars, 60 per cent. for commercial cars, and 50 per cent. for public vehicles, such as omnibuses and taxicabs. A maximum allowance of 30 gallons a month was fixed for private cars and 2 gallons monthly for motorcycles. Applications were made on the prescribed forms, and warrants had been issued for a monthly supply by the Petrol Committee or its subsidiary organizations. No gasoline can be purchased without such a warrant, and the amount obtained is indicated on the warrant at the time of sale by the seller.

According to an article published in *The Autocar* in September, following a recent de-

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bate in the House of Commons, it was contented that the shortage was due to a scarcity of "tankers" rather than any failure of the world's supply.

GEORGIA

Hugh M. Dorsey (Dem.), prosecutor of Leo M. Frank, was overwhelmingly nominated for Governor of Georgia at the statewide primaries, Sept 12, over Governor Nat. E. Harris, Dr. L. G. Hardman and Joseph E. Pottle. His nomination was considered tantamount to election. Dorsey was opposed by practically every political interest in the state, and his election was won by his plea to elect a governor who would enforce the laws. He said it was the duty of the courts to decide the punishment of criminals and not the right of the governor to interfere.

GERMANY

A conference of the Socialists of the German empire was reported, Sept 24, to have adopted by a vote of 251 to 5 a resolution declaring the country must be defended until its enemies were prepared to conclude a peace guaranteeing the political and territorial integrity and the economic development of Germany.

At the opening of the Reichstag, Sept 28, the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, said that Italy was practically forced to declare war by Great Britain. The Chancellor repeated once more that Germany was fighting for "nothing but defense of her right to life and liberty, and that she had declared her readiness for peace before. But the Allied lust of conquest, he added, made peace impossible. He added that Germany would use "all suitable weapons against Great Britain."

See also
LIEBKNECHT, KARL
RAILROADS—GERMANY
TREATIES—GERMANY—SWITZERLAND

—Finance

The lists for the fifth German war loan were opened Sept 4. The issue price was 98 as against 98½ for the fourth, and 99 for the third loan. As in the case of the previous loans, it was at 5 per cent. The lists were to remain open till Oct 5.

—Food and commodity prices and supply

According to an unverified Amsterdam dispatch serious food riots occurred in Hamburg, Sept 16.

—Industries

Complete returns for the fiscal year of 1915, given out in Berlin, Sept 18, indicated that German industries, so far from suffering from the war, appeared to have profited extensively and to have gained materially over preceding years. The war's beneficial effects were especially marked in the leather chemical and dye industries, both of which had enjoyed unprecedented prosperity from war orders.

The annual statements of forty of Germany's largest leather companies showed that their profits in 1915 were 37.70 per cent. as compared with 20.28 per cent. in 1914, while 114 chemical and dye companies averaged 31.14 per cent. against 19.22 in 1914. The statistics for 19 varieties of industries, and comprising 2900 firms, showed that all had profited —from 37 plus, the figure attained by leather, to 1.88, the figure attained by stone. The scarcity of fats and oils drove the profits of those lines above 24 per cent. Textiles, despite handicaps, made nearly 24 per cent. Iron profited almost as heavily. Foodstuffs, necessaries and luxuries, reckoned together, made 14.57 per cent. The banks came out about even with the 1914 figures, making over 12 per cent. Transportation, which is distinctly not a war industry, still achieved 3½ per cent. profit, tho less than in 1914.

The only losers in both years of the war were the building industries, papers, hotels, restaurants and miscellaneous industries. The restaurant trade suffered an average loss of 11.38 per cent., which, in individual cases, was much heavier, because in certain cases the loss was offset by high prices.

—Postage

See
AUSTRIA—HUNGARY—POSTAGE

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

See
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK
NICKERSON, LYRA BROWN
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

GOLD

—International movements

The following table shows the per capita amount of gold coin and bullion in the United States at the end of each fiscal year since 1887, and also the record for 1916 down to Sept 1:

1888	$11.76	1903	$15.45
1889	11.09	1904	16.22
1890	11.10	1905	16.37
1891	10.10	1906	17.40
1892	10.15	1907	17.03
1893	8.93	1908	18.24
1894	9.18	1909	18.25
1895	9.10	1910	18.06
1896	8.40	1911	18.05
1897	9.55	1912	18.95
1898	11.56	1913	19.17
1899	12.64	1914	18.67
1900	13.45	1915	19.59
1901	14.47	1916	23.82
1902	15.07	*1916	24.80

*Sept 1.

It was estimated that previous to Sept 1 $500,000,000 worth of gold had been imported in 1916, of which $204,000,000 had been entered since May 10 either at the local Assay Office or at the Philadelphia Mint for the account of J. P. Morgan & Co.

GOLF

Charles Evans, jr., won the national amateur golf championship in Chicago, Sept 9, by defeating Robert A. Gardner by 4 and 3.

GREAT BRITAIN

David Lloyd George, Sec. of State for the War in an interview with representatives of

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the United Press, stated, Sept 28, that the end of the war was not in sight, and that any step at this time by the United States, the Vatican or any other neutral in the direction of peace would be construed by England as an unneutral, pro-German move.

"Britain has only begun to fight," he said; "the British Empire has invested thousands of its best lives to purchase future immunity for civilization; this investment is too great to be thrown away."

See also

ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE, PRINCE
BANKS AND BANKING—GREAT BRITAIN
BLACKLIST
BLOCKADE
COAL—PRODUCTION—GREAT BRITAIN
EUROPEAN WAR—MAIL SEIZURES
GASOLINE—GREAT BRITAIN
LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES
STRIKES—GREAT BRITAIN

—Compulsory military service

Military police carried out an extensive raid for shirkers from military service, Sept 13, at the Newmarket race course, just before the field for the classic St. Leger went to the post. In the principal inclosure the first hour's proceedings were almost fruitless, producing only two slackers, who both declared themselves Irishmen and not liable to registration.

—Embargoes

The amendments in and additions to the list of prohibited exports, as passed on Sept 8 by the British Privy Council, will be found in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, Sept 29.

—Enemy trading act

See

BLACKLIST

—Finance

The National War Savings Committee reported, Aug 26, that the number of 15s. 6d. war savings certificates issued up to Aug 12 was 24,441,306. For the six days ended Aug 12 the total was 3,377,517, made up as follows:

Monday, Aug 7	379,951
Tuesday, Aug 8	533,894
Wednesday, Aug 9	1,629,159
Thursday, Aug 10	533,217
Friday, Aug 11	359,011
Saturday, Aug 12	542,285

The applications for £5, £20 and £50 post office exchequer bonds for the week ended Aug 12 numbered 14,000, and the value of the issue was £400,000. This made the total number of applications to date 898,000, and the total value of the issue £28,900,000.

The total value of post office exchequer bonds sold up to July 29 was £28,000,000 and of 15s. 6d. war savings certificates £15,555,000. In January (when the issue began) the amount invested in post office bonds was £6,100,000, in Feb £5,200,000, in Mar £4,400,000, in Apr £3,000,000, in May £3,400,000, in June £3,100,000, and in July £2,800,000. With the exception of May, each of the last six months showed a decline in the value of the purchase.

In the case of 15s. 6d. war savings certificates there was, however, a remarkable increase in the volume of investments. The figures for the six months were as follows: Feb (the issue began on Feb 22), £306,000; Mar, £1,074,000; Apr, £725,000; May, £916,000; June, £2,691,000; July, £9,843,000; aggregate, £15,555,000.

Of this total £5,494,000 represented purchases of certificates of the denomination of £500, and if these purchases are excluded the net amount lent to the nation by the small investor in the form of post office bonds and war savings certificates, from Jan 10 to July 29 was £38,061,000. To this, however, must be added the fact that during these months the excess of deposits over withdrawals in the Post Office Savings Bank was £3,205,000 and in the trustee savings banks £1,313,000. Altogether, since Aug, 1914, the small investor has lent to the nation for the purposes of the war £77,145,000.

J. P. Morgan & Co. made public, Sept 5, a list of the remainder of the collateral deposited by the British Government as security for the repayment of $250,000,000 borrowed in August. Under the agreement $300,000,000 in securities were to be provided, divided equally among American stocks and bonds, Canadian stocks and bonds, and bonds of Argentina, Chile, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark and Holland. The list of American collateral has already been made public. The list of the other securities, comprising Groups 2 and 3, will be found in the *New York Times*, Sept 6.

The Treasury statement, covering the six months of the fiscal year ended Sept 30, gives the following figures:

The exchequer balance sheet of that period: Total receipts, £1,968,687,085 ($9,843,435,425); total issues out of the exchequer, $9,710,104,015, an increase of nearly $5,000,000,000 over the corresponding six months of 1915. Of the receipts only $819,614,495 came from revenue, $5,215,000,000 being money raised by the creation of a debt and nearly $2,160,000,000 on credit of ways and means. Revenue receipts showed increases of $305,000,000 over the same period in 1915, nearly $95,000,000 of this being from property and income tax, and more than $155,000,000 from duties on excess profits. The Postal Service showed an increase of $10,000,000 and the customs an increase of $35,000,000.

—Food and commodity prices and supply

Important recommendations for the regulation of food prices and suggested steps to prevent a further rise in the cost of living were contained in an interim report, made public Sept 29, dealing with meat, milk and bacon made by a departmental committee appointed by the Board of Trade to consider the prices of "commodities of general consumption."

Among the more striking of the suggestions were one meatless day weekly for all not engaged in severe manual labor, municipal shops to be opened in districts where retailers are obtaining excessive profits, revision of payrolls to improve the position of those who

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hitherto have not sufficiently benefited by the general upward movement. The speeding up of building of merchant ships, especially those intended for the conveyance of refrigerated meat, and provision for adequate labor at the docks. Seven members of the committee further recommended that there should be public control of prices of primary foodstuffs produced at home. In many cases it was stated far too much profit was being made by home producers.

A table of retail food prices showed that since the beginning of the war they had increased on an average 65 per cent.

—Free trade

The London Chamber of Commerce, in September, outlined a post war program for the abandonment of free trade, the abrogation of all "most favored nation" treaties and the substitution of a sliding scale of duties on imports by which friendly neutrals would pay twice as much as the Allies, and enemy countries would be assessed the maximum duties running as high as 30 per cent. The new duties would bring in a yearly revenue of $375,000,000.

GREECE

Popular sentiment in favor of Greek participation in the war on the side of the Allies, intensified by the previous abandonment without combat of Greek forts in Eastern Macedonia, the entry of Rumania into the war and the seizure of the Greek garrison at Kavala, crystalized during Sept under an organization called the National Defense Committee, which had been organized at Salonika in the last days of Aug, by Greek military officers and well known civilians. The committee established what it termed the "Provisional Goverment of Macedonia" and addressed an appeal to the Greek people urging them to drive the Bulgarians from Greek soil. By the end of Sept, Macedonia and a number of the Greek islands, including Crete, were in arms. Ex-Premier Venizelos and Rear-Adm. Condouritis had been followed to Crete by a part of the Greek navy, the cabinet had fallen and the new one remained unrecognized by the Entente.

The 11th Division of the Greek army, stationed at Salonika, on Sept 1, joined the rebellion with the exception of 150 officers who remained loyal to the king.

The revolt spread swiftly, all northern Greece was reported Sept 3 to be rising and a Committee of National Defense, composed of Lieut.-Col. Zimbrakakis, and other prominent military men and civilians, was proclaimed as the provisional government of Macedonia. While disaffection was spreading in the north the allied fleet, consisting of 40 warships and 7 transports, appeared off the Piraeus Sept 2. Sailors from the warships seized the wireless apparatus at the Arsenal and hoisted the French flag on four German and three Austrian merchant men lying in the harbor, and the Entente ministers presented a note to Premier Zaimis, asking for the control of the ports and telegraphs. The king was again reported to be very ill. The demands of the Allies were granted Sept 4. The Anglo-French secret police then arrested all German propagandists in Athens, including Baron von Schenk, chief director, who was expelled from the country. Premier Zaimis vigorously protested against these measures.

The revolutionary movement was next felt at Verria, 40 miles southeast of Salonika, where several officers Sept 11 announced their intention of joining the Allies. Numerous recruits for the new army of national defense came in from various parts of Greece. What was virtually military law was declared in Athens and other Greek cities, and the emigration of all Greeks of military age was forbidden.

A party of forty men, said to be hired roughs from the gas house district, fired shots at the French Legation in Athens, Sept 9. Premier Zaimis immediately expressed his regrets, and the allied ministers replied that they would consider the incident closed on condition that those responsible be punished, that proceedings be undertaken against the officials who failed to repress the disturbance and that all sections of the Reservist's League in Athens and the provinces be immediately closed. Members of this league, of which King Constantine was the honorary president, had been active in demonstrations against the Allies. Premier Zaimis promised that the demands of the Allies should be immediately complied with. King Constantine also expressed his regrets for the incident Sept 11, thru Count Mercati. French marines were landed to guard the French legation, but the British Minister to Greece refused the offer of a legation guard, considering it unnecessary.

Faced with internal discord in a great national crisis, the Zaimis cabinet resigned Sept 12. M. Dimitracopulos, former minister of justice, undertook conditionally the formation of a new cabinet. M. Demitracopulos is one of the best known lawyers of Athens. He was at one time Minister of Justice under Venizelos, but he left the latter in order to organize a weak progressive party. He studied in Germany and is an admirer of German methods, but he has always maintained that Greek interests lie on the side of the Entente. Because the Allies disapproved the course he planned, M. Demitracopulos decided, Sept 14, not to accept King Constantine's request to form a Cabinet.

A new Greek Cabinet was sworn in Sept 16 without consultation between the new Premier, M. Nikolas Kalogeropoulos, and the Entente Ministers at Athens. The Cabinet was composed as follows:

President of the Council, War Minister, and Finance Minister—NIKOLAS KALOGEROPOULOS.
Minister of Marine—REAR ADMIRAL A. DAMINOS.
Minister of Interior—LOUCAS ROUFAS.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—ALEXANDRE CARAPANOS.
Minister of Justice—M. VOKOTOPOULOS.
Minister of Public Instruction—M. KANARIS.
Minister of Communications — LYSSANDRE KAFTANDJOGLOU.
Minister of National Economy—M. BASSIAS.

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The new Cabinet assumed power under the same conditions as surrounded that of its predecessor and as merely a service Cabinet.

The new Premier, M. Kalogeropoulos, is considered one of the most clever lawyers in Greece, and has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Paris. He lived for a long time in France, and has close relations with Great Britain. M. Kalogeropoulos was Minister of Finance for a brief time in 1904 and 1905, and was Minister of the Interior in the Theotokis Cabinet of 1908 and 1909. The new Premier is friendly to former Premier Venizelos, altho he is not an active partisan of the Venizelist policy.

The Entente Powers refused, however, to recognize the new Cabinet.

Further disorders in Greek Macedonia were reported Sept 22. The Greek civil authorities of Kozhani (a town of some 10,000 inhabitants, 55 miles southeast of Monastir) were removed from office by the inhabitants. The police chief and Major Karapanos, the military Governor, with a company of the Thirty-first Regiment of the line, were said to have joined the uprising.

Constantino Melas, Deputy for Janina, published an appeal to the inhabitants of Epirus, asking them to join in the national defense movement.

A real revolution broke out Sept 21 on the Greek island of Crete, the home of former Premier Venezelos. The insurgents entered Herakleion and turned out the civil authorities. The British disembarked a squad of marines at Canea, where a meeting of protest against the government's policy was being held. Insurgents entered the city Sept 24 and took possession of the government buildings, turning out the Greek authorities.

Former Premier Venizelos, accompanied by Rear-Adm. Paul Condouriotis, commander-in-chief of the Greek navy, Gen. Miliotis, former Minister of the Marine, and a number of superior officers and other supporters, left Athens early on the morning of Sept 25, and were picked up from a small boat by the merchant ship *Hesperia* off Plaleron Bay. Before leaving Athens Venizelos issued the following statement:

"The purpose of the movement of which I am taking the lead with Admiral Condouriotis is purely national. Circumstances compel me to form a provisional government, not to overthrow the Athens regime, but to form a force for the defense of Greek Macedonia, that being the only means left to preserve the unity which has already been harmed by those who ceded Macedonia to the enemy.

"The Athens regime remains intact, and if it moves in the right direction I will stand beside it politically and militarily and assist it in every way. I am leaving as a soldier who, having failed to persuade his comrades, does not turn against them, but shoulders his rifle to fight the enemy."

Former deputies, former ministers of the Liberal Party, army officers and government officials, followed Venizelos as rapidly as they could get transportation. Col. Ianiou, commander of the Greek forces at Corfu, harangued his men and after telling them no stigma would attach to those joining the revolution left for Salonika, while Gen. Constantine Moschopoulos, Chief of Staff of the Greek army, and 500 officers signed a memorial to the King demanding that Greece join the Allies.

The departure from Athens of Admiral Condouriotis, besides causing a deep impression on the king, completely upset the navy. The Greek battleship *Hydra* and two torpedo boats left their anchorage with the Greek fleet and joined the allied fleet in Salamis Bay. Despite the destroyers of the Greek navy the cruiser *Lonchi* Sept 25 managed to leave the fleet and reach the open sea. It was believed she was bound for Canea or Salonika to participate in the national defense movement.

On landing at Canea, Crete, Sept 26, Venizelos was given an enthusiastic reception, being escorted by 10,000 Cretans thru beflagged streets. He declared that he was making his last appeal to the king. "I express the hope that at the last moment the king will conform to the wishes of the nation and the people," he said.

A proclamation of provisional government signed by Venizelos and Condouriotis was issued Sept 27 at Canea. It declared:

"Our duty is to save what there is still time to save. To attain this it is essential to re-establish national unity by an immediate return to the policy dictated by the national conscience, namely, range ourselves on the side of the Allies and Serbians to expel the invaders.

"It would be a happy event if at the eleventh hour the king should decide to take the lead of the national forces. In a contrary event it is our duty to do the needful to save the country from the threatening ruin. We are entering the struggle convinced that the nation, independently of the State, will accomplish the miracle and bring the country back to the status of eighteen months ago."

The Venizelos movement was not unopposed in Crete. Small but sanguinary conflicts were reported in the Canea district and thruout the island, but at the end of the month the following territory was under the domination of M. Venizelos: Greek Macedonia, Epirus, Crete, Chios, Mitylene, Samos and Hydra, the latter the birthplace of Adm. Condouriotis.

Prince George of Greece, brother of King Constantine, who had been in London for some time representing the views of the Greek court, received Sept 29 a telegram from the king recalling him to Athens.

GUNNERY

See
UNITED STATES—NAVY—GUNNERY

HAVANA

Claims against the City of Havana, aggregating upwards of $3,000,000, held by Walter Stanton, formerly of New York, and for many years a prominent financial figure in Havana, based on services alleged to have been rendered under Spanish domination prior to 1898, were annulled by a decree of President Menocal. Stanton gradually purchased these claims from the original holders, and on July 27 the city council passed a resolution providing for an issue of bonds for the payment of the claims, which was approved by the mayor.

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The time limit in which the President was competent to veto the action of the city authorities expiring Sept 29, President Menocal issued Sept 28, a decree disapproving of the action of the council, on the ground that it involved grave infractions of the provisions of the law of the municipalities.

HOLLAND

Germany accepted, Sept 9, an offer from the Dutch Government to give shelter in Holland to French "war babies"—young children from the occupied districts of France.

See also
"TUBANTIA," DESTRUCTION OF THE

—Commerce

See
SCANDINAVIA—COMMERCE

HORSE-RACING

Directum I, world's champion pacing stallion, broke all records for a half mile, at Syracuse, N. Y., Sept 14, by pacing the distance in 55¾ seconds. The former record was held by *Dan Patch,* who, aided by a wind shield, made the mark of 56 seconds at Memphis, Tenn., in 1903. *Directum* was paced by a running horse and covered the first quarter in 26¾ seconds, the fastest in pacing history. The second quarter was made in 29 seconds.

HOWE, Mrs. Annie W.

Mrs. Annie W. Howe, only sister of President Wilson, died at New London, Ct., Sept 16. She was born in 1856.

HUGHES, Charles Evans

Charles Evans Hughes continued his speaking tour in the West during Sept. He received a great ovation at Kansas City, Sept 1, when 15,000 persons heard his plea for a larger army and navy. He spoke at St. Louis, Sept 2, denouncing arbitrary legislation as "a surrender of principle to force," and on Sept 14 denounced the Adamson eight-hour law before an unfriendly audience at Nashville, Tenn. The railroad strike was again the subject of his speeches at Lexington, Ky., and Cincinnati, O., Sept 5.

He opened his Eastern speaking tour in Maine, Sept 7, where he was well received. At Syracuse, N. Y., Sept 1, great crowds applauded his plea for the protection of labor by a new tariff legislation. Mr. Hughes left New York Sept 17 on his second campaign tour. At Peoria, Ill., he demanded protection for American industries and honor, and attacked the Adamson eight-hour law. A few days later, in Indiana, he accused President Wilson of forcing Huerta from power by threats, and on Sept 25, at Dayton, O., replied to President Wilson's defense of the eight-hour law. In the Pittsburgh steel district, Sept 27, he emphasized his plea for a protective tariff and announced, Sept 29, that he favored the eight-hour working day, provided a thoro investigation is made of its application before it is put into effect, and at Buffalo, N. Y., Sept 30, he declared that the Democratic Administration had blocked the development of American trade abroad, despite its professing to aid it, and cited the opposition to bankers' participation in the six power loan to China and the Administration's action in Mexico as examples.

HURDLING

John J. Eller, of the Irish-American A. C., New York, broke the world's record, established by himself in 1909, 120-yard low hurdles during the track events at the State Fair at Lewiston, Me., Sept 4. His time was 14 1-5 seconds, which clipped a fifth of a second off his previous mark.

I. W. W.

Since the opening of the month I. W. W. members had been trying to tie up the Jermyn & Co. collieries at Scranton, Pa. The employees were about evenly divided between the I. W. W. and the United Mine Workers. The latter would not join in the strike, and the I. W. W. pickets, by assaults and intimidation, it was alleged, sought to keep them away from their work. There had been daily disturbances and, finally, the Burgess, unable to cope with the situation, summoned the Sheriff.

When Sheriff Phillips heard that the I. W. W. men had planned a secret meeting in Swartz Hall, Old Forge, he raided the meeting and, with the aid of a dozen deputies and 20 state troopers arrested 267 I. W. W. strikers, on a charge of riot.

The court, Sept 16, refused to give an immediate hearing on a writ of *habeas corpus,* and also refused to reduce the bail which totalled $1,500,000 for all those under arrest.

ILLINOIS

Governor Edward Fitzsimons Dunne was renominated, Sept 13, by the Democrats and Frank O. Louden by the Republicans in the Illinois primaries. In the First Congress district James R. Mann, Republican House leader, was renominated by a large majority.

See also
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

See
CHICAGO

IMMUNIZATION

The suggestion that universal immunization may be obtained by inoculating young children with a serum obtained from the blood of adults who have recovered from infectious diseases, is advanced by Herman B. Baruch, M.D., in the *Medical Record,* Aug 26.

INDIA

See
QUININE

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

See
I. W. W.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

The cooler weather brought a decrease in the deaths from infantile paralysis in New York City. The schools were opened Sept 25 and on the following day the Health Commis-

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sioner declared the disease was no longer epidemic.

Officers of the United States Public Health Service, in Sept, made a survey of the Borough of Richmond, New York City, to determine how the different nationalities had been affected by the disease. The Scotch and Irish showed the fewest number of cases. The French were not mentioned in the list, altho there are a good many French people on Staten Island.

	Cases.	Population.
Americans (2 negroes)	138	29,456
Italians	41	7,662
Germans	23	13,959
Russians	23	3,378
Irish	15	13,700
Scandinavians	15	3,427
English	13	4,385
Austrians	12	1,656
Scotch	1	1,285

—Adrenalin treatment

The use of adrenalin in the treatment of infantile paralysis is highly recommended by Dr. P. M. Lewis, house surgeon of the New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital. His report on 77 cases treated at the hospital, by intraspinal injections of adrenalin chloride (*Medical Record*, Sept 23) shows that both the mortality and morbidity were much lower than in cases where adrenalin was not used.

Exclusive of deaths occurring after the first 12 or 15 days of the disease (usually due to complications) and those occurring within a short time after admission to the hospital (when the patient had received few or no injections); out of 18 deaths only five children (6.49 per cent.) died from poliomyelitis after adrenalin treatment. This compares with a mortality in New York City of 23.9 per cent., and mortalities in previous epidemics in foreign countries varying from 10.8 per cent. to 22.5 per cent.

With regard to the morbidity of the disease it was found that in the 59 surviving cases, 6 to 10 weeks from the onset of the disease, 21 had made complete recoveries, 21 had greatly improved and complete recovery was indicated, and 17 were probably permanently paralyzed. This compares favorably with the 1907 epidemic in New York, when in 5.3 per cent. a complete, and in 1.8 per cent. an almost complete recovery occurred.

Adrenalin, the preparation used in the new treatment, is the astringent principle of the suparenal-gland, and has been in use for some time as a hemostatic and heart and vasomotor stimulant. It is the most powerful astringent known. The 1-1000 solution of adrenalin used in the poliomyelitis treatment, normally contains 0.5 per cent. of chloretone which is eliminated by standing the adrenalin in boiling water for two minutes. The solution is then allowed to cool and is injected undiluted between the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae. The injections were given every six hours until the temperature had remained at normal for 48 hours. Urotropin was also given in the acute stages of the disease.

INTERNAL REVENUE

See
UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT.—REVENUE

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE CO.

The plan of reorganization of the International Mercantile Marine Co. was approved Sept 29. The company's charter was amended and directors elected as follows:

Harry Bronner, of Hallgarten & Co.; George W. Davison, of the Central Trust Company; Philip A. S. Franklin, Albert Rathbone, Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company; Frederick W. Scott, of Richmond, Va.; Otto T. Bannard, chairman of the New York Trust Company; Donald G. Geddes, John W. Platten, president of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company; Chas. A. Stone, president of the American International Corporation; Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank; Edward Charles Grenfell, J. P. Morgan, Rt. Hon. Lord Pirrie, Harold A. Sanderson and Charles Steele.

Later in the day the new directors met and passed resolutions relative to the lifting of the receivership.

Under the reorganization agreement, the company may issue short-term notes up to the amount of $10,000,000, for the purpose of paying off the defaulted bonds, but after the meeting of directors it was said that the company would probably arrange a loan of about $5,000,000 with the banks, and not resort to the expedient of a note issue, the latter plan being considerably more costly.

INTERNMENTS

See
"KRONPRINZ WILHELM"—INTERNMENT
"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH," INTERNMENT

IRIAS, Julian

See
SALVADOR

ITALY

See also
PALAZZA DE VENEZIA

JAMES, Thomas Lemuel

General Thomas Lemuel James, who, as Postmaster General in the Garfield Cabinet, bared "Star Route" frauds, died in New York City, Sept 11. He was born in 1831.

JAPAN

See
CHINA
CHOLERA—JAPAN
TREATIES—RUSSIA—JAPAN

—Navy

A naval program calling for an expenditure of $125,000,000 in seven years was said to have been submitted to the Finance Department Sept 10. Details were kept secret, but it was said that the construction of four superdreadnoughts and several cruisers were called for. The appropriation for 1917 was $22,500,000.

JUDSON, Adoniram Brown, M.D.

Dr. Adoniram Brown Judson, specialist in orthopædic surgery, died in New York City, Sept 20, aged 79 years.

JUTLAND, Battle of

Three Victoria Crosses were awarded, Sept 15, to participants in the Jutland naval battle. The three recipients were John Travers Cornwall, the 16-year-old boy who, altho mortally wounded in the beginning of the battle,

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remained at his post until the end of the action; Hon. Edward Bingham, a prisoner of the Germans, his ship having been sunk beneath him, and Major Francis Harvey of the Marine Corps, who, altho mortally wounded, saved his ship from sinking by flooding the magazine and then died at his post.

KELLOGG TOASTED CORN FLAKE CO.

The examiner of the United States Patent Office, Sept 17, decreed that the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co., of Battle Creek, Mich., was entitled to register as a trademark for its prepared goods, the word "Kellogg" in script. Registration of the trademark had been opposed by the Kellogg Food Co. and Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

This decision did not necessarily settle the issue pending in the Circuit Court of Michigan, in which Dr. Kellogg sought to estop his brother, Will K. Kellogg, and the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flakes Company from the use of the name.

KERENS, Richard C.

Richard C. Kerens, formerly American Ambassador to Vienna and long a Republican leader of Missouri, died in Philadelphia, Sept 4, aged 73 years.

KETTLE, Thomas Michael

Lieut. Thomas Michael Kettle, professor of economics in the National University, was killed in action, in September, at Ginchy. He was a brother-in-law of Sheehy Skeffington, who was executed by shooting during the recent uprising in Ireland.

KOO, Vi Kyuin Wellington

Dr. Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States, sent in his resignation, Sept 28, on a plea of ill health. The resignation was not accepted.

Dr. Koo's resignation created surprise in Peking. Tang Shao-Yi, the recently appointed Foreign Minister, was said to be opposed to Dr. Koo because of his monarchial leanings. Tang Shao-Yi had, however, refused up to the time of writing to take office and this refusal was supposed to insure the position of Dr. Koo and other Foreign Ministers.

"KRONPRINZ WILHELM," Internment of

Because of lack of room the interned German auxiliary cruiser *Kronprinz Wilhelm* was convoyed from Hampton Roads by 12 U. S. battleships, Sept 29, to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES

See also
CHILD LABOR
STRIKES
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Great Britain

The forty-eighth Trades Union Congress, representing nearly 2,000,000 workingmen, in session at Birmingham, Sept 5, rejected the American Federation of Labor's proposal that a labor congress and a peace congress be held simultaneously at the end of the war. During the discussion of the proposal, which was that at the end of the war there be a conference representing organized labor of all countries, William J. Thorne, M.P., said he would favor a conference representing the United States and the Entente Allies, but if the proposal contemplated inclusion of representatives of the Central Powers he would oppose it.

A determined stand for the nationalization of the railroads of Great Britain was taken. The congress demanded acquisition of the railroads by the state and a voice in their control for the workers. The project for the creation of a Minister of Labor also was approved by a large majority.

Assertions made by David Lloyd George, Secretary for War, that workers were not doing all that they should were denounced unanimously, and it was pointed out that 90 per cent. of the soldiers in the trenches were workingmen. Many hard words were spoken in regard to the Secretary and a retraction from him was demanded.

The possibility of industrial conscription was discussed at length, and the Congress registered a strong protest against the sending of soldiers to work in factories unless placed on the same footing as civilians in regard to treatment and wages.

A resolution virtually indorsing the principle of protection was adopted Sept 6, by a majority of more than 1,000,000 votes. The resolution asked for "the adoption of methods for restricting or preventing the importation of cheap manufactured goods produced at lower rates of wages and under worse labor conditions than prevail in this country."

The congress went on record in favor of the creation of a state department for adjustment of pension claims. Nationalization of agriculture, shipping industries and mines met with unanimous approval of the delegates. A fixed minimum wage and shorter hours of labor also were advocated to avoid unemployment and distress after the war.

LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

In an opinion filed Sept 4, in the United States District Court at New York, Judge Hand sustained the government's motion and dismissed pleas in abatement made in the interest of Frank S. Monnett, former Attorney-General of Ohio, and Jacob C. Taylor, president of Labor's National Peace Council, who were indicted with Franz Rintelin, Representative Frank Buchanan, David Lamar, and others, for alleged violation of the Sherman law by the fomenting of strikes in munition works and on ocean steamship piers.

LAND BANKS

See
RURAL CREDITS

LAWRENCE, William W.

See
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

LEGION OF HONOR

See
VIERA, FELICIANO

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"LEONARDO DA VINCI," Destruction of the

It was officially announced, Sept 11, that the destruction of the *Leonardo da Vinci* occurred on Aug 2, and that the loss of life was 248, including 21 officers. The statement reads:

"The first speedy investigation established that the disaster was not due to faulty ammunition nor to a criminal cause from without the ship."

LIBEL

See
FORD, HENRY

LIEBKNECHT, Karl

According to the *Rhenish-Westphalian Gazette*, Sept 17, the Socialists of Dusseldorf had adopted a resolution urging that at the coming empire-wide Socialist conference Dr. Liebknecht be nominated for ten electoral districts as a protest against his recent commitment to prison. The resolution, at the same time, recorded the warmest sympathy of the Socialists toward his attitude.

LIFE INSURANCE

T. A. Phillips, of St. Paul, Minn., in an address before the American Life Insurance Convention at St. Louis, Sept 15, stated that the losses suffered by companies on women's lives were greater during the first five years of the existence of policies, and the risks were greater on young married women. Among spinsters, the mortality rate was lower than that of men, among married women was higher, while widows and divorcees died at about the same rate as men.

LIME

A surgical instrument with a cylinder giving a chronological register. This registers the impulsive force of the right hand, of the left hand: the pressure of the right hand, of the left hand. These are compared with the standards showing in kilograms what the maximum force would be, thus showing what is lacking and what needs to be corrected.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE MEMORIAL (Hodgensville, Ky.)

President Wilson, at Hodgensville, Ky., on behalf of the nation accepted, Sept 4, the log cabin birthplace of Abraham Lincoln.

The log cabin had been housed in an imposing granite memorial building, funds for which were raised by popular subscription by the Lincoln Farm Association, which also provided a $100,000 endowment fund.

LONDON, England

Sir William Henry Dunn was elected Lord Mayor of London Sept 29. He is the third Roman Catholic to be elected to the office in recent years.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.

—Street railways, Valuation of

The California Railroad Commission fixed a valuation of $6,328,000, Sept 6, on the electric distributing system of the Southern California Edison Company in Los Angeles, in connection with its intended purchase by the city of Los Angeles. The company contended the property plus severance damages was worth $21,890,66, while the municipality set upon it a value of $3,473,803.

The decision was the first of its kind rendered in the United States by a public service commission and set a precedent in regard to the fixation of severance damages—that is, the damages suffered to the remainder of the system by an excision of the Los Angeles portion. The opinion fixed the exact value of the system at $4,750,000, allowing in addition severance damages of $1,578,000. The decision stated that reproduction costs rather than the capitalization or earnings was the basis taken, and that the commission worked with a clear understanding of the necessity of an award which, by its fairness, would encourage further investments of capital in the state.

LOUDEN, Frank O.

See
ILLINOIS

LOW, Seth

Seth Low, former mayor of New York and one-time president of Columbia University, died at Bedford Hills, N. Y., Sept 17, aged 66 years.

LUXEMBURG

See
COINS AND COINAGE—LUXEMBURG

MacMILLAN, Donald B.

See
ARCTIC EXPLORATION — MACMILLAN EXPEDITION

MAIL SEIZURES

See
EUROPEAN WAR—MAIL SEIZURES

MAINE

Maine went back to the Republican fold by a decisive margin in the biennial election held Sept 11. The Republicans made a clean sweep, electing a Governor, two United States Senators, four Congressmen, and the Legislature. The plurality of Governor-elect Carl E. Milliken, Republican, over Governor Oakley C. Curtis was 13,355. Returns from the Mexican border showed that the members of the Second Maine Infantry cast a total vote of 470, of which Milliken received 300. The revised vote for Governor showed:

Milliken, Republican, 79,902; Curtis, Democrat, 66,547.

An interesting feature of the election was the vote of the twenty cities which in 1914 gave the Democrats a majority of 6000. These gave Governor Curtis a plurality of 51; Frederick Hale (Senator) a margin of 9500, and Sills a margin of only 33. The Republican pluralities, therefore, were accumulated in the 502 towns.

Both parties had made desperate efforts to make a favorable showing in the state in this the only early election to be held in 1916. The election was the culmination of one of the hottest fights ever waged in the state, and marked the reunion of the Republican and Progressive parties, whose differences in 1912

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gave the electoral vote of Maine to President Wilson and two years later resulted in the election of Governor Oakley C. Curtis, a Democrat, by a plurality of 3189.

The governor and the four congressmen elected were known as "drys," while Senator Charles F. Johnson, who was defeated, was one of the recognized "wet" leaders of the United States Senate.

"MAINE" (battleship) monument

Because congress adjourned without voting an appropriation of $100,000 which he asked for erecting a monument to men of the battleship *Maine*, which was destroyed in Havana Harbor, President Menocal and his cabinet decided Sept 20 to transfer funds from unused credits and begin erection immediately.

The monument was to be erected in a small park opposite the Santa Clara battery, near the wall of the Malecon. On either side of the memorial the flags of the United States and Cuba would be placed. The monument would be on a base sixteen feet in height, the total height to be sixty-seven feet.

MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH CO. OF AMERICA

In an opinion filed in the United States District Court, New York, Sept 20, Judge Julius M. Mayer decided in favor of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America in its suit for infringement of patents against the De Forest Radio Telegraph & Telephone Company and Lee De Forest. The suit involved the right to a device used in making wireless messages more intelligible to the receiving operator. In the decision the De Forest Company was allowed costs against the Marconi Company and the latter was awarded costs against the former. As there was no evidence against Lee De Forest personally the action against him was dismissed. Before the suit was decided, the Marconi Company had admitted infringement of two patents in counter claims filed by the De Forest Company. The suit was begun in 1914, and since that time had undergone various delays, the claims and counter claims involving many technical features of wireless operation.

MASSACHUSETTS

See
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—MASSACHUSETTS

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

The *British Medical Journal* in Sept announced that a new scientific invention, which delineates not only dense structures such as bone, but living soft organs, was on trial at one of the casualty clearing stations in France.

By means of this discovery, the invention of James Shearer, it was said to be possible in broad daylight to obtain detailed pictures of any organ or body, brain, liver, kidney, and spleen, and to see at a glance by what gross lesions they are affected. Thus it is possible to see blood vessels in the brain, to observe a blood clot in that organ, to detect abcesses in the liver, and wounds or cuts in any organ. In one case a concretion in the appendix was seen clearly when the picture was complete. This is achieved by utilizing the currents of electricity which the body is believed to generate. Two electrodes, each ending in a perforated zinc plate or zinc wire screen, are employed. These are connected with batteries in the ordinary way, but are not placed in contact with the patient's body. One screen stands on a pedestal in a vertical position near the patient. The other is hung horizontally at right angles to the first one. In this way any electrical field coming from the first screen is always at right angles to that of the second.

The patient is placed with the part to be examined quite close to the first screen and directly under, but at a distance, from the second. The current is turned on. Then the third electrical element, the current from the patient's own organs, is released.

"The inventor," says the *British Medical Journal*, "believes the results are primarily due to the fact that the process interposes between two alternating electric fields of equal strength and at the precise point where they meet a third electric field, whose facultative potential force is thus released and can be converted into dynamic power."

The third field is made to operate a sensitive needle, which works upon a revolving cylinder carrying a waxed paper. The so-called hammer needle moves across the cylinder, tapping out little holes in the wax, and when later the wax is held up to the light a diagram is seen which "precisely resembles the outline of the living tissues, lying vertically below the second screen."

This diagram can be converted into an ordinary photograph by processes familiar in the applied arts. The actual finished photographs are remarkable and show blood vessels in the brain in detail, also wounds, but not the actual brain substance. In other words differences, such as diseased areas, are shown.

The apparatus has to be specially timed for each organ. Thus the electrical force, residing in blood, is very small, so when blood vessels are to be delineated the alternations must be very rapid. Contrariwise, since the electric force residing in heart muscle is great the alternations must be slow when the heart is to be delineated.

An advantage of this is that when blood or pus occurs in areas where it should not be it shows at once on the picture as a blur. It is not delineated, and so its presence is made evident.

The apparatus works as long as the body is alive and even until molecular death has occurred. After that it does not work

See also
ANTHRODYNAMOMOTER
CHEIROGRAPHIE
CHOLERA
EMPHYSEMA
IMMUNIZATION
INFANTILE PARALYSIS
LIME

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PELLAGRA
QUININE
SCLERODERMA
VARLOP
WEIL'S DISEASE

"MEMPHIS" (cruiser)

A hospital ship arrived at the Washington Navy Yard, Sept 9, with 100 injured sailors and the bodies of nine of the victims of the armored cruiser *Memphis*, which was wrecked in Santo Domingo harbor by a tropical storm in Aug.

Five of the dead were buried at Arlington with military honors Sept 11.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, New York

Harris Brisbane Dick, publisher, who died in Boston, Sept 21, left the bulk of an estate, said to be worth more than $500,000, to the Metropolitan Museum and other public institutions.

MEXICO

Francisco Villa, with a force recruited as a result of his recent victories in the vicinity of Satevo, to about 1000 men, attacked General Elizondo in the vicinity of Santa Ysabel and forced the Carranza leader, who had about 600 troops, to fall back toward Chihuahua City, according to private dispatches received at El Paso Sept 1.

The Carranza losses were estimated at about 30, while the Villa losses were said to have been less. Villa continued his march northward, and attacked Chihuahua City, Sept 16. Here he was variously reported to have had the city at his mercy and to have been routed with losses variously reported at from 250 to 600. Either withdrawing a victor or, by other accounts, pursued by two cavalry bands he withdrew toward the Santa Clara canyon, whence he made his way to the Sierra de la Silla and the Cienga de Los Ladrones mountains. An official account of Villa's raid on Chihuahua City received at the War Department Sept 21 from Brig.-Gen. Bell at El Paso, said the bandit chief captured some of Carranza's artillery and sixteen automobile loads of arms and ammunition, liberated 200 prisoners from the penitentiary and made off after being joined by from 1000 to 1500 soldiers of the Carranza garrison. According to General Bell's information, Villa himself went to the Governor's Palace and made a speech from the balcony after his forces had captured the palace, the penitentiary and federal buildings.

The Carranza garrisons at Santa Ysabel and San Andreas, both west of Chihuahua City, were annihilated by Villa bandits, and the two towns sacked, according to reports of American secret agents Sept 26. Villa was personally reported moving a large force toward Chihuahua City and had sent word in advance that he would attack the city again on a certain day. Carranza officials refused to divulge the date set by Villa. It was reported Sept 27 that Villa was advancing toward the border. A denial of the reported raid on Chihuahua City, as noted in detail below, was made to the American and Mexican joint commission.

Reports of the arrest at Fort Bliss, Tex., of Hipolito Villa, brother of the outlaw, were confirmed Sept 2. He was held in connection with an alleged neutrality violation.

Municipal elections were held thruout Mexico Sept 3, the de facto officials asserting that peace has been sufficiently restored to permit voting. This was the first general election for municipal officials ever held in Mexico. Such officials were appointive under the Diaz regime, and while Madero had promised to eliminate the "jefe politico" system and establish elections he had never carried this into effect. One of the causes of the Orozco revolution against Madero was the failure of the Mexican President to abolish the "jefe politico" system of the Diaz revime.

Gen. Carranza issued a call Sept 14 for election of delegates to an assembly to consider changes in the Constitution. Vice-Presidency of the de facto Government of Mexico was abolished by a decree issued by First Chief Carranza Sept 30, and various articles of the Mexican Constitution amended and added to in the same decree. The articles reformed are 72 and 80-84. Gen. Carranza's decree said that, owing to the fact that most of the internal troubles and causes of discord among Mexicans arise from ambitions to hold the Vice-Presidential post, he believed it advisable to abolish it to avoid further revolutions. The Presidential term was reduced from six to four years, and the successful candidate was scheduled sworn in on Dec 1. In no circumstances can a Mexican President be elected for two consecutive terms.

The American and Mexican joint commission held their first meeting in New York City Sept 4, and selected New London, Ct., as their future meeting place. At the next meeting, at New London, Sept 6, Luis Cabera presided and alternated with Sec. of the Interior Franklin K. Lane thru the sessions. After discussing the growth, control and strength of the Mexican de facto government, the commission adjourned until Sept 8, when plans for protecting the Mexican border in case the American troops on Mexican soil should be withdrawn were discussed. The Mexicans stated that it was the unusual size and unnecessarily elaborate equipment of the Pershing expedition that aroused suspicion in Mexico.

The commission devoted itself Sept 11 to determining the extent of the control exercised in Mexico by the de facto government. The Mexican commissioners stated that the government roads were being operated with a large degree of regularity, Carranza being in control of the entire 8000 miles of the Government lines and of about 2000 miles belonging to private companies. The decrees issued by Carranza bearing on foreign owned property were also discussed. President Wil-

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son received the conferees on board the *Mayflower* Sept 12.

The commission dealt Sept 13 wholly with questions raised by taxation decrees issued by General Carranza. The Mexicans explained in detail the purposes of the decrees and the theories on which they were founded, insisting that they were designed to promote the mining industry, not to drive out American capital and confiscate its holdings.

The Sept 14 session was devoted to an informal interchange of views on the enforcement of law in Mexico. The Mexicans stated that the purpose of the Carranza government is so to simplify precedure that the courts of justice will be open to all and that the personnel of the judiciary will be so carefully selected that corruption and bribery will be eliminated.

At the request of the Mexican commissioners, the discussion Sept 18 was centered on the problem of border control, and a new "policy of equal rights." It was explained officially that the Carranza idea is to put both Mexican and foreign interests upon the same footing, allowing preference to neither. A plan for a Mexican national banking system to take the place of the suspended National Bank and the Bank of London and Mexico, in Mexico City, was outlined.

The attention of the Mexican commissioners was called to instances in which military commanders had, thru decrees, threatened with the death penalty any persons who refused to accept paper currency at its par value, and for a similar offense had also threatened merchants with the confiscation of their property. In dealing with these matters the Mexican commissioners pointed out that in so vast a country it was humanly impossible to guard against all abuses, but they laid emphasis on the fact that while such extreme decrees had been issued by subordinate military commanders, the national Government had constantly urged moderation upon the State Governors, and that they had no record of a single instance in which any of these extreme penalties had been inflicted.

On the 26th Ambassador Designate Eliseo Arredondo left suddenly for Mexico City to confer with Gen. Carranza, who, it was rumored, was dissatisfied with the delays of the commission and the continued presence in Mexico of Gen. Pershing's troops.

The work of the commission was virtually finished Sept 27. After a short session on the following day, adjournment was taken, the next meeting being set for Oct 1 at Atlantic City, N. J.

Efforts to thwart the commission in its endeavor to adjust border problems were alleged in information laid before the members on the 29th. United States Sercret Service agents began investigating what was said to be a surreptitious campaign led by Americans and designed first to bring about the Villa raid on Chihuahua City, and second, to get it exaggerated in the official military reports, with the object of impeding the work of the commission. The reports of the Chihuahua battle, which were transmitted by Washington and by Mexico City to the Joint Commission, contradicted the statements in the account of Brig-Gen. George Bell, Jr. It was regarded as established by the State Department that Villa was not with the raiders and had no directing hand in the fight; that no ammunition was captured and carried off by the raiders; that none or very few of the Carranzistas deserted, and that many of the prisoners, who were freed and taken away to become anti-Carranzista soldiers, have been drifting back to Chihuahua City.

See also
PERSHING, MAJOR-GEN. JOHN JOSEPH

—Commerce

The commerce of the United States with Mexico in the fiscal year 1916 was the largest in the history of trade with that country, according to figures made public early in Sept by the foreign trade department of the National City Bank.

Total imports from Mexico in 1916 were $97,676,544, against $77,612,691 in 1915 and $92,690,566 in 1914, the former high record year. The exports to Mexico were, in 1916, $48,308,542, which was $14,000,000 greater than in 1915 and $10,000,000 greater than in 1914, but materially less than the average for several years prior to 1914. Combining imports and exports, however, the total of 1916 was the largest in the history of the trade between the United States and Mexico, being $145,985,086, against $131,927,266 in 1913, the former high record year.

The silver imports from Mexico in 1916 were approximately $19,000,000; in 1915, $16,802,000; in 1913, $25,570,000, and in 1912, $28,147,000. The gold imports from Mexico were in 1915, a little over $6,000,000; in 1914, $11,000,000; in 1913, $20,000,000, and in 1911, $30,000,000.

The chief growth occurs on the import side. The value of imports from that country into the United States increased from $28,646,000 in 1900 to $97,616,000 in 1916, while exports to Mexico increased from $34,975,000 in 1900 to $61,282,000 in the high record year 1911, but fell to $48,308,000 in 1916.

MILLIKEN, Carl E.

See
MAINE

MILLS, Maj.-Gen. Albert Leopold

Maj.-Gen. Albert L. Mills, Chief of the Bureau of Militia Affairs, died in Washington, D. C., Sept 18. He was born in 1854.

See also
PERSHING, MAJ.-GEN. JOHN JOSEPH

MONNETT, Frank S.

See
LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

MORATORIUM

See
FRANCE—MORATORIUM

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

See
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—STREET RAILWAYS

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NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES

See
FORD, HENRY

NECROLOGY

For the deaths of Sept, 1916, *See*
ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE, Prince
ASQUITH, Lieut. Raymond
BOYLE, Sir Cavendish
CALHOUN, William James
CAYZER, Sir Charles
CONCAS Y' PALAU, Vice-Adm.
COOLEY, Le Roy Clark
COXE, Eckley B., Jr.
DUKE, Basil William
ECHEGARY, José
ESSEX, George Devereux de Vere Capell, Earl of
FREDERICK WILLIAM OF HESSE, Prince
JAMES, Thomas Lemuel
JUDSON, Adoniram Brown, M.D.
KERENS, Richard C.
KETTLE, Thomas Michael
LOW, Seth
MILLS, Maj.-Gen. Albert Leopold
NEUMANN, Sir Sigmund
PENNYPACKER, Samuel Whitaker
PRICHARD, Rear-Adm. Arthur John
PROSSER, Charles Smith
ROYCE, Josiah
SHERMAN, Frank Dempster
VREELAND, Rear-Adm. Charles E.
WHITE, Horace

NEPTUNIUM

Neptunium was announced by K. Hermann in 1877 (Pharm. Central H., June 7, 1877, p. 186, thru the *Proceedings of the American Pharm. Assn.*, 1877, p. 268), says *Science*, July 21. It is described as belonging to the "tantalum group," of the atomic weight 118, and as occurring in certain rare earths associated with tantalum and niobium.

NETHERLANDS

See
HOLLAND

NEUMANN, Sir Sigmund

Sir Sigmund Neumann, the South African financier and racehorse owner, died Sept 13 at Bournemouth, England. He was born in 1857, and was created a Baronet in 1912.

"NEVADA" (battleship)

The super-dreadnought *Nevada*, the newest and most powerful American warship, completed her final acceptance trials Sept 6 and joined the Atlantic fleet on the Southern drill grounds for target practice.

NEW JERSEY

At the primaries, Sept 27, Senator Walter E. Edge (Rep.) defeated Col. Austin Colgate for the nomination for governor and Joseph S. Frelinghuysen defeated former governor Franklin Murphy for the nomination for senator.

There was no contest for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, which went to H. Otto Wittpen. In the senatorial, Senator James E. Martine defeated Attorney-General John W. Westcott.

NEW YORK CITY

See
INFANTILE PARALYSIS
STRIKES—STREET CAR STRIKE, NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK STATE

At the primaries Sept 19, Gov. Charles S. Whitman (Rep.) won the nomination for governor over William M. Bennett; and William M. Calder (Rep.) defeated Robert Bacon for the nomination for senator.

Samuel W. Seabury (Dem.) was unopposed in the gubernatorial nomination, and W. F. McCombs, in the senatorial nomination defeated Thomas F. Conway.

See also
BARGE CANAL—NEW YORK CITY

NEW ZEALAND

—Passports

It was announced Sept 6 that after Oct 1 the passport regulations applicable to Australia would also be applicable to New Zealand. The Australian regulations which went into effect on Sept 1 were as follows:

"No person over fifteen years of age will be permitted to land in the Commonwealth of Australia unless in possession of a valid passport issued or vised by a competent British authority. British subjects embarking for Australia from the United Kingdom must carry valid passports issued or vised by the passport office, Downing Street, London. Alien subjects so embarking must carry passports issued by their own authorities and vised by the passport office. Persons embarking from foreign countries for Australia must first have their passports vised by a British consular officer in the country of embarkage."

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING CO.

See
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL LINE

NICARAGUA

The claim of the Republic of Salvador, filed Aug 18, against the Government of Nicaragua that her rights had been infringed by Nicaragua's treaty with the United States for the establishment of a naval base in Fonseca Bay by the United States was allowed Sept 8 by the Central American Court. The members for Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador voted in favor of Salvador's claims and the Nicaraguan member voted against it. Nicaragua announced that she would not accept the decision of the Central American Court in the matter of the protest of Salvador and Costa Rica. The court gave the Nicaraguan Government sixty days to reply to the claim of the Republic of Salvador.

The United States State Department refused to consider that the decision of this court could affect rights acquired by the United States thru the treaty with Nicaragua. It was the opinion of the State Department that the court had jurisdiction only over controversies arising between the Central American countries and not in any question arising between one of those countries and the United States.

Further than that, it was intimated at the State Department that the court's decision was obviously based upon selfish interest—three of the governments out of the five rep-

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resented on the court having protested to the United States against the treaty which granted the naval base rights at Fonseca Bay.

This treaty specifically exempts Salvadorean rights and states that the United States only acquires the rights of Nicaragua in Fonseca Bay. In ratifying the treaty the United States Senate stipulated that it should not prejudice the claims or rights of Salvador. Hence it was felt here that the decision of the Central American court was not justified and that Salvadorean rights were fully protected.

The Central American court was formed in accordance with the Washington conventions signed by the five Central American governments under the guidance and upon the recommendations of Elihu Root, as Sec. of State, and of Enrique Creel, as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico. It was intended as an instrument for the amicable settlement of Central American controversies.

—Politics and government

The Liberal candidate for President of Nicaragua, Dr. Julius Irias, excluded from his country for some time, was admitted early in Sept. While he was making his first campaign trip, Sept 8, his train was fired on by soldiers, who said they were acting on orders of the governor of the district. Two persons were killed and seven were wounded. The governor was removed from office.

President Diaz issued a proclamation Sept 9 convoking an extraordinary session of congress for the purpose of considering a reform of the electoral laws before the presidential elections.

To quell threatened disorders in Central America and to prevent popular indignation from expressing itself against President Diaz of Nicaragua, on Oct 1, when the national election was to be held, the United States despatched the cruisers *San Diego* and *Chattanooga* to Fonseca Bay.

The State Department stated that the ships were to make soundings of Fonseca Bay with a view to the establishment of an American coaling station.

NICKERSON, Lyra Brown

Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson, Sept 6, left $3,000,000, the bulk of her estate, to the Rhode Island School of Design and the Providence Public Library.

O'DOHERTY, Right Rev. Michael, Archbishop of Manila

See
CATHOLIC CHURCH—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

OPERA

See
CARUSO, ENRICO

OSBORNE, Thomas Mott

See
SING SING PRISON, NEW YORK STATE

PACIFIC-ALASKA NAVIGATION CO.

See
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

See
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

Merger of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, owned in New York, and the Pacific-Alaska Navigation Company into a new steamship company, to be known as the Pacific Steamship Company, was announced in Seattle, Wash., Sept 27. The merger, affecting thirteen large passenger and freight steamships of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and nine steamers of the Pacific-Alaska Navigation Company, was to go into effect Nov 1.

The financial details of the merger were not given out, but the vessels involved were said to be valued at more than $12,000,000.

The ships involved aggregated more than 55,000 tons, the tonnage of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company being more than 34,000 and that of the Pacific-Alaska Navigation Company more than 21,000. The former company's $2,000,000 steamship *Congress*, of 7985 gross tons, was burned near Marshfield, Ore., Sept 14.

The fleet of the Pacific-Alaska Navigation Company, known as the Admiral Line, included the fast turbiners under long charter to the company for service between San Francisco and San Diego, the *Yale* of 3731 tons, and the *Harvard*, of 3737 tons.

The consolidation made the new company virtually supreme in the coastwise service between Puget Sound and California ports and rivaled by the Alaska Steamship Company, controlled by the Morgan-Guggenheim Alaska syndicate, in the trade between Seattle and Alaska.

The principal officers of the new company were: H. F. Alexander, Tacoma, president; E. C. Ward, Seattle, vice-president; William Jones, Tacoma, treasurer; Admiral E. B. Rogers, secretary; A. F. Haines, Seattle, manager.

PALAZZA DE VENEZIA

The Plazza de Venezia, in Rome, formerly used by the Austria-Hungarian ambassador to the Holy See, was seized in Sept by the Italian government, which held that the building was the property of Austria and not of the Pope.

This claim rested on the fact that the palace had belonged to the Rebublic of Venice and when the latter became Austrian property the palace went with it. When, half a century ago, Venice definitely became Italian the palace was left in the hands of the Austrians and became extraterritorial property. The reason for it was that the palace, being in Rome, and Rome still being the capital of the Pope's dominions, the Italian Government did not feel justified in settling a point which belonged to the jurisdiction of the Pope.

In this way, it was held, the Venice Palace was still Australian property when, in 1870, the Italian troops took Rome and ended the temporal power of the Pope, and the palace ever since had been left in the possession of

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Austria, as it was the residence of the Austrian ambassador to the Vatican. The Pope was said to have issued a protest against the seizure on the ground that the palace for the past fifty years had not belonged to Austria but to the Pope; that Austria, in 1866, foreseeing the difficulty of permanently retaining dominion with extraterritorial rights over a property in the very heart of Italy, had ceded all right and interest in the palace to the Pope. The proofs regarding a transaction of this kind might never reach the Italian civil authorities.

When the Italians took Rome the law of the guarantees allotted to the Pope as extraterritorial possessions the Vatican Palace and Basilica (St. Peter's) and the Lateran Palace and Basilica in Rome and certain suburban properties. The Venice Palace was not mentioned. Here, it is declared, the Italian civil authorities made an oversight, as they did not stipulate the exclusion of this palace from the Pope's possessions, nor did they stipulate that the Pope could not thereafter acquire other extraterritorial property in Rome, so that, if the Venice Palace was transferred to the Pope only after the year 1870 a new complication regarding the possibility of Italy seizing it was created.

The City of Venice, Sept 30, presented the Lion of St. Marks to the government, to replace the Hapsburg arms on the façade of the palace.

PANAMA, Republic of

Disorder attended the opening of congress in Panama City, Sept 1, because the alleged kidnapping of one of the deputies and the seating of two substitute deputies by the Opposition reduced the administration's majority to a minority. An appeal was made to the American authorities in the Panama Zone to intervene. The administration leaders refused to recognize the legality of the proceedings of the Sept session. Quiet was restored by the end of the month.

PANAMA CANAL

In its Sept 6 issue the Panama Canal *Record* published a list of the lines which had established regular or approximately regular services thru the canal since the resumption of traffic in April.

The list included four services from the Atlantic terminus to Central and North America, three from the Atlantic Coast of the United States to the Pacific Coast of South America, four services from Europe to the Pacific Coast of South America, four from Europe to the west coast of North America, nine from the Atlantic Coast of the United States to Japan, Siberia, China and the Philippine Islands, six from the Atlantic Coast of the United States to Australia and New Zealand, and two from Europe to Australia and New Zealand.

PAPER

—From cotton stalks

The royal material testing office at Grosslichterfelde, a suburb of Berlin, announced Aug 7 that paper can be manufactured from cotton stalks. After the stalks are cut and ground, boiled and bleached, the paper making proceeds after the usual methods. The possibility of cotton paper has been long established, but practical difficulties in handling have prevented commercial success.

—Production

United States

Paper and wood pulp manufactures were valued at $332,147,000 in 1914, an increase of 24.1 per cent. over 1909, according to a preliminary statement of the 1914 census of manufactures issued Sept 30 by the Census Bureau.

The number of establishments operating was 718, a decrease of 59 from 1909. Persons engaged in the industry numbered 95,516, an increase of 17.2 per cent.; capital invested was $534,625,000, an increase of 30.6 per cent.; salaries and wages paid, $66,164,000, an increase of 31.5 per cent.; materials used, $213,181,000, an increase of 28.9 per cent., and value added by manufacture $113,966,000, an increase of 16.4 per cent.

PAPER AND PULP ASSOCIATION

See
CHEMISTRY

PARIS

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announced Sept 27 that they had completed arrangements for a $50,000,000 loan to the city of Paris. It was to run for five years and the bonds to be sold here would bear 6 per cent. interest. The proceeds of the loan were to be used to reimburse the city of Paris for expenditures made by it for the alleviation of suffering caused by the war and for the construction of additional hospitals, as well as for general relief work.

"PARIS" (liner)

The steamship *Paris*, of the French Transatlantic Steamship Company, was launched at St. Nazaire, France, Sept 12. She was built for the New York-Havre service and is the largest steamship ever constructed in any French yard. She has a displacement of 37,000 tons and is 639 feet long, with a beam of 84 feet and a draft of 40 feet. Her engines are 45,000 tons horsepower and she has accommodations for 3000 passengers of all classes.

PASSPORTS

See
NEW ZEALAND—PASSPORTS

PATENTS

See
MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH CO. OF AMERICA

PELLAGRA

An experiment concluded by the Public Health Service at two orphan asylums at Jackson, Miss., demonstrated that pellagra can be cured by proper dietary measures and apparently showed that it was not due to any one article of food, but to an "unbalanced" diet. The Public Health Service released the

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subjects at the two asylums from governmental observation on Sept 1, approximately two years after the beginning of the experiment. The investigators were convinced of this fact after the first year's experiments, but, to make assurance doubly sure, they continued their observations for another year.

Pellagra has been one of the most puzzling diseases ever studied by medical investigators. For 200 years it has ravaged southern Europe, particularly Italy, where it has been so prevalent that it has often been called "Italian leprosy." The disease in this country has been known for about sixty years; but only in the last decade, when it has attacked thousands of people in the South, has it become a serious problem.

First manifesting itself in lassitude and intestinal disorders, pellagra affects the skin, so that it finally becomes thickened and pigmented. Emaciation then sets in. The tongue and mouth later are attacked, swallowing is difficult and painful, and as a result the patient is usually delirious. Likewise the mentality is affected. Melancholia comes with a general retardation of ideas, often accompanied by suicidal tendencies.

Roughly, there have been two different theories as to the cause of pellagra. One group of investigators believed that it was communicated by an insect, while others were convinced that it was of a dietary origin. Italian scientists under Professor Lombroso of Turin asserted that pellagra was due to the consumption of moldly corn. In this country with the alarming increase of pellagra in the South, the Public Health Service established a laboratory for observation of the disease at Columbia, S. C. In 1912, the Thompson-MacFadden Pellagra Commission, organized thru the donation of $15,000 by Colonel Robert M. Thompson of New York, and John H. MacFadden of Philadelphia, set up a field headquarters in Spartensburg County, S. C. Some of the members of this commission, particularly Dr. Louis Sambon, lecturer to the London School of Tropical Medicine, arrived at the conclusion that pellagra was due, not to inferior grades of corn, but to some insect carrier.

After careful study of flies and mosquitos Dr. Sambon was led to believe that the buffalo gnat was this carrier. Dr. Sambon's theory received some support in the Sept issue of *The American Journal of Clinical Medicine*, in a letter written by Dr. W. J. W. Kerr, who was surgeon in charge of the Andersonville prison hospital, Andersonville, Ga., during the civil war. Dr. Kerr said there were more than 10,000 deaths from pellagra at the prison and the authorities concluded that the disease was due to insanitary and crowded conditions.

Dr. Edward Jenner Wood of Wilmington, N. C., investigated several hundred pellagra cases and came to the conclusion in the May 6 (1916) issue of *The Journal of the American Medical Association* that pellagra was due to the improper milling of cornmeal, but Dr. George L. Servoss, editor of *The Western Medical Times*, who was formerly in the milling business, pointed out that the milling process mentioned by Dr. Wood was not the one used in the corn-milling industry, but in the manufacture of brewers' grits.

The new theory is that pellagra should be placed in the same category as beriberi, scurvy, and rickets, which are believed to be caused by a lack of vitamines or the essential constituents necessary for a well-balanced diet.

Further facts on the cause and cure of pellagra will be found in *Information* Annual, 1915, p. 446-447.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL LINE

At an extraordinary general meeting of the stockholders of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company in London, Sept 7, the provisional agreement regarding the acquisition of the New Zealand Shipping Company was unanimously approved. It was agreed that the capital of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company be increased from £1,798,133 deferred stock to £2,704,853 deferred stock by the creation of £906,720 additional deferred stock, thus making with the addition of the existing preferred stock of the company, the total capital of the company £5,744,853.

The New Zealand and Federal fleets comprised 27 steamers of an aggregate gross tonnage of 225,037 tons, and there were several new ships contracted for, some of which were approaching delivery.

PENNYPACKER, Samuel Whitaker

Samuel W. Pennypacker, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania, jurist and author, died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept 2, aged 73 years.

PERSHING, Maj.-Gen. John Joseph

Brig.-Gen. John J. Pershing, in command of the American punitive expedition in Mexico, was appointed a Major-General Sept 25 by President Wilson. He succeeded Major-Gen. Albert L. Mills, the first of the four new Major Generals authorized by the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916. The three others are to be appointed to original vacancies during the coming four months.

PERSIA

See
RAILROADS—PERSIA

PERU

During Sept the Congress of Peru had under consideration the proposed budget for the fiscal year 1917. The proposed appropriations for the various branches of the government were as follows, the amounts being in Peruvian pounds, which are now quoted at par, $4.8665: Ministry of Fomento, £198,736; Foreign Relations, £58,667; Government, £553,749; Justice, £554,565; Legislative, £108,322; Treasury, £1,296,589; War and Marine, £641,609; total expenditures, £3,412,237.

The estimated revenues are based on the actual receipts during the first half of the present fiscal year, with the exception of revenues provided for in recent laws, such as the

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taxes on inheritances and mineral export duties. No revenue is estimated from the opium monopoly this year, as it is the desire of the executive to prohibit the sale of this drug except for medicinal purposes. The estimated revenues were as follows: Maritime customs duties, £852,680; fluvial duties, £66,000; export duties on agricultural and mineral products, £296,890; taxes, £812,587; monopolies, £774,500; postoffice, £105,100; telegraph, £32,000; wireless, £1500; impost on circular checks, £23,000; education funds, £161,500; various revenues, £286,480; total revenues, £3,412,237.

PFANZER-BALTIN, Gen.

See
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—ARMY

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

See also
CATHOLIC CHURCH—PHILLIPINE ISLANDS

—Commerce

Customs returns from Manila compiled in Sept by the Bureau of Insular Affairs War Department, covering Philippine trade for the year ending June, 1916, showed a remarkable devlopment in exports.

The total of $61,464,031 was much the largest in the history of the islands and exceeded that of 1915 by more than $10,500,000. Sugar shipments valued at $17,203,318, an increase of $7,490,561, and hemp at $24,575,300, or $5,105,658 over the previous year, were conspicuous items in the year's increases, the values shown for these staples being larger than ever before recorded, but larger quantities and higher prices were general features in the exports for the year, with the notable exception of copra.

Import conditions also showed improvement over the depression coincident with the outbreak of the war, and tho the import trade was still below a normal, the total of $45,973,625 was about a million and a half more than that of 1915. This increase was practically covered by larger imports of American goods, which constituted 52 per cent. of the total for the year.

PIRACY

"Pirate coasts of the Mediterranean sea," a chapter from a forthcoming book by Ellen Churchill Semple, printed in the Aug *Geographical Review*, traces the history of piracy in those waters thru ancient and medieval times to the beginning of the nineteenth century when steam navigation eliminated the maurauders.

POMERENE BILL

See
BILLS OF LADING

POPLAR

A new Lombardy poplar disease attained such serious proportions during the summer of 1916 that an investigation was undertaken by the U. S. Bureau of Plant Pathology. The disease, which was found in Maryland, Washing, D. C., New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut, is caused by a fungus similar to the chestnut blight which has been so fatal. It manifests itself in the dying back of the branches. Spraying seems to have little effect on its control. The only known method of combating the disease is the burning of the affected parts. A bulletin on the subject is in course of preparation by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

POSTAL AFFAIRS

See
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—POSTAGE

POSTER ADVERTISING CO.

See
ASSOCIATED BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

POTASH

Cuba

Large deposits of potash were reported Sept 20 to have been discovered on the border line between Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces. The deposits were reported to be 25 per cent. pure and from 12½ per cent. to 20 per cent. soluble in acid. This potash was said to be an oxide of potash (K_2O), while the German potash deposits are chloride (KCl).

Articles of incorporation were filed, Sept 27, at Dover, Del., for the Cuban Potash Corporation, with an authorized capital of $5,000,000. The incorporators were Thomas C. Meadows, Theodore B. Heller and Irving E. Burdick. The authorized capital stock included $3,500,000 common stock and $1,500,000 7 per cent. preferred.

Further investigation, however, proved the non-existence of potash in any quantities. Armour & Co. of Chicago, who had an option on a large tract, for which Havana capitalists paid $4000 for registering the potash rights, were so convinced of the possibilities of finding potash that they made arrangements to continue explorations.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

According to the will of William W. Lawrence, president of the National Lead Co., filed Sept 12, the bulk of his $1,000,000 estate was to revert to Princeton University.

"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH," Internment

Convoyed by 12 U. S. battleships, the interned German auxiliary cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* was convoyed, Sept 20, from Hampton Roads to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

PRITCHARD, Rear-Adm. Arthur John

Rear-Adm. Arthur J. Pritchard, U. S. N., retired, died at Baltimore, Md., Sept 5, aged 80 years.

PROHIBITION

Canada

At the British-Columbia general election, Sept 14, prohibition had a majority of more than 5000 out of a total of 25,000 votes. The cities rolled up good majorities.

United States

See also
MAINE

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West Virginia

Attorney-General Lilly held, Sept 6, in Charlestown, W. Va., that the Prohibition party was not a political party in West Virginia and had no legal right to have its nominees for Presidential electors certified by the Secretary of State to be placed on the official ballot to be used at the general election in November. The Attorney-General held the Prohibition party failed to poll for its candidates at least 5 per cent. of the entire vote at the last general election, as required by the state primary election law. He also pointed out that the party made its nominations for Presidential electors on June 7, while the law provides that such nominations shall be made some time during the first fifteen days of August

PROSSER, Charles Smith

The body of Prof. Charles S. Prosser, head of the Geology Dept. of the Ohio State University, was found in the Olentangy River, Sept 12. Prof. Prosser was 50 years of age and was one of the leading authorities on geology in the country.

PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY

See
NICKERSON, LYRA BROWN

PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS

The following articles will be found in a special public service number of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, Sept 26:

The Growth of Public Service Corporations. By Travis H. Whitney, Public Service Commissioner of New York.

The Pan-American Idea in Public Service Development. By J. G. White, president the J. G. White Companies.

The "Public Be Pleased" Policy of Public Service Corporation Management. By Charles A. Stone, of Stone & Webster, president American International Corporation.

The Imminence of Municipal Ownership. By William R. Willcox, ex-chairman Public Service Commission.

What Bankers First Consider Before Underwriting Issues of Public Service Securities. By John F. Wallace, chairman Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.

How Public Service Commissions Safeguard Investors. By Oscar S. Straus, chairman Public Service Commission of New York.

Hydro-Electric Non-Development. By F. O. Blackwell, of Viele, Blackwell & Buck, engineers.

Centralization of Power Supply. By Samuel Insull.

Public Service Securities from a Banker's Viewpoint. By Seward Prosser, president Bankers Trust Company

How Commission Regulation Is Working Out for the Consumer, the Utility and the Investor. By Brooks Leavitt, with Bertron, Griscom & Co.

Time, Money and Labor Savers for Consumers of Light, Heat and Power. By Arthur Williams, general manager Edison Company of New York.

Importance of Natural Gas as a Public Utility. By J. C. McDowell, in charge of natural gas and oil properties of Henry L. Doherty & Co.

Customer Ownership of Public Service Securities. By Wm. H. Hodge, H. M. Byllesby & Co.

Present Tendencies in Public Service Matters. By H. Hobart Porter, of Sanderson & Porter, and president of the American Waterworks & Electric Company.

Information Needs of Investors for Judgment of Public Utilities. By Homer A. Dunn, C.P.A., of Haskins & Sells, certified public accountants.

The Need of Fair Valuation. By F. J. Whiting, editor *The Stone and Webster Journal.*

See also
STRIKES—PREVENTION OF

QUEBEC BRIDGE DISASTER

The final central span of the Quebec bridge, the largest cantilever structure in the world, collapsed and fell into the St. Lawrence River while being hoisted into place, Sept 11, causing the loss of 13 lives.

The span was 640 ft. long, weighed 5000 tons, and in material cost about $600,000. It was constructed on pontoons and towed into position immediately beneath the gap left in the anchor arms of the bridge. Chains with links 30 inches in diameter, together with girders, were attached, and the work of lifting the span 150 ft. was begun by 8000-ton hydraulic jacks. They had lifted it only 15 ft. when the southwest supporting casting broke. This tilted the span, created a strain that it could not withstand and caused it to buckle and fall, dragging with it part of the south cantilever arm. Ninety or more men were carried down with the span, all but 13 were rescued by the launches and tugs which had brought out sightseers to see the completion of the bridge.

The St. Lawrence Bridge Co. notified the Canadian government, Sept 13, that it accepted full responsibility for the accident, and gave notice that it would replace the span and complete the bridge as soon as possible. It was believed that this would take 2 years. Because of the prohibitive cost, no attempt was made to raise the fallen span from the bottom of the river, at this point 200 ft. deep.

The bridge was being constructed at a cost of $17,000,000 in order to shorten the railway journey from Halifax to the Canadian northwest by 200 miles. It stands on the site of the structure which collapsed on Aug 29, 1907, with a loss of 70 lives.

Canada's Federal Railway Department then decided to reconstruct the bridge and placed the undertaking in the hands of a commission which included several noted American bridge-builders, among them Ralph Modjeski, of Chicago, and C. C. Schneider, of New York.

The plans for the bridge provided for a channel span longer than that of any existing to-day. Its length from shore to shore when completed would be 4239 ft., and the space between anchor buttresses 1800 ft. There would be two railroad tracks, two street-car tracks, and two roads, and while the bridge was being built primarily to be of service for national transcontinental transportation, it would be used by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, Quebec Central, Inter-Colonial, Quebec & Lake St. John, Quebec & Sanguenay, Canadian Northern, and Delaware & Hudson railways.

The cantilever principle involves the construction of two long spans, with piers under their centers and not at the ends, as in other types of bridges. A central or connecting span is hung between the free ends of each cantilever. These high members can be built out from the piers member by member on one side and then on the other, so as to keep the weight of the growing span properly balanced on the supporting pier. No scaffolding or false work is necessary with this

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type of construction, and navigation of the stream is not impeded. In many positions the cantilever is the simplest and most economical method of bridging.

An interesting feature of the Quebec bridge is that the anchor or shore end of the span and the free end balance each other so closely that there is only about 1000 tons of difference between them, the free end weighing about 24,000,000 pounds and the shore end 26,000,000 pounds.

RAILROADS

Germany

According to Berlin dispatches of Sept 14 the receipts of the Prussian state railroads for the transportation of freight in the second year of the war exceeded by 5 per cent. the former high record, made in 1913. The receipts in 1915 were 1,754,000,000 marks, as compared with 1,500,000,000 marks in 1914 and 1,671,000,000 marks in 1913. Receipts for the transportation of passengers and freight in 1915 exceeded those of the previous year by 11,000,000 marks. Thus far in the present year there has been a further increase of more than 5 per cent. in the revenue from transportation of passengers and freight. The recovery in 1915 was due to reorganization of the economic life of the nation and to longer hauls necessitated by the blockade, particularly of coal. The present further development is ascribed to revival of industrial and commercial life made possible by the employment in industries of women and of men under or over military age.

Persia

Tangible effects of Russia's ever-growing influence in Persia were manifested by the opening, on Mar 7, of the first railroad built in the country, says the *Geographical Review*, August. The 6½-mile line leading out of Teheran toward Resht, which was built in 1888 and has often been mentioned under the heading of Persian railroads, was in reality nothing more than a street conveyance. Afghanistan now remains the only independent state without a single mile of railway in Asia. According to *Commerce Reports* for Apr 28 (pp. 372-373), the new Persian line starts from the boundary with Russian Transcaucasia at Julfa on the Arax River and extends as far as Tabriz, a distance of 93 miles. The ordinary three-day carriage journey between these two points is reduced to a twelve-hour railroad ride. The tracks run parallel to the wires of the Indo-European telegraph system which connects India with European points. The gage adopted is of the broad Russian type, and the line is under Russian management. A branch line diverges westward to Lake Urmiah from the town of Sofian at a distance of 25 miles north of Tabriz.

A readjustment of transportation facilities is likely to follow the inauguration of this line. It is expected that the ancient caravan route of penetration into Persia from Turkey, of which Trebizond was the terminal, will be abandoned in favor of the railway route thru Tiflis and other points in the Caucasus. Much of the trade which was conducted thru the Persian ports of the Caspian Sea will likewise be deflected toward the railroad. It looks as if Tabriz will be converted, during the next few years, at all events, into the great *entrepôt* not only of Persia, but of the whole plateau of Iran.

The prolongation of the line south and east from Tabriz may follow without great delay. The objectives are connection with the Indian railway system in Baluchistan and extension to the shores of the Persian Gulf. The important towns of Hamadan, Teheran, and Isfahan lie in the path of these extensions.

United States

See also
BILLS OF LADING
BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD
READING RAILROAD GROUP
STRIKES—GREAT BRITAIN

—Cars

Henry Ford made an offer to the government, Sept 4, to build a railroad car, lighter, stronger, and more economical than those at present in use.

—Congressional investigation

The Joint Congressional sub-committee on Railroad Problems agreed, Sept 6, to begin hearings in Washington Nov 20. While the joint committee's work was to be distinct from that of the special investigating commission authorized by the Adamson law, enacted to prevent the threatened strike, its scope would be broad, and any legislation recommended might include provisions dealing with wages and other questions involved in the eight-hour law controversy.

—Freight rates

A reclassification of the iron ore rates, in general favorable to the railroads, but removing the descriminations which have heretofore existed between iron and steel manufacturing districts in the matter of freight charges, was contained in a decision issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission Sept 5. This decision covered the voluntary investigation of the commission in what is known as the rates on iron ore in carloads from Lake Erie ports to points in Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, and the formal complaints of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, the Wheeling Steel & Iron Company, and the Pittsburgh Steel Company. The commission named new rates on ore to apply in the future, effective Apr 1, 1917.

—Eight hour day

The impending railroad strike which for a month had threatened the country was averted, Sept 2, by the passage of the Adamson eight-hour bill.

Railroad officials declared that the action of Congress would cost them $60,000,0000 a year in increased wages to the trainmen. Brotherhood officials, however, said the enactment would mean not more than an annual increase of $20,000,000.

The Adamson eight-hour bill passed the House, Sept 1, by a vote of 239 to 56, and the Senate on the following day by a vote

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of 43 to 28—almost a strict party vote. The bill was passed without amendments amid stirring scenes, after many Senators, Democrats and Republicans, had fought desperately to amend the measure by provisions designed to prevent industrial disasters in the future. Some Senators, thoroly aroused, declared Congress was being coerced into enactment of legislation which it did not desire and which it knew would return to plague it in the future.

In both Houses the measure was signed within a few minutes after the final vote in the Senate, and it was sent at once to the White House, where President Wilson signed it at 7.30 o'clock Sunday morning. That there might be no question as to the legality of the measure as a result of its having been signed on Sunday, the President also affixed his signature upon his return to Washington on the following Tuesday.

Three hours after the measure passed the Senate, the heads of the four great railroad employees' brotherhood canceled the strike orders which were to have taken effect on Sept 4.

The bill provided that after Jan 1, 1917, eight hours should be regarded as a basis of reckoning for a day's pay of men engaged in the operation of railroad trains in interstate commerce (excepting roads less than 100 miles long and electric lines), that they should receive pro rata pay for work in excess of eight hours, and that their rate of compensation should not be changed pending an investigation for from six to nine months of the effect of the eight-hour day upon the railroads by a commission to be appointed by the President.

TEXT OF THE ADAMSON BILL

Section 1. That beginning Jan 1, 1917, eight hours shall, in contracts for labor and service, be deemed a day's work, and the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for service of all employees who are now or may hereafter be employed by any railroad which is subject to the provisions of the act of Feb 1, 1887, "An act to regulate commerce," as amended, and who are now, or may hereafter be actually engaged in any capacity in the operation of trains used for the transportation of persons or property, on railways from any state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to any other state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from one place in a territory to another place in the same territory, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States thru a foreign country to any other place in the United States.

Section 2. That the president shall appoint a commission of three, which shall observe the operation and effects of the institution of the eight-hour standard workday as above defined, and the facts and conditions affecting the relations between such common carriers and employees during a period of not less than six months nor more than nine months, in the discretion of the commission, and within 30 days thereafter such commission shall report its findings to the president and Congress. That each member of the commission created under the provisions of this act shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the president. That the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and hereby is appropriated out of any money in the United States treasury not otherwise appropriated to be immediately available and to continue available until the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, for the necessary and proper expenses incurred in connection with the work of such commission, including salaries per diem, traveling expenses of members and employees and return, furniture, office fixtures and supplies books, salaries and other necessary expenses, the same to be approved by the chairman of said commission and audited by the proper accounting officers of the treasury.

Section 3. That pending the report of the commission herein provided for, and for a period of 30 days thereafter, the compensation of railway employes subject to this act for a standard eight-hour workday shall not be reduced below the present standard day's wage, and for all necessary time in excess of eight hours such employees shall be paid at a rate not less than the pro rata rate for such standard eight-hour workday.

Section 4. That any persons violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both.

E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, declared in a formal statement, Sept 6, that the Santa Fe did not intend to comply with the Adamson law.

See also
WILSON, WOODROW, SEPT 23

RARE EARTHS

See
NEPTUNIUM

RASMUSSEN, Knud

See
ARCTIC EXPLORATION—MACMILLAN EXPEDITION, SEPT

READING RAILROAD GROUP

Attorney-General Gregory filed a brief in the Supreme Court, Sept 18, in his appeal from the decision of a Federal District Court in Pennsylvania, refusing the government's plea for dissolution of the Reading Company, called the "backbone of the alleged monopoly of anthracite." The combination, the brief said, had a history permeated with illegality and characterized by a deliberate purpose to drive others from the field, resulting in increased prices out of proportion to increased production costs.

The government contended in its brief that the Reading Company, thru its subsidiaries—the Reading Coal Company, and Reading Railway Company—controls the production, transportation and sale of anthracite coal in a part of the Schuylkill region and that this control was acquired and is maintained by other than normal methods of industrial development. It further contends that the Reading Holding Company acquired control of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, a competing carrier of anthracite and of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, a competing producer of anthracite, further restraining and monopolizing the production, transportation and sale of such coal.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

See
MAINE

RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL OF DESIGN

See
NICKERSON, LYRA BROWN

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ROCKEFELLER, John D.

See

STANDARD OIL CO.

RODIN, Auguste

The Chamber of Deputies, Sept 14, by a vote of 370 to 56, decided to accept the offer of the $600,000 collection of the works of Auguste Rodin. Socialists objected to the acceptance of the offer, made on Apr 3, on the ground that some of the sculptor's work had a bad influence on art.

ROOSEVELT, Theodore

Theodore Roosevelt, speaking in Battle Creek, Mich., Sept 30, declared that President Wilson had encouraged the murder of Americans on the sea and in Mexico by his foreign policy, and that he had been coerced by the labor unions.

Mr. Roosevelt's speech follows, in part:

"The supporters of Mr. Wilson say that the American people should vote for him because he has kept us out of war. It is worth while to remember that this is a claim that cannot be advanced either on behalf of Washington or of Lincoln. Neither Washington nor Lincoln kept us out of war. Americans, and the people of the world at large, now reverence the memories of these two men, because, and only because, they put righteousness before peace. They abhorred war. They shunned unjust or wanton or reckless war. But they possessed that stern valor of patriotism which bade them put duty first; not safety first; which bade them accept war rather than an unrighteous and disastrous peace. There were peace-at-any-price men in the days of Washington. They were the Tories. There were peace-at-any-price men in the days of Lincoln. They were the Copperheads. The men who now with timid hearts and wavering voices praise Mr. Wilson for having kept us out of war are the spiritual heirs of the Tories of 1776, and the Copperheads of 1864."

ROYAL BELGIAN LLOYD LINE

The Royal Belgian Lloyd Line, founded on June 26 with a capital stock of about $10,000,000 and a bond issue of approximately $30,000,000, guaranteed and partly taken by the government, planned to engage in a general shipping business, both in Belgium and abroad, and was established for a period of fifty years. The stock of the company was to be held by Belgians only, managers and directors were to be Belgian subjects and not under foreign influence, unless otherwise approved by the government: Belgian sailors were to be employed on the vessels of the company, and the company was compelled to give its foreign agencies, so far as possible, to Belgians.

At the office of A. W. Duckett & Co., 17 Battery Place, the New York agents of the line, it was said that vessels with total tonnage of 124,000 tons had been obtained for the trade which would be confined at first to freight business.

The first Belgian Lloyd steamship scheduled to leave New York for Havre was the *Italier* on Oct 5, to be followed by the *Amberoix* on Oct 15, and the *Colombier* on Oct 25, and weekly thereafter. The vessels ranged in size from 4000 to 8000 gross tonnage.

ROYCE, Josiah

Josiah Royce, Alford professor of natural religion, moral philosophy, and civil polity at Harvard University, died at Cambridge, Mass., Sept 14. He was born in 1855.

RUBLEE, George

Among the items in the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, approved by the Senate and House Sept 7, was one for the salary of George Rublee as a member of the Federal Trade Commission for the fifteen months between his nomination and the Senate action rejecting it.

RURAL CREDITS

Canada

Under the provisions of the agricultural credits act, passed by the British Columbia legislature in 1915, a commission was appointed for the purpose of loaning money to the farmers of this province. This board made the first loans on Aug 1, 1916.

United States

The Federal Farm Loan Board returned to Washington Sept 28, having been absent since Aug 21 on a tour thru twenty-nine states to gather information for its guidance in dividing the country into twelve farm loan districts and designating the sites of the twelve farm loan banks authorized under the rural credits law. The board expressed satisfaction over the results of the hearings held, and said the plan of putting the farm loan banks into operation before Feb 1, 1917, would be carried out without change.

RUSSANOFF EXPEDITION

See

ARCTIC EXPLORATION—RUSSANOFF EXPEDITION

RUSSIA

See

STOCK EXCHANGES—RUSSIA

TREATIES—RUSSIA-JAPAN

SALVADOR

Dr. Julian Irias, who was nominated for the Presidency by the Liberal party in June, in a formal declaration to the members of his party, Sept 11, gave them the liberty to elect whatever candidate they saw fit.

SCANDINAVIA

—Commerce

Detailed figures of the trade of the United States with the Scandinavian countries and Netherlands since the beginning of the war, and compared with the year immediately preceding the war, compiled in September by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York, show a very large increase in the first year of the war, but a slight decline in the second year. The total exports from the United States to the Scandinavian states—Denmark, Norway, and Sweden—in the fiscal year 1914, all of which preceded the war period, were $39,381,000; in the fiscal year 1915, practically all of which fell within the war period, $197,173,000, and in 1916, $162,112,000. To Netherlands the exports of 1914 were $112,216,000; in 1915, $143,267,000; and in 1916, $99,233,000, making the total to Scandinavia and the Netherlands in the fiscal year 1914, $151,597,000; 1915, $340,440,000; 1916, $261,345,000.

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The principal articles in which this increase occurred were oats, corn, rye, wheat, flour, dried apples, bacon, lard, sausage casings, oil cake meal, cotton and lubricating oil.

Details of the movement of these principal articles to the four countries in question are available for the fiscal year 1914 and 1915, but not for 1916. A comparison of the figures of 1914 and 1915 shows that the value of oats sent to the four countries in question was, in 1914, $10,000; in 1915, $3,139,000; corn, 1914, $382,000; 1915, $23,342,000; rye, 1914, $857,000; 1915, $13,459,000; wheat, 1914, $20,566,000; 1915, $54,645,000; flour, 1914, $7,950,000; 1915, $19,758,000; dried apples, 1914, $175,000; 1915, $2,445,000; bacon, 1914, $1,211,000; 1915, $8,816,000; lard, 1914, $5,168,000; 1915, $17,789,000; sausage casings, 1914, $1,264,000; 1915, $3,290,000; oil cake meal, 1914, $9,225,000; 1915, $24,790,000; raw cotton, 1914, $5,322,000; 1915, $58,807,000; lubricating oil, 1914, $2,088,000; 1915, $3,706,000.

Total exports from the United States to Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Netherlands in the fiscal years 1914, 1915, and 1916:

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Denmark	$15,670,000	$79,824,000	$55,662,000
Norway	9,067,000	39,075,000	53,678,000
Sweden	14,644,000	78,274,000	52,772,000
Netherlands ...	112,216,000	143,267,000	99,233,000
Total	$151,597,000	$340,440,000	$261,345,000

SCLERODERMA

The seventh death known to medical science from scleroderma, a very rare disease, characterized by a hardening of the skin, occurred at Richmond, Va., Sept 11.

SCOPALOMIN

See
TWILIGHT SLEEP

SCULPTURE

See
RODIN, AUGUSTE

SHACKLETON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

The fourth attempt made by Sir Ernest Shackleton to rescue 22 members of his party marooned on Elephant Island since Apr 24, proved successful. The Chilean scout boat *Yelcho*, which sailed Aug 26 reached the island Aug 30 and returned to Punta Arenas Sept 3.

For the first three weeks after Shackleton's departure, Wild's party suffered from frostbite and exposure. Weather conditions having forced them to abandon their icehole, they rigged up a shelter by turning their two remaining boats upside down. A blubber lamp supplied their only light, while an old oil can served the purpose of a cooking stove. They had no tea or cocoa, their only hot beverage being the bovril, the consumption of which it was necessary to economize as much as possible.

The conditions prevented seals from landing. When one was caught every scrap was utilized. The weather was continuous storms and fogs. The daily menu consisted, for breakfast, of penguin fried in blubber, with a drink of water; for luncheon, biscuits with raw blubber, and a dinner of penguin breast and Bovril.

Having no tobacco the men smoked grass taken from the padding of their boots in pipes carved from birds' bones and wood. On one occasion there was an unexpected addition to the bill of fare, when some undigested fish were found in the stomach of a seal and greatly enjoyed.

At the beginning of August they obtained a welcome change of diet. The ice began to melt and rocks were exposed. Limpets were gathered in large numbers, and the great deal of seaweed available made a valuable vegetable. The party were in the midst of one of these seaweed lunches when the rescue boat was sighted.

SHERMAN, Frank Dempster

Prof. Frank Dempster Sherman of Columbia University, died in New York City Sept 19. He was born in 1860.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING

See also
CONCRETE BOATS
INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE CO.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
PANAMA CANAL
"PARIS" (LINER)
PENNINSULAR AND ORIENTAL LINE
PIRACY
ROYAL BELGIAN LLOYD LINE

—Accidents

Fire, Sept 14, completely destroyed the Pacific Coast Company's big liner *Congress* two miles off Coos Bay Bar near Marshfield, Ore. Several vessels which rushed to her assistance in response to distress calls, helped remove her 253 assengers and crew of 170. No lives were lost.

See also
"MEMPHIS" (CRUISER)

—Administration shipping bill

President Wilson signed the shipping bill, Sept 7.

SING SING PRISON, New York State

Wyman H. Bascom, District Attorney of Washington County, in which the Great Meadows Prison is located, began Sept 5, at Salem, the county seat, a grand jury inquiry to see whether conspiracy and perjury were committed in bringing about the indictment in Westchester County of Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison. This indictment was handed down in Dec, 1915, and Mr. Osborne left his position temporarily in order to defend himself. After a long legal fight he succeeded in clearing himself in July of the last of the charges, which ranged from mismanagement to personal immorality. It was understood that the new proceedings had been started so that Mr. Osborne could strike back at the prison ring which was supposed to have been behind the attack made on the Warden.

Nearly 40 witnesses, many of them convicts,

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testified at the Salem proceedings. The Grand Jury, Sept 29, failed to find indictments.

SOLOMON, Hyam

The heirs of Hyam Solomon, of Philadelphia, a Jewish patriot, who gave George Washington $660,000 to help finance the American revolution, planned in September to petition Congress to restore the money to them. Many years after Solomon died, Congress ordered the money refunded to his son Hyam. The papers reached him on the Jewish Sabbath, and he declined to sign them until Monday. The next day he dropped dead.

During President Taft's administration patriotic Jews started a movement to have the Government establish a university as a memorial to Solomon, to be maintained by the interest on the Solomon debt. The movement failed.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION

Details of an attempt to foment another rebellion against the British in South Africa were disclosed at the trial, Sept. 8, at Bloemfontein of two Nationalists, Van der Merwe and Schonken, on a charge of high treason. The men were alleged to have approached a number of prominent Boers, including General DeWet, to whom they said that large stores of rifles were available, and that certain Boer Generals were willing to lead a revolt. General DeWet, who informed the Government of the movement, testified that he warned the men against attempting another uprising. The hearing was adjourned.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Gov. Richard I. Manning (Dem.) was renominated at the primary, Sept 11, over Cole L. Blease, formerly governor.

SPAIN

The Spanish Government, Sept 26, sent a note to Berlin protesting energetically against the torpedoing of Spanish steamers by German submarines.

STANDARD OIL CO.

Stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, with its equity in subsidiary companies as it existed before the dissolution decree, went up to $2000 a share Sept 28. Before the Supreme Court degree went into effect in 1911—the highest price reached by the stock was $750. It was quoted at $675 the day the company was broken up.

Applying the new valuation of the old Standard Oil shares, the market worth of the company's original stock was almost $2,000,000,000, and John D. Rockefeller, head of the company, became a billionaire over night.

Besides the oil man's vast holdings in railroad and bank shares and national, state and municipal bonds, including $10,000,000 of the Anglo-French loan of 1915, his holdings in the Standard Oil are as follows:

Par value of John D. Rockefeller's 247,692 shares	$24,769,200.00
Value at the time of dissolution, at $675 a share	167,194,100.00
Value to-day, including subsidiaries, at $2,014.07	498,864,036.44
Increase in value of his holdings since dissolution	331,674,938.44

The further advance in Standard Oil issues Sept 29 added more than $32,000,000 to the aggregate value of the Standard Oil Companies and $8,028,000 to the value of John D. Rockefeller's holdings.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Russia

A special Committee of the Bourse, sitting under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Finance, decided Sept 20 to reopen the official sittings of the Bourse for all quotations except money.

STRAUS, Isidor

The executors of the estate of Isidor Straus, who went down with the *Titanic* in Apr, 1912, withdrew their appeal, Sept 19, from the tax appraisers report which fixed the value of the estate at $3,859,514.

STREET RAILWAYS

See
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—STREET RAILWAYS, VALUATION OF
STRIKES—STREET CAR STRIKE—NEW YORK CITY

STRIKES

See
I. W. W.
RAILROADS—EIGHT HOUR DAY

Great Britain

At a meeting of 3000 railway workers at Cardiff Sept 10 a resolution was adopted providing that unless the demand for the increase of $2.50 a week was conceded by Sept 16, all railway work would be stopped in South Wales at midnight the 17th. The resolution also stated that the advance in wages should date from July 1, and that the Government should give a definite guarantee that in the future it would control the supply of food and regulate prices. The resolution was carried without a dissenting vote.

The dispute was settled, Sept 20 on the basis of doubling the war bonus. This was a compromise, giving the men half of their demand. The railway companies and representatives of the men got together thru Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade.

United States

According to data compiled from various sources by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics the number of strikes and lockouts during the six months, Feb to July, 1916, inclusive, was 1865. The number similarly compiled during the corresponding months of the years 1915 was 543.

The following table shows the number of strikes and lockouts begun in each of the months Feb to July, 1916, inclusive, together with 162 strikes and lockouts reported as having occurred during that period, altho the month in which they began was not reported. The number of strikes compiled during the corresponding months of the year 1915 is also given. In comparing these figures it must be borne in mind that, altho the number of strikes in 1916 has undoubtedly been larger than those in the corresponding months of 1915, the sources of the Bureau in obtaining data in regard to strikes have also increased,

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and the difference between the two years is therefore not so great as the figures would tend to show.

Number of strikes and lockouts beginning in each month, February to July, inclusive, for 1916 and 1915:

	Strikes.		Lockouts.		Totals.	
	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915
February	159	45	5	12	164	57
March	218	75	8	14	226	89
April	321	91	13	16	334	107
May	496	111	16	11	512	122
June	250	54	16	6	266	60
July	199	94	2	14	201	108
Month not stated	153	...	9	...	162	...
Total.....	1,796	470	69	73	1,865	543

The above columns include disputes that began in the months indicated only and are subject to monthly revision.

—Prevention of

Henry R. Towne, former president of the Merchants' Association (New York), in a monograph entitled "Railroad Strikes—Their Menace and Their Lesson," reprinted in *Greater New York*, Sept 25, proposed a plan to prevent the cessation of the public service utilities as a result of strikes. He suggested the establishment of a contractual relationship between each public service corporation and its employees and proposed that the tenure of service of employees of public service corporations, particularly of transportation corporations, should be regulated by law in such manner that each person who voluntarily elects to enter such employment shall, as a condition of such employment, be legally obligated by contract to continue therein for a specified term, during which term he may not lawfully quit that employment, nor the corporation lawfully discharge him from its service, except as provided by such contract; and that such contract should provide adequate penalties for violation of its terms by either party.

To accomplish these ends, there is needed legislation, State or National, or both, which would authorize and require, among other things, a contractual relationship between each public service corporation and each of its employees embodying the following provisions, viz.—

"1. An enlistment or enrollment contract for a stated term, after a probationary period in the case of a new employee, renewable by mutual agreement, at the end of the term, in the case of an old employee.

"2. A 'service record' of each employee, to be kept.

"3. Preference in promotions, and in retention in the service, to be based on such records.

"4. Penalties for violation of the contract by either party, to consist of cash fines.

"5. Fines against Company to be collectible from a fund created by the Company and vested in a trustee.

"6. Fines against an employee to be collectible from a fund created by the Company's retaining, say 20 per cent. of his wages until the fund equals two week's wages (would require 10 weeks). The Company to pay interest at 5 per cent. on this fund, and to repay it when the employee leaves the service, as prescribed in the contract, or dies. The fund to be in the custody of a trustee.

"7. Schedule of fines to be fixed by law and stated in the contract.

"8. Assessment of fines to be determinable.

(a) By mutual consent, duly recorded.

(b) By joint Board of Award, duly appointed.

(c) By Public Service Commission on appeal.

(d) By legal process.

"9. The Company to have the right to terminate the contract.

(a) Because of misconduct by the employee. 'Misconduct' to be defined by law and in the contract and also the fines attached thereto.

(b) Because of slack business or excess of help. In this case the employee to receive either 30 days' notice, or two weeks' pay and immediate release.

(c) Because of disability or superannuation of employee, on stated notice, subject to such pension provisions, if any, as may exist.

"10. The employee to have the right to terminate the contract.

(a) Because of valid family or personal necessity. In which case, honorable discharge, without penalty.

(b) Because of sickness or of unfavorable effect on health.

(c) For cause not stated, upon fair notice, say 30 days, without penalty if with the Company's consent; otherwise subject to fine, as provided by law and stated in the contract.

"11. Violation of the contract by the Company, if duly established, to subject it to stated fines, payable to the employee from the fund vested in a trustee.

"12. Violation by the employee, if duly established, to subject him to fines collectible by the Company from the fund held for that purpose by a trustee; and also, under specified conditions to forfeiture of wages earned but not yet paid.

"13. The Comany to recognize the right of the employee to membership in any lawful organization, and not to discriminate against him on such account.

"14. The employee to respect the right of the public to uninterrupted service, and not to combine with others to cause its interruption.

"15. The employee to have the right, alone or in combination with others, to request concessions in wages, hours of work, or conditions of service, from the Company, and the Company to give prompt and fair consideration to all such requests when properly presented, and not to discriminate against any employee because of participation therein.

"16. The employee to have the right of appeal, from acts or decisions of the Company, to a 'Joint Board of Award,' constituted under the law by joint action of the Company and its employees, as a Board of Arbitration.

"17. Both the Company and its employees to have the right of appeal from the rulings of the 'Joint Board' to an appropriate Federal or State Commission, or to a special body created by the State for such purpose, whose decisions shall be conclusive and binding, unless and until reversed by a Court Decision.

"18. During the term of any contract between the Company and an employee the discharge of the employee by the Company (except as provided in No. 9 above), or the cessation of service by the employee (except as provided in No. 10 above, or because of sickness), to be constituted an offense at law, and to be punishable as the law may prescribe."

—Street car strike, New York City

Labor leaders threatened a sympathetic general strike to aid the striking car men during Sept, but were unable to carry out their threat. Employees of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., and the New York Railways Co., at a mass meeting, Sept 1, accused the officers of the companies of violating the strike settlement agreement and threatened a new tie up of all the transportation lines. The Street Carmens' Union, demanded that the car companies annul the individual contracts signed by the men. This Theodore P. Shontz, president of the Interborough, refused to do Sept 4, and made preparations for the impending strike by preparing to hire 7000 strikebreakers and asking the mayor for police protection.

Following a final split between officials of

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the Interborough and the employees, a general strike was voted by the employees of the subway and elevated systems, Sept 6, and 3000 men on other car lines declared a sympathetic walk out. Five thousand policemen were ordered on strike duty. Traffic, as a result of the strike was impeded but not halted. The Public Service Commission, Sept 7, began an investigation of the cause of the strike.

Reinstatement was offered the men, Sept 8. Only 90 men accepted the offer.

The Central Federated Union, far from regarding the strike as a failure, appointed a committee empowered to call a general strike of all industries in the city, and on the following day the men of the Second and Third Avenue Lines voted for an immediate sympathetic strike. Samuel Gompers arrived Sept 10 to take general charge of the situation. A labor conference rejected his plea for only moral and financial aid for the strikers, and recommended a city wide sympathetic strike in all lines of industry. The recommendation was sent to every unit in the Central Labor Union jurisdiction for action.

The Interborough refused flatly, Sept 12, to accede to the recommendation of the Public Service Commission for a resumption of conferences with the street car men's union and the arbitration of the question of individual contract.

The public service commission ended its inquiry Sept 15. In a formal statement the commission said there was no evidence of bad faith on the part of the Third Avenue Railroad company or any indication that it was that company's intention to violate the agreement of Aug 7, which ended the former surface car strike. It accused the men of breaking their written agreement and concluded that "the strike should be called off at once and the agreement of Aug 7, should be lived up to in letter and spirit."

On the other hand the Commission found the Interborough Company (subway and elevated lines) guilty of breaking a verbal agreement with the employees which it had entered into subsequent to the Third Avenue agreement.

The Union resolved, Sept 18, to call a general strike for Sept 27. Efforts of the city officials and representatives of civic organizations to effect as basis of settlement, Sept 19, proved fruitless. The mayor warned the union committee, Sept 21, that, failing a settlement, "the full civil and military power of the city would be used to maintain order. The Conference Committee of Central Labor bodies, unanimously voted, Sept 22, for a general strike beginning Sept 27. A number of important unions, notably the longshoremen and buildings trades, definitely refused to join the carmen, however, and the general strike collapsed.

SUBMARINES

—International law governing

To the proposal of the Entente Allies that neutrals accept the principle that all submarines are vessels of war, the United States dispatched a reply which, it was understood, held to the principle that the characteristics of each individual submersible must govern the case, according to a Sept 5 dispatch from Washington. It was also reported that Norway, Sweden and Spain had forbidden their harbors to merchant submarines on the ground that they were "indistinguishable" from war craft.

SWIMMING

Ida Elionsky set a long distance swimming mark Sept 24, that was said to be a record for a woman when she swam around Manhattan Island, covering forty miles in 11 hours and 35 minutes.

SWITZERLAND

See also
TREATIES—GERMANY—SWITZERLAND

—Finance

A special war profits tax was decreed Sept 19, by the Federal Council. The tax was 25 per cent. on all profits realized since Jan 1, 1915.

SYRIA

The Turkish government, Sept 14, reconsidered its refusal to allow relief to be sent from the United States to Syria, on the condition that the supplies be sent thru the port of Beirut and be distributed by the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies.

"TANKS"

A new engine of war, the British "tank" "tractor," "Willy," "land battle ship" or "armored turret," as it was variously called, appeared on the battle fields of France in September.

No official description of the tanks was given out but it was reported that they were armored caterpillar tractors, mounting machine guns, and having a wheel base sufficient to enable them to crawl over trenches without toppling into them. They were said to be the invention of an American.

TAPESTRY

P. W. French & Co., announced Sept 17, that a Beauvais tapestry presented by King Louis XV. of France to Emperor Kien-lung of China in 1766, and stolen from the palace in Peking at the time of the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, had been sold by his firm to a collector in Cleveland, Ohio, for $200,000. The name of the buyer was not revealed. This tapestry was said to be one of a set of six designed by the French painter Boucher for the Emperor of China at the King's behest. The subject is "The Chinese Fair."

TARIFF COMMISSION

See
UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT.—REVENUE

TAYLOR, Jacob C.

See
LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

TEMPERANCE

See
PROHIBITION

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TENNIS

R. N. Williams, 2d of Philadelphia, won the National lawn tennis championship Sept 5, at Forest Hill, N. Y., defeating William M. Johnston of California, by 4—6, 6—4, 0—6, 6—2, 6—4.

THOMPSON COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION

All concerned in Mayor Mitchell's wire tapping cases were exonerated, Sept 15, in New York City by Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum. The justice dismissed all conspiracy, libel and perjury charges made by officials of the Mitchel administration against the Rev. Mgr. John J. Dunn, the Rev. William B. Farrell, Robert W. Hebberd, formerly secretary of the State Board of Charities, and Dr. Daniel C. Potter. The justice also dismissed counter charges of wire tapping brought against Police Commissioner Woods.

TIN PLATE INDUSTRY

A new method of tinning and preparing plates for tinning was said, Aug 6, to be in successful operation by the Mellingriffith Tinplate works in South Wales. The process, dispenses with the necessity of white pickling, and the white annealed plates, after being separated, are, without handling, taken up by machinery and picked, washed, turned, cleaned and piled. It is asserted that the new method increased the production of tinplates in the proportion of more than two to one as compared with the ordinary process.

TRADE MARKS

See
KELLOGG TOASTED CORN FLAKE CO.

TREATIES

Germany—Switzerland

A commercial treaty between Germany and Switzerland was ratified, Sept 29.

The agreement grew out of a threat made by Germany in June to place an embargo on exports to Switzerland unless the Swiss Government permitted the export to Germany of cotton and foodstuffs collected by German agents.

Russia—Japan

In reply to inquiries concerning the treaty of July 6, Japan and Russia formally pledged to the United States, Sept 14, the "open door" policy in China and recognized the territorial integrity of China.

United States—Nicaragua

See
NICARAGUA

TREES

See
POPLAR

"TUBANTIA," Destruction of the

Germany and Holland agreed, Sept 22, to arbitrate the *Tubantia* sinking after the war.

TURKEY

See
SYRIA

"TWILIGHT SLEEP"

The "so-called twilight sleep" treatment; of childbirth, which never aroused much professional enthusiasm, has been abandoned after trial, by many of the leading hospitals in the country, because of the attendant dangers. As early as Apr, 1915, the treatment was discontinued at the Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, and the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, New York. By Aug, 1916, the Long Island College Hospital was the only one in the city still using the treatment.

After more than a year's use of the twilight sleep drug, scopalomin, the obstetricians at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, found in the fall of 1915, that it could be safely used only under exceptional conditions because of questions regarding the proper dosage, and reached the conclusion that it is so perilous, that the menace to the life of the child is too grave to warrant its use except under the most favorable circumstances.

UNITED STATES

See
BIRDS
DANISH WEST INDIES
FIRES—UNITED STATES AND CANADA
NICARAGUA
PAPER—PRODUCTION—UNITED STATES
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—UNITED STATES

—Army

See
PERSHING, MAJOR-GEN. JOHN JOSEPH

—Commerce

A new department, of the New York Office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, namely the Division of Commercial Agents, was opened Sept 5. Under the direction of Eliot G. Mears, the department planned to undertake special investigations in foreign countries.

Statistics issued Sept 25, by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, showed the exports for Aug amounted to $510,000,000 which was not only the record for this country, but for all countries. It was $35,000,000 higher than the previous high record, which was established in May, and $45,000,000 higher than the June total.

Imports, on the other hand, showed a decrease for Aug, the total being $199,247,391. This was a decline of $47,000,000 as compared with June, the record month.

The following table gives the foreign trade figures for Sept, 1915, to Sept, 1916:

1916—	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of exports.
August	$510,000,000	$199,247,391	$310,752,609
July	445,472,000	182,722,938	262,749,062
June	465,000,000	246,000,000	219,000,000
May	472,300,000	229,000,000	243,000,000
April	404,300,000	217,800,000	186,500,000
March	410,000,000	214,000,000	196,000,000
February	403,836,525	193,935,117	208,901,483
January	335,535,000	184,192,299	151,333,001
1915—			
December	359,301,275	171,841,665	187,459,610
November	331,144,527	164,319,169	166,825,358
October	328,030,281	149,172,729	178,857,552
September	300,676,822	151,236,026	149,440,796

See also
MEXICO—COMMERCE
SCANDINAVIA—COMMERCE

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——Exports

See
ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

—Congress

Appropriations by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, showed a total of $1,626,439,209, according to a statement made to the Senate Sept 7, by Chairman Martin of the Committee on Appropriations. They included $423,170,024, representing emergency appropriations for national defense such as transporting the army and its supplies to the Mexican border, coal for the navy, freight, military stores, and miscellaneous expenditures connected with the mobilization of the National Guard. The amounts carried by the regular appropriation bills and the increases over similar appropriations for the fiscal year 1916 were as follows:

	Amount for 1917.	Increase over 1916.
Agriculture	$24,948,852.00	$1,977,070.00
Army	267,596,530.10	165,622,334.23
Diplomatic and Consular.	5,355,096.66	1,293,816.65
Dist. of Columbia	12,841,707.10	982,122.65
Fortifications	25,748,050.00	19,087,833.10
Indian	10,967,644.88	1,195,742.12
Legislative, &c	37,925,690.25	1,020,890.50
Military Academy	1,225,043.57	155,230.20
Navy	313,300,555.84	163,638,690.96
Post Office	322,937,679.00	9,573,012.00
River & Harbor	40,598,135.00	10,598,135.00
Sundry civil	128,299,285.24	1,376,534.45
Total regular annuals.	$1,349,809,269.64	$377,121,411.86

Appropriations for pensions for the fiscal year 1917 were $158,865,000.

The first session of the 64th Congress which began Dec 6, 1915, came to an end on the morning of Sept 8. During the session Congress authorized the greatest aggregate of appropriations in the history of the United States. In all, $1,858,384,485 was appropriated, exceeding the total for the last fiscal year by more than three-quarters of a billion dollars.

Of this amount $655,000,000 was appropriated for the reorganization and re-equipment of the army and navy. This was due to the fact that Congress was concerned chiefly with national defense in this session.

Most important legislative enactments, exclusive of laws for national defense included the following: a child labor law, a rural credits law, a government shipping law, a workmen's compensation law, new cotton futures law, a railroad "eight hour" law creation of a Tariff Commission and more autonomy for the Philippines.

Four treaties were ratified by the Senate. The most important were the long pending Nicaraguan convention providing for the acquisition of a canal route and naval station rights in the Bay of Fonseca for $3,000,000, and that ratified in the closing hours providing for the purchase of the Danish West Indies for $25,000,000. Another was the treaty with the Republic of Hayti providing for an American financial protectorate.

Death claimed four members of the Congress during the session—Senators Shively, of Indiana, and Burleigh, of Maine, and Representatives Brown and Moss, both of West Virginia.

The work left unfinished included the railroad labor question, which was to be looked into by five Senators during the recess but not to be decided until after the elections, the Immigration bill, the Corrupt Practices bill and the Webb bill to permit combinations of American exporters to meet foreign competition abroad.

Other bills which failed to pass were the conservation bills including the land leasing bill, the water power bill, the general dam bill, and that for the leasing of coal, oil, gas and phosphate lands, together with the legislation framed by Attorney General Gregory, and urged by the President, to strengthen the laws against the violations of neutrality. When the final adjournment was taken these bills had not even been reported by the committee.

See also
ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION
BILLS OF LADING
CHILD LABOR
CORRUPT PRACTICES BILL
RAILROADS—CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION
RUBLEE, GEORGE
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—ADMINISTRATION SHIPPING BILL
UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—GENERAL DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL
UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT.—REVENUE
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

—Finance

See
UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT.—REVENUE

—Food and commodity prices and supply

Altho retail prices for food decreased 1 per cent. during 1915, wholesale food quotations averaged 1 per cent. higher for the year than in 1914, and wholesale prices in general showed a considerably larger increase, according to figures made public Sept 24 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The greatest changes recorded by any one group on wholesale markets were in metals and metal products, which increased 11 per cent. Wholesale prices for drugs and chemicals increased 10 per cent., farm products 2 per cent., and clothing 1 per cent. Wholesale prices of commodities in the fuel and lighting group averaged 6 per cent. lower, lumber and building materials 4 per cent. lower, and house furnishing goods 1 per cent. lower. Of 346 commodities or grades of commodities listed, 174 showed increases, 135 decreases and 37 remained virtually stationary.

—Navy

See
"ARIZONA" (BATTLESHIP)
"MEMPHIS" (CRUISIER)
"NEVADA" (BATTLESHIP)

——Consulting Board

The Navy Civilian Consulting Board, composed of twenty-four of the nation's most eminent scientists and engineers, took its place Sept 19, as a legalized bureau of the Navy Department, and the names of its members were placed on the rolls under a recent act

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of Congress as officers of the United States government.

The board organized by electing Thomas A. Edison chairman; William L. Saunders, of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and Dr. Peter C. Hewitt, of the Inventors' Guild, both of New York City, vice-chairmen; and Thomas Robbins, of the Inventors' Guild, secretary. Preliminary plans for the $1,500,000 naval laboratory to be built under the board's direction were discussed and a committee was appointed to report on a suitable site. Actual construction would be begun as soon as possible. The committee was composed of Mr. Edison, Mr. Robbins, W. R. Whitney, L. H. Baekeland, Frank J. Sprague and Lawrence Addicks.

——Gunnery

The new superdreadnought *Pennsylvania* set a world's record for gunnery, Sept 14, at target practice by scoring 5 hits out of 12 at a distance of 11 miles.

—Post Office Dept.—Aeroplane mail routes

Preparation of the Post Office Department to let a contract for mail delivery in Alaska by aeroplane was announced in the House, Sept 2, by Representative Murray Hulbert of New York, who inserted in the *Record* figures relating to the pioneer aerial mail route. Delivery of mail by aeroplane, according to Mr. Hulbert, would be made between Seward and Nome, with Iditarod as a distributing centre, for inferior deliveries by dog-sled routes. Quicker deliveries would be possible thruout Alaska, because of aeroplane transportation.

The department had already received a bid from Earl L. Byers for aeroplane delivery at $40,500 a year. This called for deliveries twice a week all the year and a weight limit of 1000 pounds. Inauguration of the first aeroplane delivery route would soon be announced by the department.

—Treasury dept.—Customs duties—Priority in bankruptcy

That the government's claim for duties is entitled to priority as taxes under section 64a of the bankruptcy act, was affirmed by Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, in re Rosenthal Bros. Ex parte United States of America (T. D. 36,648). Judge Hand refused the petition to review the order of a referee in bankruptcy, and affirmed the referee's order. The question turned upon whether the duties were a "tax" under section 64a.

——Federal loan bureau

See
RURAL CREDITS

——General deficiency appropriation bill

The Senate, Sept 2, passed the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, carrying approximately $15,000,000, the last of the supply measures and the Senate and House finally approved it, Sept 7, as it came from conference.

The administration emergency revenue bill, designed to raise $250,000,000 annually from taxes on inheritances and war munitions and from increases in the income tax; creating a tariff commission, establishing a protective tariff on dyestuffs; providing for protection of American firms from "dumping" at the end of the war, and giving the president authority to take drastic retaliatory steps against allied interference with American trade, was passed Sept 5 by the Senate. The vote was 42 to 16.

Trade Retaliation—Drastic amendments striking at the allied blacklist, and British interference with the American mails were adopted during the day as follows: The Phelan amendment on interference with the mails, the Thomas amendment relating to discrimination in the transportation of commerce, the James amendment on interference with non-contraband commerce and the Chamberlain amendment prohibiting the import of frozen halibut and salmon.

These amendments authorized the president to:—

Deny by proclamation the use of United States mails and express, telegraph, wireless and cable facilities to citizens of any belligerent nation which does not accord to American vessels, citizens, companies or corporations full facilities of trade and commerce, "including unhampered traffic in mails which the vessels or citizens, firms or corporations of that belligerent country enjoy in the United States or its possessions." [Phelan amendment.]

Withhold clearance to foreign or domestic vessels from American ports which give "any undue or unreasonable preference, or advantage in any respect whatsoever to any particular person, company, corporation, or any particular description of traffic in the United States or its possessions or to the citizens of the United States residing in neutral countries abroad," or is subjecting any of them to "any undue or unreasonable prejudice, disadvantage, injury or discrimination in regard to accepting, receiving, transporting or delivering or refusing to accept or receive transport or deliver any cargo, freight or passengers."

Deny by proclamation the commercial privileges and facilities of the United States to any vessel, citizen of a belligerent nation which does not accord full facilities of commerce to American citizens that are accorded to citizens of other nationalities or to withhold clearance to vessels of such belligerent nations until "reciprocal liberty of commerce and equal facilities of trade" have been restored. [Thomas amendment.]

Employ the land and naval forces of the United States to enforce the retaliatory measures; and to prohibit importation of goods into the United States from nations which prohibit the importation into their own or into any other country, dependency or colony of any article the product of the soil or industry of the United States and not injurious to health or morals. [James amendment.]

Still another retaliatory provision which is not based at all on conditions arising from the war, would prohibit the admission of halibut or salmon into the United States from the Pacific coast thru any foreign nation except in bond from a United States port. This was directed against an alleged Canadian monopoly of the Pacific Northwest fish industry and was designed to encourage revival of an American fish industry in those waters. [Chamberlain amendment.]

The amendments were agreed to without roll calls and were unopposed in debate.

Tariff Commission—The bill created a tariff commission, recommended by President Wilson, to consist of six members, not more than three of whom to be of one political party, the first members to be appointed for terms of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years, respectively, to be designated by the president, their successors to be appointed for terms of 12 years. The commission would investigate the administration and fiscal effects of the customs laws; relation between the rates of duty and raw materials and finished or partly finished products; effects of ad valorem and specific duties; all questions relating to the operation of the tariff laws; tariff relations between the United States and foreign countries, and would make reports to the ways and means committee of the House and finance committee of the Senate.

Dyestuffs tariff—In sections amending the existing tariff law the bill provides for increased tariff rates on dystuffs to be applied after the European war in order to encourage upbuilding of the industry in this country. The duty on intermediate dyes would

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be 15 per cent. ad valorem and a special duty of 2½ cents a pound; on finished dyes. 30 per cent. ad valorem and a special duty of five cents a pound.

Paper tariff—Another amendment fixed the duty of print paper valued at above five cents per pound at 12 per cent. ad valorem. Senator Martine offered an amendment, which was defeated, to place all print paper on the free list.

Income tax—The bill as finally agreed upon provided for an increase from 1 to 2 per cent. on the normal income tax with an exemption of $4000 for married and $3000 for single persons, and for the following surtaxes: One per cent. on amount by which the net income exceeds $20,000 and does not exceed $40,000; 2 per cent., $40,000 to $60,000; 3 per cent., $60,000 to $80,000; 4 per cent., $80,000 to $100,000; 5 per cent., $100,000 to $150,000; 6 per cent., $150,000 to $200,000; 7 per cent., 200,000 to $250,000; 8 per cent., $250,000 to $300,000; 9 per cent., $300,000 to $500,000; 10 per cent., $500,000 to $1,000,000; 11 per cent., $1,000,000 to $1,500,000; 12 per cent., $1,500,000 to $2,000,000; and 13 per cent. on the amount by which the net income exceeds $2,000,000.

Corporation income tax—The corporation income tax was renewed, exempting labor, agricultural and horticultural organizations, mutual savings banks not having capital stock represented by shares, fraternal beneficiary societies, domestic building and loan associations, civic organizations, federal land bank and national farm loan associations.

Special taxes were imposed as follows:—

Inheritance tax—A tax on the transfer of the net estate of decedents dying after passage of the act, 1 per cent. of the amount of such net estates not in excess of $50,000; 2 per cent., $50,000 to $150,000; 3 per cent., $150,000 to $250,000; 4 per cent., $250,000 to $450,000; 5 per cent. $450,000 to $1,000,000; 6 per cent. on $1,000,000 to $2,000,000; 7 per cent. on $2,000,000 to $3,000,000; 8 per cent. on $3,000,000 to $4,000,000; 9 per cent. on $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, and 10 per cent. on the amount by which such estate exceeds $5,000,000.

Munitions tax—10 per cent. on the net profits of manufactures of gunpowder and other explosives, cartridges loaded or unloaded, except for industrial or sporting purposes; projectiles, shells, torpedoes, including shrapnel, loaded or unloaded; fuses or complete rounds of ammunition; firearms of any kind and appendages, including small arms manufactured and used for military purposes; cannon, machine guns, rifles and bayonets, electric motor boats and submarine or submersible boats, these taxes to be in force until one year after the European war ends.

Liquor taxes—Beer, $1.50 a barrel; still wines, 8 cents per gallon; champagne or sparkling wine, 3 cents on each half-pint or fraction thereof; artificially carbonated wine, 2½ cents per half-pint; liquor containing sweet wine, 1½ cents per half-pint and not containing sweet wine, 1 cent per half-pint.

Stock tax—Fifty cents for each $1000 of capital, surplus and undivided profits of corporations, joint stock companies and associations with capital in excess of $99,000.

Special taxes—Pawn brokers $50 a year; ship brokers, $20; custom house brokers, $10; theaters and amusement places having a seating capacity not exceeding 250, $25 a year; not exceeding 500, $50; not exceeding 800, $75, and exceeding 800 seating capacity, $100. Bowling alleys and billiard tables $5 each.

Tobacco manufacturers tax, those whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds, $3; not exceeding 100,000, $6; not exceeding 200,000 pounds, $12; exceeding 200,000 pounds, eight cents per 1000; manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 cigars, $2; not exceeding 100,000, $3; not exceeding 200,000, $6; not exceeding 400,000, $12; exceeding 400,000, five cents per 1000.

Stamp taxes—Bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness, five cents on each $100 of face value; agreements of sale, two cents on each $100 face value; certificates of stock, five cents on each $100 of value; sales or transfers, two cents per $1000; merchandise agreements of sale, one cent for each $1000 in value; conveyances, 50 cents for each $500; warehouse receipts, 25 cents for $100, 50 cents for $200, and $1 on receipts exceeding $500 in values; custom house receipts, 50 cents; foreign steamship tickets, cost not to exceed $30, $1; not more than $60, $3; and more than $60, $5; parlor car and sleeping car tickets, one cent each.

After passing the Senate the bill was rushed to conference Sept 6, where the following changes were made:

Trade retaliation—The Phelan amendment was stricken out after Sec. Lansing had informed the conferees that it was too likely to produce international complications. The Chamberlain amendment, following a visit to Washington of the Canadian minister of external affairs, was also stricken out as it was feared that it might lead to retaliation from Ottawa on the Atlantic coast fisheries.

Tariff commission—The $300,000 continuing appropriation for the Tariff Commission was elminated, but three hundred thousand dollars was retained for 1917.

Dyestuffs tariff—The new paragraph placing high duties on dyestuffs was retained, but the Senate provision postponing the operation of the new rates until after the cessation of hostilities in Europe was struck out and the rates were modified so that instead of a specific duty of 5 cents a pound on indigo dyes and alizarene a 30 per cent. ad valorem duty was laid as originally provided in the House bill. Medicinals and flavors were also left at 30 per cent. ad valorem, the specific tax provided by the Senate having been cut out. A provision was also placed in the bill to establish a gradual reduction of the rates of duty on dyestuffs at the end of a five-year period, which begins with the date of the passage of the bill. This provision was designed to meet the criticism made by Senator Underwood and other Democrats that the dyestuff schedule was indefensible as a Democratic measure and that it was a radical departure from all platform pledges of the party.

Munitions taxes—In order to recoup the reduction in revenue made by abolishing stamp taxes, the tax on munitions of war was increased from 10% to 12½%. This provision applied to all manufacturers of gunpowder and other explosives, except where used for industrial purposes and sporting uses; all projectiles, firearms of every kind used for military purposes, electric motor boats and submarines, or parts of any of these articles. This section of the law was to be inoperative within one year after the close of the European War.

Liquor taxes—On the question of blended wines a compromise was reached. The Eastern wine interests being satisfied with a tax of 35% on the resultant product in ameliorated wines, and the California wine interests, with a tax of 10 cents a gallon on brandy spirits.

Stamp taxes—All stamp taxes were cut out, thereby reducing the estimated revenue by almost $5,000,000. These taxes would expire by limitation on Dec 31.

Copper tax—The bone of sharpest contention in the conference was the tax on copper. The House was very insistent on holding its provisions for this tax, the more so because it had been charged in a partisan way that Cleveland H. Dodge of Phelps, Dodge & Co., operating some of the largest copper properties in the country, had been a large contributor to President Wilson's campaign fund. A compromise was therefore made, the Senate gaining on several features that were especially obnoxious to the House the tariff commission being perhaps the most noteworthy of these. Gross receipts of copper smelters will therefore pay a tax equivalent to 1 per cent. where receipts exceed $25,000 and do not exceed $1,000,000; 2 per cent. on receipts between $1,000,000 and $10,000,000, and 3 per cent. on receipts in excess of $10,000,000.

The bill was approved by both houses, Sept 7, and signed by the President on the following day.

URUGUAY

See
VIERA, FILICIANO

VARLOP

A surgical instrument with registering cylinder and electric signal, which permits the surgeon to study physical exertion.

VICTORIA CROSS

See
JUTLAND, BATTLE OF

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VIERA, Feliciano

Dr. Feliciano Viera, President of Uruguay, Sept 8 received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor of France.

VREELAND, Rear-Adm. Charles E.

Rear-Adm. Charles E. Vreeland, U. S. N., retired, died at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept 27, aged sixty-four years.

WEIL'S DISEASE

Two German physicians, Uhlenhuth and Fromme, were reported to have discovered the cause of Weil's disease, or infectious jaundice, according to the New York *Medical Journal* for Sept 30. The specific infectious agent could not be artificially cultivated, but its specific causal relation to the disease was proven by experiments in guinea pigs.

WEST INDIES

See

DANISH WEST INDIES

WEST VIRGINIA

See

PROHIBITION—WEST VIRGINIA

WHITE, Horace

Horace White, noted editor and publicist, died in New York City, Sept 16, aged eighty-two years.

WILSON, Woodrow

President Wilson was formally notified of his renomination for the Presidency before a throng of fifteen thousand at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, N. J., Sept 2, and in his acceptance said the Democrats would stand on their record of progressive achievements.

In the first speech of his campaign for re-election, President Wilson, Sept 23, declared that the interests of the public justified the enactment of the Adamson eight-hour law to avert the railroad strike.

In the course of his address, Sept 30, at Shadow Lawn, President Wilson charged:

That Republican victory meant embroiling the nation in the European war.

That the Republicans represent the vested interests in Mexico.

That the political use made of foreign affairs is hampering negotiations with other nations of great moment, including those with Mexico.

That "those who want to inject into our politics the politics of Europe" are behind the Republican party.

That Mark Hanna's lieutenants are back in power in the G. O. P.

He made a strong bid for the Progressve vote.

See also

HOWE, MRS. ANNIE W.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—UNITED STATES

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

See

MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH OF AMERI-

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Canada

According to incomplete returns of the general election in the province of British Columbia, Sept 14, woman suffrage apparently carried every district.

United States

Suffragists in convention at Atlantic City, Sept 6, rejected proposals to concentrate efforts on either state or national field and upheld the present policy of activity in both. On the following day they voted for a million dollar war fund to keep up their "lobby" at Washington. President Wilson addressed the convention Sept 8, predicting victory for the cause in a little while and declaring that he had come to fight with them. In his address the President did not mention his previously expressed belief that suffrage should come by action of the states. He did not speak on the method by which he would bring about woman suffrage, but said: "We shall not quarrel in the long run as to the method." The women in their speeches also failed to mention the question of method.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

United States

"No phase of legislation for the benefit of the workingman has made more rapid progress," says a New York *Chamber of Commerce* circular, (Sept) "in the past half dozen years than the enactment of compensation laws by the different states. Beginning with New York in 1910, as the pioneering act in this country, the next year ten states followed suit. These included the two New England States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, New Jersey in the Middle Atlantic, and Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin in the central interior. Kansas fell into line along with Nevada also in 1911, as did the two Pacific Coast States of California and Washington. This countrywide movement in favor of accident compensation, displacing or competing with the older form of liability as determined in the courts or by compromise, had thus within two years come to be accepted in nearly one-fourth of the States of the Union.

"In 1912, States as far apart as Rhode Island, Maryland, Michigan and Arizona took up the new compensation policy. In 1913, Connecticut fell into line along with West Virginia, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Oregon and Texas. The next year Louisiana followed, forming the third of the Southern States. The year 1915, like that of 1912, was a year of rapid expansion in which ten States and dependencies accepted the principle as part of their industrial policy. These included Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Montana and Colorado, as well as Alaska and Hawaii. In 1916, Kentucky made the thirty-fifth State to enact workmen's compensation laws; so that practically three-fourths of the total membership in the Statehood of the Union had made available the newer method of compensating accidents within the short period of less than six years."

ZINC

See

LUXEMBURG—COINS AND COINAGE

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NEW SERIES
Vol. 2 No. 10 COVERING OCTOBER, 1916 November, 1916

INFORMATION

A DIGEST OF CURRENT EVENTS INCLUDING INDEX TO DATES

ISSUED MONTHLY—ALSO IN QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL CUMULATION

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In using INFORMATION as a daily newspaper index, it should be remembered that the dates given in articles are those upon which the events cited occurred, and that, generally speaking, further information should be sought in the daily papers of the day following the date given.

Main entries are indicated by BLACKFACE CAPS; subheads by lower case blackface; geographical subdivisions by *italic* center heads.

ABBE, Cleveland

Prof. Cleveland Abbe, known as "The Father of the Weather Bureau," died at Chevy Chase, Md., Oct 28, in his seventy-eighth year. He had been connected with the United States Weather Bureau since 1891.

ABYSSINIA

Despatches of Oct 30 announced that a battle, fought 25 miles from Adis-Ababa, the capital, had resulted in the complete victory of the new government and the capture of Ras Mikhael, father of the deposed Emperor Lidj Jeassu. Lidj Jeassu was believed to have taken refuge among the tribes on the border of Abyssinia and Somaliland.

See also
ZEODITU, OUIZERO

ACCIDENTS

See
AERONAUTICS—ACCIDENTS
FIRES

AERONAUTICS

Complete control of the existing types of longitudinal stability devices for flying boats was obtained by the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation in patents granted Oct 31, after hearings at the Patent Office. According to attorneys for the corporation, the patents covered all types of combined air and water craft then in operation.

—Accidents

While "looping the loop" in an aerial flight at La Plata, Argentina, Oct 17, a Paraguayan aviator named Pettirossi fell to the ground and was killed.

"ALAUNIA," Destruction of the

The steamship *Alaunia,* of the Cunard line, was sunk by a mine in the British Channel, Oct 9, after discharging her 243 passengers at Falmouth. She was proceeding to London with a cargo of about 10,000 tons, mostly contraband, but containing no explosives. The sinking may have been due to a floating mine or to one planted by an enemy submarine. The *Alaunia* was comparatively new, of 13,405 gross tonnage. Two of the crew were reported missing.

ALBANIA

See
ESSAD PACHA

ALUNITE

See
POTASH—PRODUCTION FROM ALUNITE

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

See
WILSON, WOODROW, OCT 21

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF FRENCH WAR ORPHANS

The American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans, probably the largest charity ever undertaken in this country, was incorporated, Oct 13, with a membership of about one hundred prominent business men of New York. Its purpose was to raise $13,000,000 to rear and educate French war orphans —"to express in a practical way the gratitude Americans have always felt for the aid given by France during the Revolution."

William D. Guthrie was made president, James Stillman, J. P. Morgan and Ambrose Monell active vice-presidents, Thomas Cochran treasurer, Snowden A. Fahnestock secretary, and Clyde A. Pratt, executive secretary of the war relief clearing house, general manager.

Operations were to extend as long beyond the duration of the war as seemed necessary, or until the orphans should be able to look out for themselves. The articles of incorporation fixed the duration of the society at fifteen years, but the time may be extended. Expenses were to be paid out of contributions made by the members, and every cent donated

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by the public would go directly to the relief of orphans.

In the distribution of its funds, the society planned to co-operate with authentic charity committees in France, and seven of its influential members who live in Paris were to superintend the work. Three already appointed were James Stillman, Edward Tuck and Otis Mygatt.

Among the honorary vice-president of the organization were Edward Douglass White, chief justice of the Supreme Court; Cardinal Farley, Bishop David H. Greer, Robert Bacon, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Dr. John Grier Hibben, and Dr. John H. Finley.

Membership of the society was to be divided into three classes—founders paying $500 or more a year; benefactors contributing $250 a year, and sustaining members contributing $100 a year. It was expected that the organization would grow until it had a nation-wide membership, with headquarters at 44 Wall Street, New York, and branches thruout the United States.

Members had already underwritten $150,000 for the first year's expenses.

ANCHOR-DONALDSON LINE

It was officially announced, Oct 20, that the Donaldson Line had absorbed the Anchor Line, forming a new company to be known as the Anchor-Donaldson Line. Sir Alfred Booth, of the Cunard Line, was to be chairman of the new company. Financial details of the amalgamation were not announced.

The Donaldson Line operated a service between Glasgow and Liverpool and the River Plate, touching the more important South American ports. At the beginning of the year its fleet consisted of twenty-five vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 89,992 tons and an average tonnage of 5293.

The fleet of the Anchor Line, which had been largely under Cunard influence for several years past, included 15 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 114,222 tons and an average tonnage of 7615. The Anchor Line operates services from New York to Glasgow, from New York to the Mediterranean, and from England to Egypt and India.

ANDREA BONCOMPAGNI LUDOVICI Prince

See
BONCOMPAGNI LUDOVICI, PRINCE ANDREA

"ANGELIKA," Destruction of the

The Greek steamer *Angelika* was torpedoed, Oct 28, without warning near the Piraeus. The loss of life was placed at 50. The submarine, it was said, warned ships endeavoring to rescue the Greeks to keep off. The vessel had on board 150 officers and men bound for Salonika to join the national defense movement. It was said that Greece would protest the torpedoing.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

The formation of the first organization for co-operative selling to enable an American industry to compete with foreigners in foreign markets was announced, Oct 15, by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The organization was an export sales company, representing 80 per cent. of the Douglas fir cut in this country, and the bureau thought that it would give American lumber a decided advantage in the trade struggle following the war.

A statement issued by the bureau said:

"It is expected, without violating the present anti-trust law, to give American manufacturers some of the advantages that were hoped for from the Webb bill, which the last Congress failed to pass.

"Immediate attention will be given to standardization of grades, to the conditioning of export lumber, and to an active propaganda in foreign countries. Lack of attention in the past to these very important details accounts in large measure for the failure of American lumber to hold its own against more efficient competitors."

The organization of the company was understood to have been approved by representatives of the Federal Trade Commission. The company was organized as a result of a meeting of interested lumbermen, held recently at San Francisco, and the following officers were announced: President, W. H. Talbot; general manager, A. A. Baxter; secretary, Charles E. Hill.

Information was received, Oct 27, by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that a start had been made by the Southern Pine Association to organize an export selling agency similar to the one projected by the Fir Manufacturers of the Pacific Coast. The Southern association was said to have appointed a special committee to investigate the matter and report. This committee held a meeting and adopted resolutions favoring the plan.

"APPAM" CASE

German claimants appealed, Oct 14, to the Supreme Court from the decree of the Virginia federal court awarding the cargo of the prize ship *Appam* to British interests.

ARGENTINA

—Politics and government

Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen assumed the presidency of the republic Oct 12, and Palagio Luna the vice-presidency. The new cabinet was announced as follows:

Interior—Ramon Gomez.
Foreign Affairs—Carlos Becu.
Justice—Jose Salinas.
Finance—Domingo Salaberry.
Agriculture—Onorio Pueyrredon.
War—Elpadio Gonzalez.
Marine—Francisco Alvarez de Toledo.
Public Works—Pedro Torello.

"ARIZONA" (battleship)

The *Arizona*, one of the two most powerful American fighting craft, was commissioned at Brooklyn Oct 17. Capt. John D. McDonald was assigned to the command.

ARMENIA

President Wilson, in furtherance of the plans being worked out to afford relief to the war sufferers of Armenia and Syria, issued instructions to the Navy Department, Oct 14, to send a collier to New York to take on the supplies and transport them to the stricken countries.

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AROOSTOOK POTATO SHIPPERS ASSOCIATION

Five officers of the Aroostook (Maine) Potato Shippers Association were found guilty, under the Sherman act, of conspiracy in restraint of trade in Boston, Oct 10. They were Carl C. King, of Caribou, Me., president of the association; John M. Hovey, of Mars Hill, Me., secretary; Clarence H. Powers, of Maple Grove, Me., members of a so-called listing committee; Edward H. Doyle, New York agent, and H. W. Sylvester, Boston agent. Sentence was deferred.

During the trial the government introduced evidence to show that the defendants had blacklisted dealers in potatoes who failed to conduct their business in accordance with the wishes of the association, and that they also opened secondary boycotts against persons who traded with blacklisted individuals.

The defense claimed immunity under the Clayton amendment to the Sherman anti-trust act, on the ground that the organization was an agricultural association and exempt from prosecution. Judge James M. Morton, Jr., who presided at the trial in the Federal Court, held that the defendants were entitled to protect their trade, but that the jury must decide whether they were justified in the measures that they adopted.

AUSTRALIA

—Compulsory military service

Pursuant to the decision of the Federal Labor caucus, early in September, the question whether compulsory military service should obtain in the Commonwealth for the needs of the war was submitted by the government to the voters of Australia in the form of a referendum on Oct 28.

The enlistment situation showed that 103,000 reinforcements had been voluntarily enrolled, additional reinforcements needed up to July 1, 1917, were 100,000, and 125,000 men were available, who were "fit, single, and without dependents."

The government's plan was that voluntary recruitment was to be continued; the deficiency to be made up by conscription; men to be called up month by month as required; no compulsory calling up of men under 21 years of age; absolute exemptions otherwise: (1) Only sons; (2) single men who are the sole support of dependents; (3) in families which have already furnished volunteers no calling up of the remaining members up to one-half; the constitution of non-military tribunals to hear appeals for exemption.

The Labor Party, of which Mr. Hughes was a founder, split into two factions over the issue. He, with most of the Federal Labor Party (that is, those members in the Commonwealth Parliament) and some members of the State Labor Governments of New South Wales and South Australia, advocated conscription, and were bitterly opposed by several members of the Federal Party, powerful trade unionists' bodies in Melbourne and Sydney, and Laborite politicians in several state governments.

Mr. Hughes had been expelled from the Political Labor League of New South Wales, but he refused to recognize the action. Other leading Laborites were under almost as severe a ban. But Mr. Hughes had the backing of his ordinarily determined political antagonists, the Liberals.

On Oct 4, in view of the approaching referendum and the important part that women voters would play in it, Mr. Hughes issued a manifesto entitled "To the Women of Australia." In this he criticised the Laborite element, which was against conscription, and appealed to the women to vote "yes" on the day of the referendum.

M. Higgs, Minister of the Treasury of the Commonwealth; A. Gardiner, vice-president of the Executive Council, and A. J. Russell, Assistant Minister of Marine, resigned Oct 27, because the remainder of the Cabinet approved regulations empowering the presiding officers at polling places during the referendum on conscription to ask voters who were apparently between 21 and 35 years of age whether they were single and, if so, whether they had reported in accordance with the defense act proclamation.

Australia voted against conscription, Oct 28, by a majority of 89,000. Incomplete returns were as follows: For conscription, 798,000; against conscription, 887,000. It was expected that complete returns would show a total of 2,000,000 votes polled. Affirmative majorities were counted in Victoria, West Australia, and Tasmania; negative majorities in New South Wales and Queensland. The attitude of South Australia had not then been determined.

The large vote against conscription surprised the government. So certain were the officials that the referendum would result favorably for the policy that three weeks before the Department of Defense had begun calling up single men without dependents and widowers without children, with the ultimate purpose of drafting them into the oversea ranks.

The bitter feeling aroused by Premier Hughes' advocacy of conscription among the labor unions of the country resulted in an attempt on his life recently, it became known Oct 30. A man, supposed to have been a member of the Labor Party, forced his way into the Premier's residence in Kew, Victoria, and fired a revolver at Mr. Hughes. The shot missed and the man fled.

The heavy vote against conscription was said to have been mainly due to three causes: first, to the ingrained opposition in the most advanced democracy in the world to anything resembling coercion; second, to a struggle within the Labor Party for control of the movement; and, third, to the popular feeling in Australia that the war was nearly fought out to victory and that, consequently conscription in Australia was unnecessary.

It does not follow that Australia is lukewarm in regard to the war. With a population of 4,500,000, Australia has furnished over 300,000 volunteers, and more recruits are steadily coming forward. Its troops have fought bravely and suffered heavy losses at the Dardanelles and in France.

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

—Food and commodity prices and supply

A Vienna dispatch of Oct 12 said that the department for the regulation of Austria's food supply, establishment of which was decided upon in September, had been organized in the Ministry of the Interior, under the presidency of Chevalier von Keller. The food department would not only provide and distribute suitable foodstuffs, but would supervise prices.

—Politics and government

It was reported, Oct 7, that the party of Count Michael Karolyi had submitted to the House of Parliament a memorandum urging the dismissal of Count Tisza, an independent army with Hungarian leaders at its head, economic independence, an independent customs tariff, an independent bank, and universal suffrage for all adults.

According to reports of Oct 17, the Hungarian Opposition had won its demand to have the delegations convened.

Dr. Ernest von Koerber, a former Austrian prime minister, was appointed premier, Oct 27, in succession to Count Karl Stuergkh.

Dr. von Koerber was Minister of Finance in the Stuergkh cabinet, having been appointed in Feb, 1915. He retired as Austrian premier in Jan, 1905. The Austrian cabinet resigned automatically on the death of the premier.

See also
STUERGKH, COUNT KARL

BANKRUPTCY

See
TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD

BANKS AND BANKING

See also
"BLUE SKY" LAWS
"MORRIS PLAN" BANKS
RURAL CREDITS

France

It was reported Oct 10, that French authorities proposed to form an institution very similar to the British trade bank. The capital of the French institution would be between 25,000,000 and 50,000,000 francs, and the purpose to assist French trade after the war. The interests behind the new bank expected to have the support of the French government.

Great Britain

A full report of the British trade bank plans, proposed, Sept 22, by the government committee, will be found in the New York *Journal of Commerce* for Oct 11.

—Federal Reserve Board

The Federal Reserve Board announced, Oct 6, its interpretation of the meaning of the Clayton act as applied to interlocking directorships where private banks are concerned.

"The purpose of the act," said the board's announcement, "as its title implies, was to prevent unlawful restraints and monopolies. It is obvious, therefore, that Congress intended to prohibit common control of member banks and of private bankers engaged in the same activities as member banks, and that it intended to preserve competition in cities of more than 200,000 inhabitants between member banks, private bankers, and other incorporated banks, and likewise intended to preserve competion between member banks, regardless of their location, and state banks, trust companies, or private bankers having aggregate resources of more than $5,000,000.

"In this view the board interprets the terms 'private banker' to include partnerships or individuals who are engaged in the banking business, as that term is generally understood—including those partnerships and individuals who solicit or receive deposits subject to check, who do a foreign exchange, acceptance, loan or discount business, or who purchase and sell and distribute issues of securities by which capital is furnished for business or public enterprises.

"The term 'private banker' is interpreted not to include the ordinary stock, note, or commodity broker, unless a substantial proportion of his profits is derived from, or a substantial part of his business consists in one or more of the banking activities described, nor is it interpreted to include partnerships or individuals using only their own funds in making loans or investments.

"No private banker whose partnership or firm assets aggregate more than $5,000,000 is eligible, under the terms of the Clayton act, to serve as a director of any member bank, and no private banker, regardless of the amount of partnership or firm assets, is eligible to serve as a director or other officer or employee of any member bank located in a city of more than 200,000 inhabitants, if such firm or partnership is located in the same city.

"The Kern amendment to the Clayton act does not authorize the Federal Reserve Board to grant permission to such private bankers to serve as officers or directors of a member bank, even tho it appears that they are not in substantial competition with such member bank."

BASEBALL

—"World series"

The annual series of baseball games for the world championship played in October between the Boston American League (Red Sox) and the Brooklyn National League (Dodgers) resulted in victory for the Boston team. The Boston games were played on the field of the National League Club, it being larger than Fenway Park, the home of the Red Sox. The Brooklyn games were played at Ebbets' Field. The results were as follows:

1st game	at	Boston,	Oct	7,	won	by	Boston	6—5
2d	"	"	Oct	9,	"	"	"	2—1
3d	"	Brooklyn	Oct	10,	"	"	Brooklyn	4—3
4th	"	"	Oct	11,	"	"	Boston	6—2
5th	"	Boston,	Oct	12,	"	"	"	4—1

BASSETT, Austin Bradley

Prof. Austin B. Bassett, secretary of Hartford Theological Seminary, died Oct 5, aged 57 years.

BAVARIA

See
OTTO, Formerly King of Bavaria

BAYONNE, N. J.

See
STANDARD OIL STRIKE—BAYONNE, N. J.

BEECHAM, Sir Joseph

Sir Joseph Beecham, the pill manufacturer, died at Hampstead, Eng., Oct 23, in his sixty-ninth year.

BILLINGHURST, Guillermo

The body of Guillermo Billinghurst, former President of Peru, who after his exile died at Iquique, Chile, in June, 1915, arrived at Callao, Oct 26, and was brought to Lima by special train. Immense crowds, including many public officials, awaited the body and accompanied it to the Temple Merced. It was transferred to the Cathedral at Lima, Oct 27.

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BLACKLIST

In refutation of the German government's contention that it had never sanctioned a trade blacklist, similar to the British statutory blacklist, evidence in the form of an official document came into the possession of the British and French Governments, which showed that Germany had instituted a rigid blacklist against a large number of the best-known mercantile, shipping, and other trading firms doing business in the Netherlands. The list is printed in the *New York Times* of Oct 15.

The Petroleum Products Co. of San Francisco was removed, Oct 24, from the British trade blacklist.

Great Britain, in a note received at the State Department, Oct 28, refused to modify the principle under which she claimed the right to blacklist American firms, but promised relief to American firms unjustly injured by its application.

The note was in reply to the American note of July 28. Publication would be withheld until after election.

A "blacklist," similar to the one in force in Great Britain and including the names of most of the foreign firms trading with enemies of Russia, would soon be published it was announced, Oct 31, by the Ministry of Trade and industry in accordance with a decision of the Council of Ministers which needed only the signature of the Emperor to become a law.

The maximum penalty for infraction of this measure would be one year and four months imprisonment, or a fine of 25,000 rubles. The new ruling was aimed chiefly at firms masquerading under neutral names, but essentially belonging to enemy countries.

"BLUE SKY" LAWS

George W. Wickersham, of New York city, attorney General in the Taft Cabinet, Oct 17, led an imposing array of counsel in the Supreme Court of the United States arguing against the constitutionality of the so-called "Blue Sky" laws, regulating the sale of stocks and bonds, passed within the past few years in about twenty states. Mr. Wickersham represented the Invesment Bankers' Association, assisting attorneys retained by the parties in the cases before the court. Mr. Wickersham charged that the laws placed a burden on interstate commerce and therefore were unconstitutional.

Justice Pitney asked Mr. Wickersham the difference between such state regulations and the work of the Stock Listing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Wickersham explained that the Stock Listing Committee is a voluntary organization and that stocks not listed may be sold outside the Exchange, whereas in the case of state regulation if the state authorities disapprove the sale of certain stocks they cannot be sold at all. He emphasized the fact that in the lower federal courts where the "blue sky" cases had been heard the laws were held to be unconstitutional.

Because the same issue was involved, the Supreme Court issued an order for hearing at the same time five cases which had been appealed, three from Ohio, one from South Dakota and one from Michigan.

The question of the constitutionality of the "blue sky" laws is of the utmost importance to bankers and stock and bond brokers. The measures, which are similar, restrict the sale of stocks of foreign state corporations without licenses obtained from the banking officials of the state in which the sale is to be made. The state banking officials, therefore, have absolute jurisdiction over such sales.

The cases which had been carried to the Supreme Court were test actions where brokers had refused to recognize the state regulation on the ground that such restriction was in opposition to the interstate commerce privileges of the constitution.

BOELKE, Capt.

See
EUROPEAN WAR—AIR OPERATIONS—OCT 28

BOGUE, Virgil Gay

Virgil Gay Bogue, who built the trans-Andean railroad died on board the *Esperanza*, Oct 14, aged 70 years.

BONCOMPAGNI LUDOVICI, Prince Andrea

The marriage of Miss Margaret Preston Draper, daughter of the late Gen. William F. Draper, one-time Ambassador to Italy, and long identified with political and industrial life in Massachusetts, to Prince Andrea Boncompagni Ludovici of Rome took place Oct 25, in Washington, D. C.

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD

With the approval of Attorney General Gregory, Judge Julius M. Mayer, in the Federal District Court, New York, Oct 20, gave the New York, New Haven & Hartford another year to dispose of its holdings in the Boston & Maine. Under the Federal dissolution decree, the sale of the Boston & Maine securities was to have been completed under the supervision of five trustees by Jan 1, 1917. Judge Mayer modified the decree so as to extend the time to Jan 1, 1918, altho the trustees had asked for a two-year extension.

BOWEN, Marcellus, D.D.

Rev. Dr. Marcellus Bowen, for nearly forty years an American missionary in Turkey, died Oct 5 aged 70 years.

BOWRING, Sir William

Sir William Bowring, one of the best known shipping men in England, died in London, Oct 21. He was born in 1837.

BRAZIL

The long standing boundary dispute between the States of Santa Catharina and Parana was settled, Oct 21. The line thus established differed from the border as defined in a decision of the Supreme Court. This decision was regarded as too favorable to Santa Catharina and aroused such serious opposition in Parana that it was never carried out.

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BROWN, Francis, D.D.

The Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, since 1908 President of the Faculty of Union Theological Seminary, died in New York City, Oct 15, in his sixty-seventh year.

BULGARIA

A telegram from Sofia announced Oct 22 that Dr. N. Ghenadieff, former Bulgarian Foreign Minister, had been tried for high treason and sentenced to penal servitude for ten years. Dr. Ghenadieff was said to be seriously ill of blood poisoning.

BUSINESS

See
PROFIT SHARING
TRADING STAMPS

CAMP, David N.

Prof. David N. Camp, a prominent Connecticut educator, died, Oct 19, aged 96 years.

CANALS

See
TROLPASTTA CANAL

CARDINALS

See
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

CARNEGIE, Andrew

It became known Oct 30 that Andrew Carnegie had purchased from S. P. Shotter, of Savannah, Ga., the Shadowbrook estate, in Lenox, and would occupy it as a summer home. The transaction was said to involve over $400,000. Shadowbrook was built twenty years before by the late Anson Phelps Stokes, and is the second largest private residence in America.

CASEMENT, Sir Roger

Sec. Tumulty made public, Oct 16, a letter to Michael Francis Doyle, attorney for Sir Roger Casement, denying that the American Government had been negligent in its efforts to obtain a reprieve for the Irish leader. The letter was written in reply to one from Mr. Doyle which said that Mrs. Agnes Newman, Sir Roger's sister, had reason to believe that her brother's life might have been saved had the Senate resolution asking clemency for the prisoner been transmitted more promptly to the British Government. In his reply the President's secretary stated that charges of negligence were utterly without foundation.

CATHOLIC CHURCH

See
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

CHAMORRO, Emiliano

See
NICARAGUA—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHASE, William Merritt

William M. Chase, for many years one of the foremost figures in American art, died in New York City, Oct 25, in his sixty-eighth year.

CHICAGO

Charles C. Healey, chief of police, was indicted on two charges in returns made in the Criminal Court in Chicago, Oct 23. The first indictment accused him of malfeasance and the second named the chief, William Luthardt, his secretary, and Charles T. Essig, secretary of the Sportsmen's Club, as conspirators in a plot to nullify the anti-gambling laws. Chief Healey's bond was fixed at $20,000. The bonds of Luthardt and Essig were fixed at $10,000 each.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD GROUP

According to the thirty-sixth annual report made public, Oct 30, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, operated under the direction of the receiver appointed in Apr, 1915, earned a surplus of $2,957,281 in the year ended June 30, 1916, compared with a deficit of $734,077 in the preceding year. Surplus is equivalent to 3.9 per cent. on $74,382,623 capital stock.

CHINA

Reports from Peking, Oct 21, stated that a square mile of territory adjoining the French concession at Tien-tsin had been forcibly seized by the French Consul with the assistance of troops. The Chinese police were arrested and Frenchmen substituted for them. Replying to a protest from the Chinese Foreign Office, the French legation at Peking assumed the responsibility for any violence which might result from the action.

The district occupied by the French is thickly populated and the Chinese threatened violence, as they had stubbornly resisted for many years annexation to the French concession, and in its protest to the French Legation the Foreign Office gave warning that it would not be responsible if violence resulted.

The Chinese press violently assailed the action of the French, declaring that it "surpasses Japanese tactics and is actual warfare against defenseless China."

Tien-tsin is the port of Peking and has a population of 750,000. The French concession in Tien-tsin is on the eastern bank of the Hai-ho and prior to its present extension was about one and a half miles long by a half mile wide. To the south of the French concession lies the British concession, and to the north are the Italian and Japanese settlements.

In 1901, following the Boxer uprising, Russia, Belgium, Italy and Austria-Hungary appropriated large areas on the left bank of the Hai-ho for future settlements. The British, French and Russian concessions extended their boundaries very considerably.

The territory which was taken by the French was the sole remaining district in the foreign concession inhabited by natives.

See also
HWANG-SING, GEN.
KOO, VI KYUIN WELLINGTON
RAILROADS—CHINA

—Politics and government

The House of Representatives refused, Oct 4, to ratify the appointment of Lu Chen-Tsiang as Foreign Minister because of his monarchical

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leanings. Premier Tuan-Chi-Jui personally addressed the House in his favor, but his plea was in vain. Lu Chen-Tsing was Minister of Foreign Affairs in Yuan Shih-kai's Cabinet during the monarchical movement.

General Feng Kwo-chang, a prominent supporter of President Li Yuan-hung, was, Oct 30, elected Vice-President of the Chinese Republic by Parliament.

See also
KWO-CHANG, GEN. FENG

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Willis Vernon Cole, the New York City Christian Science practitioner who for four years had been fighting his conviction for the illegal practice of medicine, was granted a new trial in Albany, Oct 3, by the Court of Appeals. The decision was regarded as a substantial victory for the Christian Scientists.

The court in substance decided that while the practice of Christian Science in the treatment of bodily ills would have come under the definition of the practice of medicine, the exception contained in the medical license law to the effect that its provisions should not prevent "the practice of the religious tenets of any church" was broad enough to include the methods used by the followers of Christian Science and therefore exempted them from the requirement of passing medical examinations and being admitted to practice as physicians.

CHURCHES

See
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
EPISCOPAL CHURCH
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
SMITH, CHARLES K.

CITIES

See
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT—INSTRUCTION IN

CLARK, W. A., jr.

It was said, Oct 5, that W. A. Clark, jr., of Los Angeles, Cal., planned to give all his war profits to the orphans of France. To date the profits had amounted to $2,000,000.

CLARKE, James P.

Senator James P. Clarke, of Arkansas, president pro tempore of the Senate, died at Little Rock, Ark., Oct 1. He was born in 1854.

COAL

—Production

Great Britain

Lord Rhondda, Oct 9, extended his interests into the Swansea anthracite coal district by securing control of the Gwaun Cae Gurwen colliery, the largest concern in the district. The colliery has a capacity of 300,000 tons annually. Further amalgamations were expected and some observers suggested that these combines would eventually lead to the nationalization of the country's coal fields.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

William Bullock, head of the Bureau of City Inquiry, charged, Oct 22, that the cost of maintaining the College of the City of New York was excessive and favored closing it.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

See
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
MILITARY TRAINING—IN COLLEGES
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT—INSTRUCTION IN
VASSAR COLLEGE

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

It was officially announced, Oct 30, that two anonymous donors had given Columbia University $125,000 to be used toward the establishment and endowment of the new dental school.

COMMERCE

See subhead COMMERCE *under names of countries.*

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

See
AUSTRALIA—COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

COOK, Rear-Adm. Francis Augustus

Rear-Adm. Francis A. Cook, U. S. N., retired, who was commended for "eminent and conscientious conduct in battle" while in command of the cruiser *Brooklyn* at the battle of Santiago de Cuba, died in Northampton, Mass., Oct 8. He was born in 1843.

CUBA

See also
POTASH—CUBA

—Politics and government

President Menocal, Oct 2, appointed Dr. Raimundo Menocal, Secretary of Sanitation to succeed Dr. Enrique Nunez, who died recently in New York. The new secretary was a relative of the President.

CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION

See
AERONAUTICS

CZERNY, Vincenz von

Vincenz von Czerny, senior medical professor of the Faculty of Heidelberg University and noted as a surgeon and cancer expert, died Oct 3, aged 74.

DAMS

See
ELEPHANT BUTTE DAM

DANISH WEST INDIES

It was reported, Oct 17, that the Danish Parliamentary Commission on the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States had decided to extend the time limit of the commission to Nov 25 and the date of the referendum to Dec 13 or 14. This action was taken to enable the delegates from the islands to reach Copenhagen in time to participate in the deliberations. They missed their steamship connection in Porto Rico.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins was inaugurated, Oct 6, as Dartmouth's eleventh president.

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DAYLIGHT SAVING

Plans for a daylight saving convention, to be held in New York City during December, with the object of urging Congress to pass some measure whereby the clocks would be turned forward one hour on the first Sunday in May, 1917, and an hour of daylight be saved thru the summer months were discussed during October by a committee organized by Marcus Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan. The plan had the approval of the chambers of commerce of many of the larger cities of the country.

DECKERT, Emil

The death of Dr. Emil Deckert, professor of geology in the new University of Frankford, Germany, was reported, Oct 6. Professor Deckert spent many years traveling in and studying the United States, his book "Nord Amerika" giving the most complete description of the United States in the German language.

"DEUTSCHLAND" (submarine)

The German merchant submarine *Deutschland* arrived in the harbor of New London, Ct., on the morning of Nov 1. Capt. Paul Koenig said the *Deutschland* left Bremen on Oct 10 and made the trip here without special incident. The entire crew comprised 25 men. The *Deutschland* appeared in the outer harbor shortly after midnight and proceeded to the dock of the Eastern Forwarding Company, near the German steamer *Willehad*.

DIVORCE

See
EPISCOPAL CHURCH—GENERAL CONFERENCE

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

See
SANTO DOMINGO

DONALDSON LINE

See
ANCHOR-DONALDSON LINE

DOUGHERTY ISLAND

In the course of the *Carnegie's* circum-navigation of the globe, the vessel passed within three miles of the alleged position of Dougherty Island, in the Southern Pacific, without seeing any sign of land. Two captains had reported seeing the island in the early part of the 19th century.

DRAPER, Margaret Preston

See
BONCOMPAGNI LUDOVICI, PRINCE ANDREA

DUBLIN

The Housing Commission of the Corporation of Dublin, Oct 20, decided to recommend the acceptance of a loan of $2,000,000 at 5 per cent., offered by Lee, Higginson & Co., of Boston.

The offered loan to Dublin was for the reconstruction of the city on plans approved by the Housing and Town Planning Association of Ireland. Late in August, John Nolen, of Cambridge, Mass., one of the three adjudicators appointed by the association approved plans for the rebuilding of Dublin. The winning group of plans, it was announced, emphasized a need for new and adequate housing facilities, a new city center for street confluence, and an extensive scheme for the reclamation of flatlands from Dublin Bay. The plans were sent to Dublin in August. The successful architect was awarded a prize of $2500 by the Earl of Aberdeen, former Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

DUNCAN, Norman

Norman Duncan, author of tales of Labrador, died at Fredonia, N. Y., Oct 18. He was born in 1871.

DYES

—Production

United States

Twenty-six principal foreign companies engaged in manufacturing dyes were listed in the much-discussed Dye Census, prepared by Dr. Thomas H. Norton, chemical expert of the Department of Commerce. The bulk of American dye imports during the last normal year before the war came from these companies, thirteen of which are German concerns. The fact that both Switzerland and England have industries that are fairly well developed is shown in this compilation.

This list of manufacturers, used as an index to indicate the dyes imported by each firm, was one of the features to which objection was taken by the importers. The names of the 26 companies will be found in the New York *Journal of Commerce* for Oct 9.

EARTHQUAKES

United States

An earthquake shock, which in some instances knocked small articles off shelves, was felt, Oct 18, in Georgia, Alabama and Kentucky.

Two slight earthquake shocks were felt in California, Oct 22. The shocks were paricularly noticeable in the southern part of the state.

EDUCATION

See also
GARY PLAN
MILITARY TRAINING—IN COLLEGES

Philippine Islands

The Department of Public Instruction of the Philippine Islands in October issued a report covering school work for 1915. The number of schools in operation was 4386, and the total enrollment reached 621,030, with 488 American teachers and 10,214 Filipinos. Physical training was provided in addition to the ordinary academic course. Industrial instruction was given for the purpose of improving the conditions of the people and their standard of living. Vocational teaching included a farming course, and there were agricultural schools in session thruout the year, the largest being in Central Luzon. There were also nautical, commerce, household industries, and domestic science schools. An exhibit of the Philippine public schools was made at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, in which the various activities of the

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schools were shown and recognized by the award of 75 prizes.

EIGHT HOUR DAY

See
RAILROADS—EIGHT HOUR DAY

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

—Manufactures of

Value of electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies manufactured in the United States more than doubled in the five years from 1909 to 1914. Statistics of the 1914 census of manufactures issued, Oct 3, by the Census Bureau show the value of those products to have been $335,170,000 in 1914.

ELEPHANT BUTTE DAM

The Elephant Butte dam, completed recently at a cost of $5,000,000 and intended to impound the largest artificially retained body of water in the world, was dedicated at Elephant Butte, N. M., Oct 19, with A. A. Jones of New Mexico, personal representative of President Wilson, officiating.

ELEVATORS

The Court of Common Pleas of Ohio handed down a decision in October in the case of F. R. *vs.* the Standard Accident Insurance Co., that a hand hoist or lift, erected for the sole purpose of carrying the millwright who had charge of the machinery in a grain elevator, is not a passenger elevator.

ELLERMAN LINE

See
WILSON-ELLERMAN LINE

EMBARGOES

See
FRANCE—EMBARGOES
GREAT BRITAIN—EMBARGOES

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

—General conference

The Protestant Episcopal General Conference opened its sessions at St. Louis, Mo., Oct 11, by re-electing Dr. Alexander Mann of Boston, president.

A Church law which would make it impossible for a person divorced for any cause arising after marriage to be married again by an Episcopal clergyman was recommended, Oct 12, by the joint commission on legislation on matters relating to holy matrimony. After several vain efforts to bring the matter to a vote, discussion was postponed. The proposed change was rejected, Oct 14, by the House of Deputies because of non-concurrence of the clerical and lay delegates. The delegates voted by diocese. The clerical delegates approved the proposed cannon by a vote of 40½ to 24¾, the lay delegates rejected it by a vote of 29 affirmative to 32¾ negative.

All proposed changes in the marriage ceremony, the catechism, and the institution of clergymen were referred back by the House of Deputies, Oct 16, to the commission on prayer book. The question cannot be brought before a general convention again for three years.

The church adopted a new hymnal, Oct 16, from which many of the hymns which were not considered in consonance with the spirit of the age were dropped. The use of the new hymnal was permissive.

Changes in the hymnal recommended were: The elimination of the "Amen" at the conclusion of all hymns save those of direct prayer or praise; the elimination of more than 200 hymns seldom used and the addition of 126 new hymns, most of them by American authors, and the substitution of the word "Jesus" for the old form "Jesu." The proposed hymnal would contain only 550 of the 679 hymns now included.

The Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts, reported to the joint session of the Bishops and Deputies, Oct 16, that two-thirds of the $5,000,000 necessary to create a pension fund for the aged clergy had been raised. Under the provisions of the plan each retired clergyman would receive $600 a year. After the requisite $5,000,000 had been obtained, each parish was to add 7½ per cent. of the salary of the clergy. All must be subscribed by Mar 1, 1917, for if it were not, the pledges already given would be void.

The Deputies referred to the Board of Missions the proposal to increase the pay of missionaries in the field, owing to the high cost of living.

The Bishops recommended an amendment to the constitution which, if concurred in by the Deputies, would, in 1919, give votes to suffragan Bishops. Under the existing arrangement the suffragans were permitted to sit in the House and to speak, but had no franchise.

The Bishops recommended also that a joint commission prepare an Italian Prayer Book. There had been many converts in the last few years among Italians who had come to this country, most of whom were at least nominally affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church.

Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy for the Armenians who had suffered in the war at the hands of the Turks.

The house of deputies voted, Oct 17, to eliminate the special prayers for the President of the United States from the morning and evening prayer service and to substitute for them a prayer for the safety and preservation of the nation. The same prayer will be used in both services. The house also voted, despite vigorous protests, to omit the words "the Governor of this state" from the evening prayer, it being argued that "all others in authority" included the governors. The change must be approved by the House of Bishops and by the next general convention before it could become effective.

Skilful parliamentary maneuvering saved the resolution admitting women to membership in the House of Deputies from being killed by an adverse committee report. From the time of the Church's first convention, in Philadelphia in 1785, men only had been allowed to represent dioceses on the floor. The commission to which the resolution, introduced by Robert H. Gardiner, of Maine, had been referred, re-

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ported the proposed change was inexpedient at this time. Mr. Gardiner, before the report was acted on, made a motion getting the original resolution on the calendar, thus giving it a chance for discussion in the house.

On Oct 17 the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, Bishop of the Philippines; the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts, and the Right Rev. Charles R. Anderson, Bishop of Chicago, were chosen to draft the pastoral letter for the year.

The House of Deputies, Oct 18, adopted two of the 15 proposed new prayers for the Book of Common Prayer, all intended to bring the American communion in closer touch with the new conditions. It approved one prayer for state legislatures and another for courts and magistrates.

The spirit of '76 was revived in a resolution introduced by Roland S. Morris of Philadelphia, substituting for the suggested prayer for the country the prayer offered by Washington when the armies of the Revolution were disbanded, as follows:

"I now make it my earnest prayer that God would keep the United States in His holy protection; that he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow citizens of the United States at large, and particularly for their brethren who have served in the field. And finally, that He would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humanity, and pacific temper of mind which were the characterization of the Divine Author of our blessed religion and without an humble imitation of whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy nation."

A report favoring a permanent church publicity bureau was also adopted. It provided for a joint committee, composed of one Bishop, two presbyters, and three laymen, with power to fill vacancies and to associate with them others, as might be desirable.

The House of Bishops recommended that the Ten Commandments be printed in the Prayer Book both in the abridged form as provided for in the revision, and in the form in which they appear in the Old Testament, with the Rabbinical comment attached.

The Bishops, following the report of the deputies' committee, pronounced as inexpedient the proposal of Robert H. Gardiner, of Maine, to admit women as lay deputies to the General Convention.

The bishops declined to grant the request of Bishop Roots of Hankow that he have women as members of his council. His fellow Bishops did not consider it wise to appoint women to official positions, but suggested, however, that he might have a consulting council of women.

The convention also went on record as favoring movements looking toward prison reform.

Militarist clashed with pacifist in a debate on prayer in the House of Deputies Oct 19. The issue, which arose over the proposal of the commission on the enrichment of the Book of Common Prayer to add prayers for the army and navy, divided the body into two factions. The prayer on which most of the discussion was based, which was finally adopted, was recommended by the commission. It asked the "Lord, God of Hosts . . . to strengthen and protect the soldiers of our country, support them in the day of battle, and in time of peace keep them safe from evil." It also pleaded that "in all things they may serve without reproach." A similar prayer suggested by the commission for the navy also was adopted.

One faction, led by the Rev. John Howard Melish of Brooklyn, held that any war is unchristian and that no soldier can serve without reproach. The other, of which the Rev. Leighton Parks of New York was spokesman, altho not championing war, argued that it is the duty of the church to pray for those men who forsake civil pursuits in which the remuneration might be greater for the service of their country. As a result of the debate the prayers recommended by the commission for the army and navy, together with a substitute offered by Dr. Melish, were recommitted to the commission, and when, after reconsideration, it reported inability to change its first recommendations, the prayers for the army and navy recommended were adopted. If approved by the House of Bishops, the prayers will be in tentative use during the next three years, and will be acted on finally at the next General Convention.

The commission reported that the prayer uttered by George Washington when he laid down the supreme command of the Federal armies could not, in its judgment, be substituted for the prayer for our country recommended by the commission.

A resolution was adopted, Oct 21, by the House of Deputies directing the Church Social Service Commission to arrange conditions to create a nation board of censors for motion pictures.

That the fight within the church for the prohibition of the remarriage by its clergymen of divorced persons was not ended when the House of Deputies recently rejected the proposal was evidenced in a resolution introduced by the Rev. Leighton Parks of New York and referred to the commission on holy matrimony. This proposed a canonical amendment which would forbid clergymen performing such ceremonies and was in a new form the rejected proposal with its reference to the commission on holy matrimony. Leaders of the convention asserted it was certain to become one of the paramount issues in the 1919 General Convention.

Anouncement was made from the House of Bishops that among those elected to the Board of Missions were Bishop Alfred Harding of Washington, D. C., and the Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning of New York, who were among five members of the board to resign in 1915. These resignations were due to the sending over their protests of representatives of Panama in Feb, 1916, to confer with the representatives of Protestant missionary boards on the general subject of missions in Latin America.

Detroit, Mich., was finally chosen as the place for the next general convention, when

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the House of Deputies, Oct 21, concurred with the House of Bishops in its selection. The convention was scheduled to be held in Oct, 1919.

Establishment of an international court having jurisdiction over all nations of the world, in the same way that the United States Supreme Court has jurisdiction over all of the States of the Union, was suggested to the House of Deputies. The report was presented by the Commission on Minimizing War and was placed on the calendar.

Efforts to change the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church had been abandoned in the convention, leaders of the wing of the church advocating the change announced Oct 22. This followed the action of the House of Deputies of the convention the day before in adopting without debate a title page for a new hymnal which reaffirmed the existing name of the church.

The House of Deputies, Oct 23, adopted without opposition a resolution that Jews who have accepted Jesus Christ as the Messiah and have become communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church may retain, if they desire, the Jewish national and racial customs and feasts.

Efforts to have women permitted to sit as delegates in the House of Deputies of the General Convention were abandoned, when on the heels of a rejection at the hands of the House of Bishops a lower house committee adversely reported the proposal.

The House of Deputies refused, by diocesan vote, to adopt the recommendation of a special committee proposing the present system of equal diocesan representation in the House of Deputies to be changed to one of proportionate representation. Several hours of debate preceded the vote, which in the clerical order was 56 to 12, with five dioceses divided, and in the lay order, 49 to 10½, with four dioceses divided.

The lower house refused to confer with the House of Bishops in its action giving a seat and vote in the upper house to suffragan Bishops. Concurrent action was necessary. At the time of writing suffragans had a seat but no vote. However, the lower house adopted a resolution providing for a constitutional amendment allowing suffragans to substitute in the event of the death or disability of the Bishop.

The House of Bishops rejected a proposal to open their sessions, which had been held behind closed doors since the first triennial convention in 1789, to the press and public.

For the first time in the history of the church, according to well informed leaders, a stand on the liquor traffic was taken Oct 24. A resolution adopted by the House of Deputies placed the church on record as favoring "such action in our legislative assemblies as will preserve the interests of temperance and the repression of the liquor traffic. The action was an outgrowth of a memorial asking the convention to record itself as favoring nation-wide prohibition, submitted by the Church Temperance Society thru Francis Lynde Stetson of New York.

A report showing that the Church had more than 1,080,000 communicants and 5700 clergymen was presented to the House of Deputies by the committee on the staff of the Church. The report also showed that about 1000 of the clergy were not engaged in parochial work, and that there were about 53,000 school officers and teachers under the Church, with approximately 460,000 pupils.

Baptisms had increased by about 12,000 and confirmations by about 14,000 over the preceding triennium. Parishes and missions numbered 8341, and the total number of church buildings was 7310. The Church controlled endowments aggregating $55,000,000, and many educational and charitable institutions, and had an average income of more than $20,000,000 a year. Endowments for the support of churches for the triennium totalled $19,078,112, against $14,320,147 in 1913. Endowments for the support of bishops totalled $4,491,037, against $4,626,884 given in the previous three years. Contributions for the aid of the infirm clergy came to $3,295,052, and for other purposes endowments totalling $28,063,411 were given. Sittings in the churches in the triennium just ended totalled 1,504,890, an increase of 194,672 over the triennium ending in 1913. Church hospitals accounted for in the report numbered 135, against 79 in 1913. Homes for the aged or indigent numbered 77, an increase of one.

The report outlined the work done in the missionary field. It added that there were 24 theological institutions, 24 collegiate institutions and 128 academies under the control of the church.

The missionary canon of the church was amended, after a prolonged debate in the House of Deputies, to transfer much of the responsibility of the Board of Missions to the General Convention. If the House of Bishops should concur the General Convention hereafter would determine the amount of money to be raised by the board, the method of raising it and the field of its work. Previously the board had settled these questions itself.

The House of Deputies, Oct 26, took a vote deferring further action on the Prayer Book until the triennial convention of 1919. The report of progress made by the House of Bishops indicated that fully three more weeks of consideration would be necessary. The Bishops had been considering the office of the Holy Communion, which they would call the Divine Liturgy. In their unfinished report they favored the adoption of a prayer for the dead, as did the deputies.

The House of Deputies adopted a resolution which, if concurred in by the upper house, pointed to the solution of the racial episcopate problem. The Southern delegates did not wish to have negro bishops who would preside over a See in the event of the death of the bishop of the white race. The resolution provided for an amendment to the constitution under which provincial bishops might

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elect suffragan bishops for any diocese of the province who had jurisdiction over a particular race.

An evidence of the American spirit which ruled this convention appeared in the vote of the deputies to adopt as part of the services of the church a prayer based on portions of Washington's farewell address to his army. It was to follow the prayer for "our country" and might be used at the discretion of the clergy.

The House of Bishops, according to the report, officially rejected the recommendation of the commission that five of the Ten Commandments, as read in the communion service, be shortened by the elimination of the reasons. It was reported also that the House of Bishops still had under consideration the question of the reservation of the sacrament, provided for in the report of the commission.

Such a proposal was a new one for the Episcopal service and caused much debate between the members of the various wings of the church.

Another change approved was in the title of "The Order for the Holy Communion." This would change the name to the divine liturgy and substitute holy eucharist for the expression holy communion, these terms being deemed more modern and more in accord with the thought of advanced churchmen.

Unction, expected to be one of the most debated problems developed at this session, would not be ruled on until the next general convention.

The pastoral letter of the 108 bishops of the church to its communicants was read, Oct 27, at the final joint session of the convention. Unlike most previous pastoral letters, it dealt with secular rather than ecclesiastical affairs. It reviewed conditions in the United States, in Europe and in the Orient, and pointed out to this country the threat that lingers in a nationalism which assumes the "ugly rôle of group selfishness or false patriotism."

All the parts of the report of the joint commission of the revision and enrichment of the prayer book which had not been discussed during the convention in both houses of the convention were sent back to the commission to be reported again at the next convention.

The House of Bishops notified the House of Deputies at the final session that it agreed with the lower house in practically all of the changes adopted in the morning and evening prayer and in the psalter.

The House of Bishops issued a "notification" declaring that "all Christians are under a common obligation conscientiously to scrutinize the sources of their incomes and to give moral support to every just effort to secure better conditions and regular employment for all wage-earners."

The bishops did not concur in the plan for the election of suffragan racial bishops by the provincial synods, as adopted by the House of Deputies, and also failed to concur in the resolution calling for national moving-picture censorship. The censorship question was referred to a special commission to report at the next general convention.

ESSAD PACHA

It was reported, Oct 6, that Essad Pacha, formerly provisional president of Albania, and at the time of writing leading, as a contingent of the Allied army, a regiment of his countrymen in his native Albania, had been sentenced to death by the Committee of Union and Progress, sitting in Constantinople, for having conspired with bands against Turkey and for having declared war.

EUROPEAN WAR

The political and military leaders of France and Great Britain conferred at Bolougne Oct 20, and discussed and settled various questions arising from the joint action of the Entente Allies. Premiers Briand and Asquith headed the delegations. The French leaders present were:

Finance Minister Ribot, General Joffre, Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine; General Roques, Minister of War; M. Thomas, Minister of Munitions; and Leon Bourgeois and M. de Margerie, representing the French Foreign Office, and General Pelle, Chief of Staff to General Joffre. Besides Premier Asquith, Great Britain was represented by General Robertson, Chief of Staff; General Haig, commander of the British armies in France; David Lloyd George, Minister of War; Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Viscount Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

See also
BLACKLIST
CLARK, W. A., JR.
SWITZERLAND—MUNITIONS

—Mail seizures

The joint reply of the British and French Governments to the protest of the United States against interference with the mails was delivered to the State Dept., Oct 12, and made public Oct 14.

The Allies refused to yield substantial concessions on the mail censorship and insisted on their right to search all genuine mail found on neutral vessels on the high seas or in Allied ports. All they conceded was a promise to remedy "any faults, abuses or serious mistakes" that might be brought to their attention.

AFRICAN FRONT

Few reports came thru from German East Africa during October. The general commanding the Portuguese forces in East Africa reported that after an engagement in which he repulsed the German troops the Portuguese advanced nineteen miles north of Rovuna.

AIR OPERATIONS

Ten Zeppelins took part in a raid over London and the east coast on the night of Oct 1-2. Of the two which attacked London one was brought down in flames in the neighborhood of Potter's Bar and the second was driven off. One man was killed and a woman injured. There was no military damage. The Zeppelin was the fourth to be brought down in England. Nineteen bodies were recovered from the wreck.

King George, it was officially announced Oct 4, had appointed Second Lieutenant Fred-

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erick Sowrey and Lieutenant Alfred de Bath Brandon, both officers of the Royal Flying Corps, to be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order "in connection with their successful attacks upon enemy airships."

It was understood that Lieutenants Sowrey and Brandon participated in the attacks on Zeppelin raiders on the night of Sept 23-24, when two Zeppelins were brought down.

It had been known for several days that Lieutenant Sowrey had brought down the Zeppelin which fell in Essex, but Lieutenant Brandon had not been mentioned before. Lieutenant Brandon received the Military Cross for bombing the Zeppelin which came down in the Thames estuary in April.

The following official but otherwise unverified announcement was made in Petrograd Oct 12: In Dobrudja an enemy air squadron dropped bombs on Constanza (the principal Rumanian Black Sea port), and also poisoned sweets and garlic infected with cholera bacilli.

A hostile aeroplane appeared Oct 22 over the fortified seaport of Sheerness, at the mouth of the Thames. Four bombs were dropped but no casualties were reported officially.

A hostile seaplane was shot down and destroyed on the same afternoon by one of the British naval aircraft. The enemy machine fell into the sea. Judging by time, it was probably the seaplane which visited Sheerness.

A German aeroplane dropped three bombs on Margate, a coast resort in the southeast of England, Oct 23, damaging a hotel and injuring a man and a woman. The raider was driven off by British planes.

Capt. Boelke, a noted German aviator, met his death in collision with another aeroplane during an air battle, Oct 28. One report stated that he was brought down by a British aviator east of Cambrai, another that his death was due to collision with a German and not an enemy aeroplane. Boelke was credited with having brought down 40 aeroplanes.

BALKAN FRONT

That Rumania would suffer the fate of Serbia seemed almost inevitable early in October. Crushed between von Falkenhayn on the Transylvanian front, and von Mackensen in the Dobrudja, the country was in dire peril. Russian reinforcements, however, arriving late in the month stiffened the Rumanian resistance and enabled them to hold both enemies, and even to drive back a part of the Transylvanian army. A concerted attack by the Allies on the Bulgarian front made considerable headway, but an invasion of the Rumanians into Bulgaria proved a complete failure.

The appointment of the Grand Duke Nicholas, who had conducted the successful Russian campaign in Turkey, to command the Russian forces in the Dobrudja, was announced Oct 5. Besides commanding the Russian armies, whose strength and position had not been made known, he would act as military advisor to the Rumanians and direct their strategy.

The Grand Duke was expected to relieve the Bulgar-German pressure upon the Rumanians from Rustchuk to Cernavoda, to turn the enemy's right flank, invade and drive thru Bulgaria, advance into Turkey, and threaten Constantinople.

King Ferdinand of Rumania, it was announced Oct 14, would personally take supreme command of the Russian and Rumanian armies.

As the month opened von Falkenhayn was battering his way thru the last of the mountain defences guarding the Rumanian plains. The Vulcan pass, one of the most important of the passages between Transylvania and Rumania, was carried by storm, while further east, in the Predeal sector, the Rumanian troops continued to retreat. Here the invading forces were about seventy miles due north of Bucharest.

Von Falkenhayn's huge mortars did not cease for a moment their blasting of the Rumanians from one stronghold after another in the Transylvanian Alps. On Oct 26 the Germans and Bulgarians pushed still further south thru two of the passes below Kronstadt toward Kimpolung, the important rail head beyond the Torzburg or Bran Pass and toward the Sinaia, the pretty Rumanian summer capital at the end of Predeal Pass.

Only on the eastern front did the Rumanians make any progress. In the Oituz Valley they drove the foe back to the border. But along the northern front they fell back almost everywhere.

By the seizure of the Vulcan Pass the Germans won a hold on the important railway running to Craiova and then east to Bucharest. This gain also put them in position to flank the Rumanian positions further east, and so aid the drive for Kimpolung, at the head of the Bucharest railway.

By Oct 27, von Falkenhayn had reached Azuga, the entrance to the second of two tunnels that cut through the mountains in the Predeal Pass, and was only seven miles from Sinaia and 25 miles from Campina, the center of the great Rumanian petroleum industry.

Tho von Falkenhayn's main effort was aimed at forcing his way thru the Predeal Pass because of its excellent railroad and its proximity to Bucharest, his attack thru the Vulcan Pass and the valley of the Jiu, south of Petroseny, also gained ground.

No railroad runs thru the pass, but he was near the railhead at Tirgu Jiul. An advance much further south thru the Jiul Valley would force Gen. Cvanda, commanding the Rumanian army that still held Orsova, at the Iron Gates of the Danube, to withdraw or be taken in the rear. Thus the last Rumanian army would be forced from Transylvania.

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The Rumanian offensive on the Moldavian frontier seemed to be of value, mainly because it made safe the rail communications with Russia behind the Carpathians. It would take an advance far more formidable than the Rumanians seemed able to make to draw forces of any strength from von Falkenhayn's main army attacking the Predeal Pass.

The Rumanians won further successes on the Moldavian frontier, Oct 28, where the Teuton invaders had been endeavoring to force their way thru the mountains. The defenders appeared to have put a definite check to these attempts and pushed back the Teutons at several points.

At the most northerly point of the Rumanian frontier, in the region of Dorna Watra, the Austro-German forces succeeded in driving the Russians from heights on the banks of the Bystritsa, but elsewhere the advantage was clearly with the defenders.

Continuing their successes on the Transylvania front the Rumanians and Russians not only checked the Teuton invasion all along the border, but at some points rolled it back, notably north of Kimpolung toward the Red Tower Pass, and south of the Vulcan Pass in the Jiul Valley, where the Rumanians appeared to have inflicted another severe defeat on the Bavarian Alpine Corps.

The month closed with the report of a Rumanian victory near the Szurduk Pass, which forced the invaders to retreat to the frontier.

Meantime Mackensen, who was operating in the Dobrudja, had been quiet for some time, and there was a general belief that the familiar trench deadlock had come south of the Constanza-Bucharest railroad. But as the third week in October opened Mackensen's army began new attacks, which culminated Oct 23 in the capture of the city of Constanza, with most of the railroad line, and two days later of Cernavoda, the Danube bridgehead guarding the railway to Bucharest.

Constanza was one of the principal objectives of von Mackensen's campaign. It was of particular importance by reason of the fact that it was the eastern terminus of the only railroad between the Black Sea and the Danube, which it crosses at Cernavoda. Thence the railroad runs westward into Old Rumania. The city had been notably useful in offering a seaport and railway entrance for Russian troops and ammunition sent to the aid of Rumania. Its capture cut off the most convenient water route for Rumanian replenishment, especially in munitions, of which the Rumanians had been reported badly in need. Possession of the entire line would give to the Teuton allies the easiest road to interior Rumania from the southeast, over the Cernavoda bridge. Constanza is Rumania's greatest maritime port, and its harbor works have been extensively developed. The city was partially rebuilt when Dobrudja was ceded to Rumania, in 1878. It has been the base of the Rumanian Black Sea squadron. The city before the war had a population of about 13,000.

While Mackensen's right wing was engaged at Constanza the left was nearing the town of Cernavoda, where the Danube is spanned by the bridge of the railroad running from Constanza to Bucharest. Near the center of their front, which extended across Dobrudja from the sea to the Danube, the invaders cut the railroad near Murfatlar and pushed their troops far beyond the railway line.

Cernavoda fell Oct 25 to von Mackensen's army. The Russo-Rumanians evacuated the city, which lies only about 100 miles from Bucharest, and retreated across the 11 mile bridge over the Danube, blowing it up behind them. A part of the fleeing army which was not able to make good its escape fled to the heights to the north of the city, and hotly pursued, was driven toward the Danube marshes.

The massiveness of the Cernavoda bridge may be judged from the stupendous size of the pillars which supported the superstructure. At their bases the pillars which sustained the portion of the bridge spanning the river were ninety-seven and a half feet long and thirty-six feet wide. The upper end of each of these pillars was fifty feet nine inches long and sixteen feet three inches wide.

The valley of the Danube River in the vicinity of the spot where the Cernavoda bridge was constructed includes within its boundaries a swamp of flat marshy territory the greater part of which is located to the north of the river. To the south lies the old Bulgarian territory, crowned with low plateaus and rolling hills.

The valuable line for Russian supplies by way of Constanza and the bridge closed, the Rumanians secured their northern communication line by railroad. On the western frontier of Moldavia, Rumania's northern province, after violent combats, the threat to the precious railways to Russia was removed.

Tho the invading forces apparently made no attempt to cross the Cernavoda bridge, they continued the northward pursuit without pause. By Oct 27, von Mackensen's advanced columns had seized Hirsova on the Black Sea coast and had driven the Russo-Rumanian army north of the Casapchioi positions on the Danube. The capture of Hirsova gave to the Teutonic allies the advantage of having little marshy ground to traverse should they attempt to make a crossing of the river here into old Rumania, as the low lying ground virtually disappears for some distance around Hirsova.

The Russians and Rumanians, Oct 27, abandoned a strong defensive line in their headlong retreat.

The Bulgarians predicted that the retreat would not stop until the fortress line of Macin, Braila, Galatz and Tulcea should be reached. Two of these fortresses, Braila and Galatz, are, however, on the northern shore of the Danube. A crossing would be very difficult, especially if the army is encumbered with heavy guns and transport. A possible line twenty miles south of the Danube loop would run from Ostrov to Babadagh on Lake Ras-

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eim, and be only twenty-five miles long and easier to hold.

Pressing his victory von Mackensen attacked with the full strength of his army the entire Russo-Rumanian front, which continued to fall back, while fighting hard, to a prepared lines across the province stretching from Hirsova on the Danube to Casapkeui on the Black Sea side, which is protected by swampland and a vast lagoon. The new line was from forty to sixty miles north of the Cernavoda-Constanza railroad.

In their retreat the army moved toward the pontoon bridges across the Danube from Hirsova northward to Tultcha and Isakoha, on the southern bank of the river, near the mouth of the river. The Bulgarians were said to have destroyed the bridge at Hirsova and the advanced guard on the eastern wing was said to have reached the region of Babadagh, fifty miles north of Constanza. The Bulgars also occupied one of the islands in the Danube east of Silistria.

The end of the month found von Mackensen with his line well above the Constanza-Cernavoda railway line, the right wing resting approximately on Tachaul, near the Black Sea, 12 miles north of Constanza, and the left north of Cernavoda.

The Rumanians made an attempt to invade Bulgaria Oct 2. On the upper reaches of the Danube, between the fortified towns of Rustchuk and Turtukai, where the river begins its bend northeastward, leaving Bulgarian territory and separating Rumania proper from Dobrudja, the troops of Rumania made their way to the southern bank of the stream. The attempt to strike von Mackensen in the rear failed, and an encircling attack forced the Rumanians to fall back to the Rumanian side of the river.

On the Macedonian front the Allies kept up a constant bombardment during the month in the hope of preventing the Bulgars from sending reinforcements to the Dobrudja. The principal gains of the month were made by the Serbians, who held the left center of the line, adjoining the Italian positions on the extreme left wing and the French on the right. Beyond the French, the British composed the right wing.

In Albania the Italians renewed their offensive and occupied three towns without appreciable opposition and attacked in the region of Lake Botkova. On Oct 9 they occupied Klisura, 35 miles from Avlona. The junction of the Italians with Gen. Sarrail's left, southwest of Lake Presba, was announced Oct 26. This junction protected Sarrail from the danger of envelopment, fear of which had held back the French in this sector.

French troops occupied the town of German on Lake Presba, at the extreme westerly point of the front, and Oct 8 gained control of the Baba Mountains, an important natural defense of Monastir, and later in the month cut the railroad to the south of Seres.

Following up their victory of Oct 1 on Kaimakcalan height, the Serbs advanced a mile and a half north of the height and stormed the important position of Kotchovie, on Serbian soil. They next succeeded in crossing the Cerna River and defeated their adversary on the Nize Mountain in Serbia on the Monastir railroad. The Serbian territory recaptured now embraced 230 square kilometers, including seven towns.

The French advance guards also began to cross the Cerna in the region of Dobroveni and Brod, and advancing, despite frost on the slopes of the Baba Mountains, reached the towns of Buf and Popli.

The Cerna is of considerable strategic importance, and flows entirely in Serbia. The Baba Mountains are partly in Serbia, partly in Greek Macedonia, approximately 15 miles west of the Cerna. Buf is in Greek Macedonia, two miles south of the Serbian boundary. It marks the advance furthest north of the extreme allied left flank.

The Serbs continued to press forward, advanced detachments reaching the valley of the Bela Voda and occupying the summit of Dobropolje in the Nidje Mountains southeast of Monastir. They seized the village of Skochivir, on the left bank of the Cerna River, Oct 9, crossed the stream between Droboveni and the Brod and pressed forward to a new line only six miles from Monastir on the southeast. The Franco-Russian forces cooperated in this movement by advancing to the new line of Bulgarian defences stretching from Kenali to Lake Presba, on the western side of the Cerna Valley.

The Serbs Oct 19 broke thru the second Bulgar line defending Monastir, and battered at the third and last system of defences, which is at the edge of the Morshova range leading to the Monastir plain. In violent fighting they captured the village of Brod on the left bank of the Cerna, and the heights beyond, and the village of Veles-Selo.

The third Bulgar line stretched from the Kaimakcalan Heights to Presba Lake thru Kenali Village, and had been strongly fortified.

Following a terrific bombardment of the Bulgar positions on the Struma south of Orljak, British troops broke the enemy line Oct 1, taking two fortified villages.

The portions of the Bulgarian line beyond the Struma that the British then held included the villages of Kara, Zakoibala and Kara Zakoizir, northwest of Lake Tahinos.

Not far from the villages taken by the British is the railroad that runs from Demir-Hissar east thru Seres and Drama and across Bulgaria. It is the only railroad in eastern Macedonia, and had been used by the Bulgars as the main artery of their entire left wing on the Struma. Should the British cut it at Seres the whole Bulgar left wing would have to retire.

The British won a hold on the road to Seres, Oct 5, and occupied all of Yenikeui. The town of Nevolyen was then evacuated by its defenders.

Swinging forward along a 25-mile front toward the railway from Seres to Rupel Pass, the British captured Oct 9 three more villages

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—Ormanli, Chavdar-Mah and Haznatar—and moved to within three miles of the railroad at one place.

They took two more towns Oct 11, Papalcva and Prosenik, the latter of which is beyond the railroad, seven miles south of Demir-Hissar, while their cavalry was reported to be within two miles of Seres.

By cutting the railroad first north, then south of Seres, the Allies completely isolated the town from rail communication with Demir-Hissar and Drama, the other towns held by the Bulgarians. Apparently the road that runs parallel to the railroad, but beyond it, was not cut. Should it be cut the Seres garrison's only line of retreat would be up the valleys of two small rivers that run down from the Bulgarian border to Lake Tahinos, passing thru Seres.

EGYPTIAN FRONT

Quiet reigned in Egypt during October except for a small engagement, Oct 15, in which the British attacked a Turkish position at Moghara, 65 miles east of the Suez Canal, and drove out the Turks.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

Small but steady advances in the region of Bapaume and Peronne, were completely overshadowed toward the end of October by a brilliant French victory at Verdun, which in three hours snatched from the Germans their hard won gains of many months.

Haig's troops smashed their way forward along a two-mile front, Oct 1, carrying the village of Eaucourt l'Abbaye, three and a half miles from Bapaume. Thus the British extended their hold on the Albert-Bapaume road, putting Le Sars in peril, and moved closer to the national highway from Bapaume to Peronne.

Meanwhile, the French pushed steadily northward along the Bethune road, moving toward Sailly and seeking to link up their line with the British.

A lull in the Somme battle ended abruptly Oct 7, when British and French troops side by side pushed forward their line about two-thirds of a mile by a sudden drive on an eight mile front. The Allies captured every position they set out to capture, including the village of Le Sars, a little over three miles southwest of Bapaume. The British, for their part, captured the village of Le Sars, on the Bapaume road, and also by a thrust between Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs, which they held advanced their line 600 to 1000 yards. Foch's soldiers, acting in close co-operation with their allies, broke into the German defenses on the Morval-Bouchavesnes front and swept forward, at some points three-quarters of a mile, carrying all objectives.

As a result of this drive the French line reached the top of the western slopes of the Sailly-Saillisel ridge, and was only 650 feet from the entrance to Sailly. It ran over Hill 130 to the southeast of Bouchavesnes.

Shifting the weight of the offensive suddenly to the south of the Somme River, the French Oct 10 captured the village of Bovent, the north and west outskirts of the village of Ablaincourt and also took the greater part of the Chaulnes wood.

Progress was made Oct 12 in a British attack aimed at the high ground protecting part of the Peronne-Bapaume road. The British front between Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs, a distance of nearly two miles, was advanced toward the German stronghold of Le Transloy, and ground was gained further north.

In violent engagements north of the Somme Oct 17 the French extended their gains in the village of Sailly-Saillisel and brought their lines forward on the Bethune road. Counter assaults by the Germans were only temporarily successful, the French retaining all their positions at nightfall.

Possession of Sailly-Saillisel would give the French command of five miles of the Bapaume-Peronne highway.

Meanwhile the British extended their offensive to the region north of the Ancre, where they seized enemy trenches west of Serre.

On Oct 19 more ground was gained almost at the outskirts of Peronne, between Biaches and La Maisonette.

British troops delivered a heavy stroke at the German lines in the direction of Le Sars Oct 21, advancing on a three-mile front and gaining several positions.

To the southeast, on the other hand, the German forces made several assaults in great force upon the French positions from Sailly-Saillisel, south to below Peronne. Three strong attacks were made upon Sailly-Saillisel itself, but these failed. Similar attempts made by the Germans between Biaches and La Maisonette were generally repulsed, but they succeeded in gaining a footing in some advanced positions north of Blaise wood.

Both the British and French troops made successful attacks on the Somme front Oct 22 and 23. The British captured more than half a mile of trenches before the village of Le Transloy, and the French, attacking in the same region, took all of Hill 128, northwest of Sailly-Saillisel.

The Germans turned the tables on the Allies south of the Somme Oct 30, while the French north of the river were tightening the pressure on Le Transloy. In the last of a series of stubborn attacks, preceded by a violent artillery bombardment, the Teutons gained a foothold in La Maisonette, captured some trenches and took more than 400 French prisoners. The positions lost were close to the southern bank of the Somme, just across the river from the outskirts of Peronne, the main French objective. From these positions the French were a serious menace to the town. The famous Brandenburgers and Berlin troops led the German attacks.

Dramatically the French broke the long monotony of deadlock at Verdun Oct 24 by the quickest and most effective blow yet struck on this front.

The French attack at Verdun apparently took the Prussians completely by surprise, and not at one point did they succeed in

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stopping the impetuous rush. In three hours the French recaptured ground to gain which required months of patient effort by the Prussians, including such positions as Douaumont Fort and Thiaumont Work, which in the past were won and lost repeatedly.

They smashed the German line north and northeast of Verdun over a front of four and one-third miles, penetrating it along its entire length, in the center gaining a distance of nearly two miles.

Since May 24 Fort de Douaumont had been in German hands. Thiaumont Farm and the Haudromont quarries, after changing hands several times, had been held by the Germans since July 1-2.

The attack was prepared ten days before. Artillery began preliminary work, but rainy weather set in and Grand Headquarters ordered a postponement. When the time came the attack was delivered by four columns of a division each, first on the left, between the southern slopes of Pepper Hill and Thiaumont Farm. This met with little difficulty. The attackers carried Thiaumont Work and Farm and the Haudromont quarries set as the objective, and gained the Bras-Douaumont road beyond. There the attackers stopped, having advanced about a mile.

The second column was a Colonial division under General Mangin, from the corps which retook Douaumont Fort in May. The task assigned to it was to take Hill 320, northeast of Fleury, and the edge of Caillette Wood. The offensive there was even more rapid than on the left wing. General Mangin immediately saw he could advance further, and the commanding officer was therefore informed that preparations had been made to continue the attack. Hill 320 was rushed by troops from Fleury which approached Caillette Wood thru the celebrated Ravine of Death. They then crossed the wood and reached the approaches to Douaumont Fort. Everywhere the foe gave way before them. However, the garrison of the fort hurriedly prepared to defend the important point confided to it. French troops surrounded the fort and extended their gains everywhere without an instant's delay. Fatigue parties set to work, turning the defences so as to be ready to resist counter attacks.

West of the fort, the village of Douaumont had been carried at a run and passed beyond. Meanwhile, a stiff struggle went on between the French and the defenders of the fort. The Prussians refused to surrender and the French killed nearly all of them before they forced their way into the ruins.

Things went equally well on the right. The third column advanced half a mile, reaching the edge of Vaux Pond and carrying the part of the Vaux-Chapitre Wood still held by the enemy, as well as Fumin Wood. The column stopped north of these woods on the outskirts of the village of Vaux.

The fourth column, which was ordered to operate in the vicinity of Vaux Fort without taking it, followed out the program exactly. It drove out the Prussians from Chenois and Laufee woods, captured Damloup battery and, pushing ahead, encircled Vaux Fort on the east, south and west, so that the defenders had no way of issue except to the north.

General Neville for weeks had been watching the Prussian movements like a lynx, carefully calculating the effect of every withdrawal of troops for transfer to the Somme and eastern fronts. At the same time he quietly made his preparations and when he judged the enemy had thinned their defences to the danger point he struck like lightning. The result was one of the most brilliant operations of the campaign.

The Prussians, who the day before were pressing close upon the inner line of defences at Forts Souville and Tavannes, were now driven beyond the outer defences of the Fort Douaumont-Vaux line. Vaux Fort remained in possession of the foe, but the French line extended beyond it on the north at Vaux village and Fumin Wood and also on the south of it at Damloup Battery and Chenois Wood, from both of which positions it could readily be attacked.

The French artillery preparation was brief but intense and was over before the Prussian commanders had time to bring up reinforcements even if they were available. The assaulting French waves caught them before the Prussians recovered from their surprise and swept over trench after trench, sending prisoners in all lines to the rear.

The French losses were very light, it was believed, even lighter than any recorded in the attacks on the Somme front.

News of the success caused tremendous public enthusiasm in France, and this was all the greater because of the general impression that Verdun was over and done with and that both sides were contenting themselves with holding what they had won.

Counter attacks by the Germans were successfully repelled Oct 25, and an encircling movement on Vaux fort, the only one of the outer forts of the Verdun ring still in the hands of the Germans, was begun. A quarry held by the Germans to the northeast of Fort Douaumont was captured Oct 27.

ITALIAN FRONT

Except for an offensive undertaken by Gen. Cadorna about the middle of the month there was little activity on the Italian front during October. In the hope of relieving Austrian pressure on Rumania, the Italians attacked in the direction of Trieste, southeast of Goritza, and on the Carso plateau. After nine days of artillery preparation, which during the final phase reached such a degree of intensity that the expenditure of shells averaged 130 a minute, the Italians, at midnight Oct 11, stormed the enemy trenches, capturing 7000 Austrians, the largest number of prisoners yet made in a single day on the Italian front.

Before the attack the Italian lines in the Gorizia Valley were bounded on the east by the Vertoibizza River, then they ran in a

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southerly direction east of Sagrado, and west of Loquizza, then behind Hill 202 and behind Villanova and northerly of Hill 208, then along the eastern slope of Hill 144 and thence forward in almost a straight line to Hill 85, directly east of Monfalcone. All this line was so straightened out that the advance left every one of the above named localities far in the rear. Furthermore, Jamiano passed into Italian occupation, Duino itself was placed in serious peril, and the formidable bastion of the Hermada range, protecting Nabresina and Trieste, was under heavy bombardment by the Italian guns.

The attack was pushed forward on the following day, the Italians forcing their way to the Austrian second line.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

A British submarine reported that she torpedoed a German light cruiser of the *Kilberg* class in the North Sea, Oct 19. When last seen the cruiser was steaming slowly in evident difficulties toward German waters.

Ten German torpedo boat destroyers attempted to raid the British cross-Channel transport service on the night of Oct 26-27 but the attempt failed. Two of the German destroyers were sunk and the others were driven off. The German destroyers succeeded in sinking one empty transport, the *Queen*, the torpedo boat destroyer *Flirt*, the destroyer *Nubian* and six drift net boats.

The destroyer *Flirt* was surprised in the darkness by German destroyers, which fired on her at close range and sank her. The destroyer *Nubian*, torpedoed while attacking the German squadron, could have been brought to harbor but for the gale. It was believed that the Nubian could be salvaged.

Berlin claimed that at least eleven outpost steamers and two or three torpedo boat destroyers were sunk or damaged and that the German torpedo boats returned without loss.

See also
"APPAM" CASE
"DEUTSCHLAND" (SUBMARINE)
"FRANCONIA," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"GALLIA," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"GENISTA," DESTRUCTION OF THE
SUBMARINES—INTERNATIONAL LAW GOVERNING
"U-53" (SUBMARINE)

—Merchantmen destroyed

Figures compiled by the New York *Journal of Commerce* and published Oct 5, showed that during September 70 vessels of 150,317 gross tons were sunk. Of the 11 flags represented in the ship losses, Great Britain was the heaviest loser, 25 of her ships having been sunk. She was closely followed by Norway, which, tho a neutral nation, lost 18 ships.

In the month of September, according to an announcement of the German Admiralty, Oct 26, 141 hostile merchantment, with an aggregate tonnage of 182,000, were sunk or brought in by submarines of the Central Powers, or destroyed by mines. Thirteen captains of hostile ships were taken prisoner, and three cannon of armed steamers were captured. In addition 39 neutral merchant ships, of an aggregate of 72,600 tons, were sunk for carrying contraband.

According to a wireless despatch from Zurich Oct 27, a German official note announced that in conformity with Article 100 of the German Naval Code, the German naval authorities had decided to regard as prisoners all captains of merchant vessels captured from the British, French, Russians, and Italians, alleging that these captains receive instructions from their respective governments to carry on espionage.

See also
"ALAUNIA," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"ANGELIKA," DESTRUCTION OF THE

RUSSIAN FRONT

Severe fighting, particularly in the neighborhood of Lemberg, the Galician capital, marked the month of October on the Russian front.

With the opening of the month the Russian drive on Lemberg was renewed with vigor. Strong offensive movements were started north and south of the Galician capital, and the Zlota Lipa was crossed Oct 4 after a furious three days' battle south of Brzezany, an important railway junction 50 miles southeast of Lemberg.

With the Zlota Lipa entirely in the hands of the Russians, the Teuton forces in Galicia would be compelled to retreat on Lemberg to escape flank attacks. In the center, in the north, along the Brody-Lemberg railroad, and in the south, in the Halicz sector, the Russians would be able to sweep forward in a converging drive on the capital city.

North of Lemberg the Russians attacked on both sides of the railroad that runs southwest from Brody, which they held, thru Krasne to Lemberg. The Russians were forcing their way forward at a point about forty miles northwest of the Galician capital.

Fighting increased in intensity about the middle of the month along the Brody-Lemberg railway and in the region of Halicz, the key to Lemberg. Along the Stokhod the Russians continued to pound the Teuton lines, but this was regarded as merely an effort to prevent them from launching a drive. At almost the same time a strong Teutonic offensive was begun in the Carpathians on a 75 mile front from the Jablonica Pass to the Rumanian border. The offensive drove back the Russians in the Negra Valley near the Rumanian border.

The Russian retreat in the Negra Valley may be explained by the fact that the Rumanians to the south in the Caliman Mountains had retreated to their frontier, leaving the Russian lines open to attack. The Russian left wing, which formerly rested on neutral Rumania, which the Teutons could not attack, in October rested on belligerent Rumania, which made the situation very different.

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The battle spread at the end of the month along a large part of the Galician and Volhynian lines. In Volhynia the Russians won their first successes in many days, while their opponents proved superior in Galicia.

West of Lutsk, Brussiloff's troops, after battering at the enemy's defences for three days, finally captured the Teutons' first line trenches from Pustonyty to Oshchest, in the sector immediately south of the Stokhod. This move gave the Russians a firmer grip along the Luga River and put them in a position to strike a heavier blow at Vladimir Volynskie, the southern gateway to Kovel.

The successes of the Germanic Allies were obtained in the Halicz sector and to the south. Turkish forces crossed to the east bank of the Narayuvka and swept several Russian positions at the point of the bayonet. Further south regiments composed entirely of Germans stormed important heights west of Folv-Kasnolesne.

TURKISH FRONT

Both on the Armenian and Persian fronts the Russians made gains during October. The fighting in this sector was, however, overshadowed by operations in other fields.

Suddenly resuming their offensive in Turkish Armenia, west of Trebizond, the Russians, with the co-operation of the fleet, inflicted a severe defeat upon the Turks, moving forward along a wide front, the Russian War Office announced Oct 5. A fortified position on the River Kara Burnu region was captured and great losses inflicted upon the Turks. The fortifications of Petra Kala, five miles south of Tireboli, on the Black Sea coast, and 45 miles west of Trebizond, fell a few days later.

In the coastal region the Russians dislodged the Turks, Oct 11, from the mountain slopes near Soga and Oinardjik and gained the right bank of the River Karshut Darasi, to the south.

Russian troops operating in the district of Gumushkana, 45 miles southwest of Trebizond, dispersed Turkish forces, Oct 31, along the Karshut Darasi River by a sharp attack and repulsed a Turkish advance in the same region.

On the Persian front Russian troops entered Kashan (about 90 miles north of Ispahan) Oct 7 and occupied the town of Bijar, northwest of Hamadan, Oct 26. Near the latter town they drove the Turks, Oct 30, from six villages.

UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH

See
"APPAM" CASE
BLACKLIST
"DEUTSCHLAND" (SUBMARINE)
"U-53" (SUBMARINE)

—Pro-German activities

See
VON RINTELEN, FRANZ

EXPLOSIONS

For a second time the Interstate Commerce Commission refused, Oct 9, to make an investigation into the explosion of munitions on Black Tom Island, New York, declaring that it lacked jurisdiction.

The loading of dangerous explosives at Black Tom and other parts of New York harbor would be prevented in the future, according to a statement, Oct 17, by Sec. of War Baker. As a result of an investigation ordered after the explosion, Sec. Baker said, regulations would be put into effect permitting only "unfixed" ammunition of low destructive power and in limited quantities to be loaded in the bay. The anchorage below the Statue of Liberty was to be abolished and new anchorage grounds were to be established in Raritan Bay, far enough from any settlement to prevent damage.

FARMS

See
RURAL CREDITS

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

See
BANKS AND BANKING—FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

FILIPESCU, Nicola

Senator Nicola Filipescu, leader of the Conservative Party in Rumania, died Oct 13. He had ardently supported the Entente Powers ever since the outbreak of the war. M. Filipescu was at one time Minister of War and also served as Minister at London. Soon after the war began he let it be known that he favored strongly Rumania's joining the Allies. In May, 1915, he predicted that Rumania and Italy would soon take the step, and in November, when Serbia was being conquered, M. Filipescu said publicly that Rumania would permit a Russian army to cross her territory to aid Serbia. In Feb, 1916, he was sent on a mission to Petrograd regarding Rumania's entry into the war.

FINANCE

See subhead FINANCE *under names of countries*

FIRES

See also
EXPLOSIONS

United States and Canada

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of September, as compiled from the records of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, aggregated $12,244,625. This compares with $14,823,500 charged against Sept, 1915 and $14,383,050 in Sept, 1914. The losses for the first nine months of 1916 reached a total of $171,770,845, as against $126,288,400 for the same months of 1915.

There were during September some 236 fires which in each instance caused an estimated property loss of $10,000 or over. This compared with 202 such fires in August and 169 in July.

The large fires of October included the following: the packing plant of Nelson Morris & Co., South Omaha, Neb., Oct 2, estimated loss $750,000; the roller mills and

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downtown elevator of the New Richmond Roller Mills Co., New Richmond, Wis., Oct 2, loss $250,000; the boot and shoe factory of Narcisse Gagnon, Montreal, Que., Oct 2, loss $200,000; the lumber mills of the Hackley, Phelps, Bonnell Co., Phelps, Wis., Oct 4, estimated loss $300,000; part of the main building of the Christian Brothers College, at St. Louis, Mo., Oct 5, with the loss of 9 lives and an estimated damage of over $300,000; the tannery of Hans Rees Sons, at Asheville, N. C., Oct 6, estimated loss $300,000; the main hall of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., Oct 10, estimated loss $250,000; the J. C. Farr lumber yards at Hoboken, N. J., Oct 12, estimated loss $233,000; the plant of the Price Fireproofing Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct 14, estimated loss, $200,000; the plant of the Milwaukee Western Malt Company, Milwaukee, Wis., Oct 15, loss $500,000; the office of the Oakes Manufacturing Co., Astoria, N. Y., Oct 17, with the loss of 9 lives and $375,000 damage; three hotels and two cottages at Watch Hill, R. I., Oct 19, estimated loss $200,000; the fertilizer plant of E. P. Thomas Sons & Co., Paulsboro, N. J., Oct 20, loss $200,000; the packing plant in the National stockyards at East St. Louis, Ill., Oct 23, estimated loss $200,000; the plant of the Swain Lumber Co., in Feather River canyon, Cal., Oct 25, loss over $500,000; the plant of the Standard Steel Car Co., at Butler, Pa., Oct 29, loss $500,000; the plant of the Chickasaw Cooperage Co., at Memphis, Tenn., Oct 30, estimated loss $300,000.

FOOD SUPPLY

See subhead FOOD AND COMMODITY PRICES AND SUPPLY *under names of countries*

FORD MOTOR CO.

Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, announced, after a conference with President Wilson, Oct 24, that as the result of an "inspiring talk" with the President two weeks before, he had established the women workers in his plants upon the same pay basis as the men.

FRANCE

The French Foreign Office was advised the Spanish embassy that as the result repeated representations by the Spanish government the inhabitants of Lille, Roubaix, and Turcoing, taken from their homes by the German military authorities some weeks before, would be sent back as soon after the autumn harvest as possible. Orders had already been issued for the return of 2000 women to their homes before Oct 10.

"The Spanish government," said the note issued in Paris, Oct 7, "in taking energetically in hand at the earliest hour the cause of the unfortunate population of the invaded regions and in obtaining a cessation of the odious measures which have caused abhorrence on the part of public opinion in the entire world, has done a work of humanity for which all Frenchmen will be grateful."

See also

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF FRENCH WAR ORPHANS

BANKS AND BANKING—FRANCE

CHINA

—Embargoes

Lists of further import restrictions and modifications of embargoes will be found in the New York *Journal of Commerce* for Oct 4, 6, 31, and Nov 1.

—Finance

By far the largest commercial credit ever arranged thru the use of acceptances was practically negotiated in October by the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers' Trust Company, and William P. Bonbright & Co., all of New York, with the French government, which acted in the matter on behalf of forty firms in France. The credit was limited to $100,000,000, and was expected to reach about that total.

Four previous French credits had been placed in this market to facilitate exports, two of them for $15,000,000 each, handled by William P. Bonbright & Co., and two by Brown Brothers & Co., the first for $20,000,000 and the second for $25,000,000.

The new credit would provide facilities for purchases in this country by some foreign firms which had not previously done business directly with American banks. The acceptances would run for ninety days, with the privilege of five renewals, making the full possible term of the credit eighteen months. At the end of that time the obligations were payable in New York in gold.

The terms of the new credit were substantially as follows:

1. The credit would be available by drafts in dollars drawn by each French industrial concern on every participating American banking institution ratably to their respective participations in this credit.

2. The drafts would be the direct and several but not joint obligations of the French concerns, payable at final maturity in United States gold dollars in New York.

3. The drafts would be drawn at three months' sight, with five renewals of three months each, making the life of the credit, including renewals, eighteen months.

4. The drafts would be accepted by the participating American banking institutions in the amounts of their several participations and purchased by them at par in New York funds, and they would be compensated for each three months' period at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum bank discount, payable at the time the first acceptance and upon each renewal acceptance. The American participants would also receive upon the first acceptance and upon each renewal acceptance an acceptance fee of ¼ per cent., making the investment return, including acceptance fees, at a rate in excess of 6½ per cent. per annum.

5. The net proceeds of the drafts would be expended only in the United States for merchandise to be exported from this country.

6. In addition to their own responsibility for the liquidation of the credit at its maturity, the French concerns would pledge and deposit as further security (a) In New York with Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Bankers' Trust Company, French government notes to the full amount of the credit, which notes would be payable in United States gold dollars in New York, and would mature about fifteen days after the final maturity of the credit. (b) In Paris with the Bank of France, approved bonds issued by or in neutral countries. The market value of these securities and approved substitutions, based on the then existing rate of exchange, was always to be maintained at an amount equal in dollars to at least 20 per cent. of the total amount of the credit.

7. In lieu of payment in gold dollars in New York, the managers might, at their option, require final payment, in whole or in part, in francs on the basis of

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5.70 francs per dollar (5.18⅛ being the part of exchange). If at maturity exchange be at par, the payment in francs under this option would provide a profit of approximately 10 per cent. on the amount paid in francs. If the managers should elect to take payment in francs in whole or in part, they might charge a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent. on the amount so paid, to be deducted from the profits on exchange, for handling the exchange operation. The managers would make no other charge to the American participants for their services, as they would be compensated by the French concerns.

The total French borrowings in this country since the outbreak of the European war, including the recent city of Paris loan, aggregate $660,000,000. Of this total, $90,000,000 has been paid, the balance of unmatured loans being $570,000,000.

Following is a complete list of all the loan transactions:

Half of Anglo-French loan	$250,000,000
Collateral loan, 3 years, 5 per cent. (Am. Foreign Securities Co.)	100,000,000
Treasury notes, one year, 5 per cent. (paid)	10,000,000
Treasury bonds, one year, 5 per cent. (paid)	30,000,000
Collateral loan made thru Rothschild's of Paris (paid)	30,000,000
Commercial credit (Brown Bros. & Co.) (paid)	20,000,000
Commercial credit (Brown Bros. & Co.)	25,000,000
Acceptance credit (Bonbright)	15,000,000
Acceptance credit (Bonbright)	15,000,000
Acceptance credit (Bonbright)	15,000,000
City of Paris (Kuhn, Loeb & Co.)	50,000,000
French industrial credit	100,000,000
	$660,000,000

Subscriptions to the second war loan closed in Paris Oct 29. It was said that there had been a big rush for the loan, but figures were not then available.

See also
PARIS

—Food and commodity prices and supply

The French Senate passed a measure, Oct 27, authorizing the Minister of the Interior to fix the limits of retail selling prices of butter and cheese. These products were then bringing from 50 to 150 per cent. more than they did before the war.

Gruyere cheese was up 400 per cent. Roquefort cheese had reached almost 1000 per cent., and Swiss cheese, selling in Switzerland at 28 cents a pound, had been selling in France for 60 cents. The Minister of the Interior was authorized to fix a maximum price for these provisions, and, if necessary, requisition them for distribution by the government.

The Chamber of Deputies, Oct 28, adopted a bill presented by the government authorizing a bounty on wheat harvested in France in 1917. The bill provided for a bounty equivalent to 16 cents a bushel, and an amendment was added providing for an allowance of 20 francs for each additional hectare (about 2½ acres) devoted to wheat growing.

"FRANCONIA," Destruction of the

The Cunard liner *Franconia* employed by the British for transport duty, was sunk, Oct 5, by a submarine in the Mediterranean. Twelve men of the crew of 302 were reported missing. The steamer had no troops aboard. The *Franconia* was a vessel of 18,150 tons gross and was built in 1910. Her maiden voyage was between Liverpool and Boston in Feb, 1911. She was 625 feet long, 72 feet wide and displaced 25,000 tons. When she was built she was considered one of the most comfortable steamers of the Cunard Line.

FRICK, Henry C.

See
REMBRANDT VON RYN
RUBENS, PETER PAUL

"GALLIA," Destruction of the

The sinking of the French auxiliary cruiser *Gallia* was reported Oct 9. The torpedo caused the explosion of ammunition in the hold of the *Gallia* and also destroyed the wireless apparatus making it impossible to send out calls for help. The crew and troops took to rafts and small boats a number of which were picked up by a French cruiser. Others reached the Sardinian shore. Of the 2000 on board 1300 were saved.

The *Gallia* was a 15,000-ton steamship, 574 feet long and 64 feet of beam. She was built in the Seine in 1913 and owned by the Compagnie de Navigation Sud Atlantique of Bordeaux. She was one of the largest vessels sunk by submarines during the war, having been only 700 tons smaller than the White Star liner *Arabic*.

GAMES, SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS

See
AERONAUTICS
BASEBALL
HORSE-RACING

GARY PLAN

New York City

"Garyizing" New York City schools had cost, to date, $7,281,512. The figures were disclosed Oct 25, at a meeting of the Board of Education, on demand of the opposition.

The expenditure, President Wilcox said, was producing the following results:

1. Full time accommodations for 54,431 children who in March, 1916, were on part time and double session. This eliminated 69.7 per cent. of the part time classes and 31.8 per cent. of the double session classes then in operation.
2. Full time accommodations for 531 additional classes, capable of caring for 21,771 more children.
3. The removal of 161 classes from unsatisfactory rooms and buildings.

To provide the necessary new accommodations on the old plan of single-session schools, would have cost, if the tradition of a reserved school seat for each child had been adhered to, over $13,000,000, whereas, under the duplicate plan, the cost was $3,763,142 for new buildings. Additions to buildings cost $1,230,313; alternations and equipment for forty-four buildings, $732,422; additional land for playgrounds, etc., $664,000; grading, fencing and surfacing playgrounds, $47,789, and overhead expenses $204,000. The total gain under the plan was fifty-two new classes in Manhattan, 194 in the Bronx and 385 in Brooklyn.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

The General Education Board, Oct 27, announced the following appropriations: Albion

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College, Albion, Mich., $100,000; George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., $200,000; Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn. $100,000. Including these, the General Education Board had since its organization appropriated to colleges $12,940,700. The board also announced an appropriation for salary and traveling expenses for a state agent for rural education in Oklahoma and a state agent for negro schools in Maryland, together with an appropriation of $5000 toward current expenses for Calhoun Colored School, Calhoun, Ala., and an additional $5000 for current expenses for Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. The total appropriations of the board to date for all purposes had amounted to $18,303,577.

"GENISTA," Destruction of the

The Britsh mine sweeper *Genista* was torpedoed and sunk Oct 23. All of her officers and all but 12 of her crew of 85 were lost. When last seen the ship was sinking but still engaged with the enemy submarine.

GERMANY

A committee was formed during October, under the presidency of the Crown Prince for the collection of gold ornaments to be melted into coin for the purpose of replenishing the empire's gold reserve.

The most interesting speech at the Oct 11 sitting of the Reichstag was that of the Socialist Herr Scheidemann, who, according to reports published in the *Lokalanzeiger* and the *Tageblatt* said:

"We declare openly and clearly that the nation wants peace. All the nations have had enough of being lured to destruction by fresh and brilliant promises. The French censorship prevents Frenchmen from knowing that they could have the liberation of their own country and of Belgium from the German troops today without losing a further drop of blood and without losing a foot of territory. We wish to see the relations between nations regulated by treaties not by brute force." After protesting strongly against the mismanagement of the food situation and declaring that no power on earth could prevent the real position regarding food and the war from becoming known, Herr Scheidemann averred that the censorship and the state of siege had completely broken down, and added: "We desire a real people's government, responsible to an Imperial Ministry, the re-establishment of the principle that nobody can be Chancellor who lacks the confidence of the Reichstag, and a universal equal franchise. According to the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, Hugo Haase, the Radical Socialist, said: "Millions are looking to the Reichstag for a glimmer of peace. We see everywhere an undecided battle. We wish to save what is possible from the wreck of international law. Our dream of domination in this war will never be realized. An agreement must be sought without hesitation in order to save the people from the worst."

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Chief of the German General Staff, described the present war situation to a representative of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, whom he received, Oct 30, at headquarters:

"It is nonsense if they tell you that I intend to shorten my front in the west. I never thought of it. Why should I do it? The front in the west stands as firm as a rock and if our enemies, by gigantic use of artillery here and there, gain a little terrain, they shall never break thru. In order to do this they would still have to attack for thirty years, provided they had enough men." Britain he declared was sending France to doom. "The French show great tenacity," he said, "but they are exterminating lives by their method of fighting. All their tenacity will be of no avail, for in the end there will be none of them left." He also declared that Russia's plight was bad and Rumania's end near.

See also
BLACKLIST

—Army

Field Marshal Alexander H. R. von Kluck, who commanded the right wing of the German army in its sweep toward Paris in the fall of 1914, had been placed on the retired list at his own request, according to Oct 19 reports from Berlin. He had never returned to the front since he was wounded by shrapnel in Mar, 1915. The Field Marshal was 70 years old.

—Finance

It was officially stated that at the sitting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag, Oct 7, Count von Roedern, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, announced that the result of the fifth war loan was a total subscription of 10,500,000,000 marks ($2,118,000,000, at the present rate of exchange), with foreign subscriptions not fully included in this sum.

The total subscriptions to German war loans, it was added, were now 46,500,000,000 marks.

The German Reichstag, Oct 27, by a vote of 302 to 31 authorized the Budget Committee to meet during the adjournment of the Reichstag for a discussion of Germany's foreign policy and the war, according to a Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent.

The Reichstag, Oct 28, passed the new war credit, bill for 12,000,000,000 marks ($2,856,000,000). The total German war credits to date amounted to 52,000,000,000 marks ($11,506,800,000). The only votes in opposition were those of the radical wing of the Socialist Party.

—Politics and government

Lieut.-Gen. von Stein had been appointed War Minister by the Emperor, according to an official announcement of Oct 30.

General von Stein, who at the beginning of the war was Quartermaster General, achieved great popularity thru the laconic war bulletins bearing his signature, proclaiming the rapid succession of victories to the German arms in the early stages of the war. Latterly he was commander of the Fourteenth Army Corps on the west front.

General von Stein succeeded Lieut.-Gen. Wild von Hohenborn, who was placed in command of an army corps of the west front. The announcement explained that the change was deemed necessary because the increasing volume of requirements of the armies in the field demanded that the Minister at home, who is responsible for military measures, must have thoro experience as an army commander, so that he may be qualified to judge of these requirements.

General von Stein was appointed to the

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command of the Fourteenth Reserve Army Corps in Sept, 1914, after having served as Quartermaster General. He was recently in command of troops in the Somme sector of the German front in France, apparently in the neighborhood of Thiepval.

General Wild von Hohenborn was made Quartermaster General in Jan, 1915, and was appointed Minister of War to succeed General von Falkenhayn a few days later. Before his appointment as Quartermaster General he saw considerable service as a division commander with the German army in Flanders.

GHENADIEFF, N.

See
BULGARIA, OCT 22

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

See
CLARK, W. A., JR.
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY
SMITH, CHARLES K.
VASSAR COLLEGE

GILHOOLY, James Peter

James Peter Gilhooly, who had sat in the British Parliament as the member for the Western Division of Cork County, Ireland, since 1885, died at Cork, Oct 16. He was an Irish Nationalist and was 71 years old.

GREAT BRITAIN

Viscount Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at a luncheon given Oct 23 by the Foreign Press Association, at which the diplomatic representatives of all the Allied countries were present, made it plain that the Allies were not prepared to discuss peace terms and gave no indication of what their terms might be, but welcomed any efforts by neutral countries for a combination to prevent future wars.

"I believe the best work neutrals can do for the moment is to try to prevent a war like this from happening again," he said. "If the nations had been united in such an agreement and prompt resolution to insist in 1914 that the dispute must be referred to a conference or The Hague that the Belgian treaty must be observed there would have been no war.

"Nations fighting for their existence, with daily increasing prospects of seeing victory brought nearer, still knowing that if they stop short of victory they stop short of everything for which they are struggling, cannot be expected to spend much time thinking about what might happen after victory is secured. But the neutrals can do it."

The Foreign Secretary insisted upon the necessity after the war of arriving at some agreement with respect to the laws of war, arguing that the mere indiscriminate employment of all the resources of science is the prospect which threatens civilization and the existence of the race itself.

See also
BANKS AND BANKING—GREAT BRITAIN
BLACKLIST
COAL—PRODUCTION—GREAT BRITAIN
MINIMUM WAGE—GREAT BRITAIN
RHODES, CECIL, SCHOLARSHIPS

—Embargo

Changes in the British embargo list will be found in the New York *Journal of Commerce* for Oct 9 Oct 14 and Nov 1.

A comprehensive summary of British trade policies as to imports into the United States—completed at Washington, Oct 25, showed that the proposed commercial war after the war at first viewed sceptically as outlining policies, which could not survive the heat of war or the operation of perennial economic forces, was a practical proposition.

Since the allied economic conference the blacklist which had been enforced in England for some time had been accepted in principle by all the Allies. What is more, the agreement made then for the closer economic unity between the government was shown to be working out thru mutual concessions, excluding other countries from their benefits, tho not necessarily viewed as illegally discriminatory by the United States so long as confined to war purposes.

There are no less than fourteen different forms for various kinds of materials which American importers must file with British consuls before certain goods can be released to them from the British dominions. These materials include tin, chloride of tin, and tin ore, wool, jute, shellac, tanning materials, antimony, rubber, diamonds, mica, raw leather, plumbago, all the alloys of iron, including ferromanganese, cobalt, chrome, tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, etc.

Importers accept the conditions for the whole length of the war and for all goods of the kind imported, even tho part of their supply is from neutral or American sources. The conditions, which run thru the whole list of agreements, provide:

> That the importer is bringing in the goods for his own use in manufacturing and not for further sale; that in no case will he sell to a blacklisted firm; that he will sell in some cases only to the British Empire and, in others, that he will sell to neutrals only thru London under licenses to be obtained there; and that in all cases every precaution will be taken to prevent the goods from falling into German hands. Always it is provided that the original contracts and documents will be held ready for examination by the British authorities.

So far officials here had not been able to hold any of these arrangements illegal, as they recognize that England has the right to embargo if she desires to use it.

—Finance

Premier Asquith, in the House, Oct 11, moved a vote of credit for £300,000,000. The voting of the new credit raised the total for the current year to £1,350,000,000. It was the thirteenth asked since the opening of the war, making the total £132,000,000. Parliament, Mr. Asquith said, had been asked to vote for war purposes what was equivalent to the aggregate expenditure for twenty years before the war, altho that period included the South African War. "This war cannot be allowed to end in some patched-up, precarious and dishonoring compromise, mas-

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querading under the name of peace," Premier Asquith declared at the conclusion of a long review of the military, financial and economic situation of Great Britain.

Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to the House of Commons, Oct 19, to criticisms of the high rate—6 per cent.—of interest payable on the new Treasury bonds and the objection raised that this would lead to their being largely held abroad, said:

"That is the very thing we desire. It must be remembered that we have to pay $10,000,000 every business day in the United States. That means a prodigious amount to find every six days."

Defending the issue of the 6 per cent. bonds, the Chancellor mentioned the fact that within a fortnight $180,000,000 of these Treasury bonds had been sold. He added that the present moment of competition for money was unfavorable to the issue of a long term loan. The Chancellor declared he did not doubt the ability of the Empire to bear the strain of the war.

Official announcement was made, Oct, 25, by J. P. Morgan & Co. that a new British loan by American bankers, aggregating $300,000,000, had been arranged. It would bear interest at 5½ per cent. and was payable in two instalments, one of three years and one of five years. A wide variety of collateral was to be deposited, only $100,000,000 of American Stock Exchange securities being included, and in this latter amount would be comprised Canadian Pacific stocks and bonds.

The three-year notes were to be offered at 99¼ and interest to yield 5¾ per cent., while the five-year notes would be offered at 98½ and would net 5.8 per cent. The value of the collateral was estimated at $360,000,000, thus giving $60,000,000 margin over the issue price. The loan agreement provided that the British Government might from time to time sell for cash any of the pledged securities. In that event the proceeds should be received by the trust company and be applied to the retirement of notes by purchase, if obtainable at or below the then redemption price; otherwise by redemption by lot at such redemption price.

It was provided that if the collateral should decrease in value because of either a change in market price or in the rate of exchange so that the 20 per cent. margin should become impaired, the government would deposit additional securities, agreeing that at all times the value of the securities held as collateral should be at least 120 per cent. of the face amount of the loan. Provision also was made for the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the collateral upon the retirement of the three-year notes and for substitutions of collateral from time to time, subject to the approval of J. P. Morgan & Co. Such withdrawals and substitutions, however, were not to vary substantially from the relative amount in value of the two groups of collateral at the time held by the trust company.

The securities pledged as collateral were divided into two groups as follows:

Group 1—Stocks, bonds and other securities of American corporations, including the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and bonds and other obligations of the Dominion of Canada, colony of Newfoundland or Provinces of the Dominion of Canada and approved Canadian municipalities aggregating not less than $180,000,000. Of these there will be somewhat over $100,000,000 in value in the securities of corporations of the United States and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Group 2—Bonds and other obligations of the Commonwealth of Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Japan, Egypt and India and approximately $25,000,000 bonds or other obligations of dividend paying British railways aggregating $180,000,000, making the total mentioned above.

The notes were dated Nov 1, 1916, and mature $150,000,000 Nov 1, 1919, and $150,000,000 Nov 1, 1921. Each maturity was to be subject to redemption in whole or in part at the option of the government at a premium of 1 per cent. for each year (or any part) of unexpired life of such maturity.

Both principal and interest were to be payable without deductions for any British taxes, present or future, and were to be payable either in New York in United States gold coin or at the option of the holder in London in sterling at the fixed rate of exchange of 4.86½ to the pound. The securities placed back of the loan were to be deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Pending the arrival or delivery of a portion of such securities, the government was to deposit temporarily with the trust company either approved New York Stock Exchange collateral or cash or both under appropriate provisions for withdrawals of such temporary deposits to be contained in the pledged agreement.

The underwriting syndicate comprised the following banks and bankers besides J. P. Morgan & Co.:

The First National Bank, National City Bank, Harris, Forbes & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., William A. Read & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lazard Freres, Lee, Higginson & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., White, Weld & Co., Guaranty Trust Company, Bankers Trust Company, Farmers Loan & Trust Company, Central Trust Company of Illinois, Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh and the First & Old Detroit National Bank of Detroit.

The syndicate was to expire Dec 1, 1916, unless sooner terminated by the syndicate managers. No arrangements had been made for withdrawals and syndicate members who wish to obtain notes for investment should file subscriptions with the syndicate managers at the issue price. A selling commission of ⅛ per cent. will be allowed on allotments under such subscriptions.

The cost of the notes to the syndicate was to be 1½ per cent. below the average offering price, from which percentage there would be deducted selling expenses including all commission. All charges in connection with the issue other than selling expenses were to be borne by the British Government. Delivery of notes in temporary form and payment therefor would be on or before Nov 8.

The new issue would be the fourth loan to be floated by Great Britain since the beginning of the war, the largest of which was the

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Anglo-French $500,000,000 issue, of which its share was one-half. The others were the $50,000,000 bank loan negotiated by London banks with a group of New York institutions and the $250,000,000 loan issued in August.

Borrowings by the British Government since the war began amounted to more than $12,000,000,000 to date. By the end of Mar, 1917, the British borrowings would be approximately $15,280,000,000, of which about $4,000,000,000 would represent advances to the Allies and the colonies, leaving a net addition to the British debt of more than $11,000,000,000, as a result of two years and eight months of war.

—Food and commodity prices and supply

The British Government had decided to appoint a Royal Commission, with Lord Crawford as chairman, to take steps to insure adequate and regular supplies of wheat and flour. Announcement to this effect was made in Commons, Oct 10, by Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade.

—Politics and government

Parliament assembled, Oct 10, for the autumn session.

Arthur Ponsonby, member of the Parliament for Stirling Burghs, and private secretary of the late Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Prime Minister, resigned his seat, Oct 21, owing to the unpopularity of his advocacy of peace negotiations. Some months before Mr. Ponsonby attacked the government in the House of Commons for allowing diplomatic etiquette to stand in the way of peace parleys.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD

Plans were being worked out, it became known, Oct 19, by the Great Northern Railroad Company for the electrification of more than 300 miles of main line between Spokane and Seattle and other mountain divisions in the West. The project as tentatively outlined was one of the biggest of its kind ever undertaken. The Great Northern, thru a subsidiary company, controls water rights on the Chelan River in Washington, and the present plans, it was said, included the raising of the level of Lake Chelan, near which the main power plant would be established. It was understood that actual preliminary work on the project would be started by the summer of 1917.

GREECE

Far from recognizing the new Greek cabinet which took office during October, the Allies gave their formal approval to the Venizelos provisional government, and presented to Greece a series of demands for the control of the navy, telegraphs, police, etc. Compliance with these demands roused a storm of protest in Athens, which resulted in an appeal to the United States for protection.

The Kalogeropoulos cabinet resigned Oct 1, and the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dionysios Stephanou, was asked to form a new cabinet, but because of his age and ill health, declined.

Professor Spyridon P. Lambros, author of many historical works, member of numerous learned societies, and occupant of the Chair of History in the University of Athens, was then asked to form a Service Cabinet, and consented Oct 8. He succeeded in forming the following cabinet, which was sworn in Oct 10:

Premier and Minister of Public Instruction—Professor Spyridon Lambros.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Zalocostas, former Greek Minister to Bulgaria.
Minister of War—General Dracos.
Minister of Marine—Rear Admiral A. Damianos, the present incumbent.
Minister of Finance—Socrates Tsanitofleas.
Minister of Justice—Constantine Andonopulos.
Minister of Interior—Alexander Tselos.
Minister of National Economy—Probably M. Oeconomides.

This cabinet was described as politically the most colorless cabinet Greece had ever known.

Meanwhile the Venizelos government continued to gain support. Gen. Panyotis Danglis, once Minister of War, was named, Oct 1, as the third member of the triumverate heading the provisional government. Tenedos went over to Venizelos Oct 1 and Chios, the last of the Greek islands to reach a decision, followed suit, on the following day. The provisional government was strengthened, Oct 10, by the addition of Gen. Zimbrakis as minister of war.

In compliance with an ultimatum from Vice-Adm. Dartigue-du-Fournet, commander of the French fleet in the Mediterranean, the Greek government, Oct 11, turned over to the French naval authorities all except three ships of the Greek navy. The three ships not taken over, the armored cruiser *Averoff* and the battleships *Lemnos* and *Kilkis*, were dismantled.

Demand was also made for the control of the Piræus-Larissa railway, which runs thru Athens, the dismantling of the forts on the seacoast, the handing over of the two forts commanding the fleet's moorings, the control of certain points, the control of all material for naval operations, as well as the mails, telegraphs and railroads, police service and the port of Piræus.

It was explained that the dispatch of artillery and ammunition to the interior, the movements of Greek ships and the continued activity of the reservist leagues had aroused fears of a disturbance at points where the Allies' war vessels were anchored and also endangered the security of the Allied troops on the Balkan front.

The Piræus-Larissa railway runs for a distance of 200 miles in a winding course from Piræus, the port of Athens, to Larissa on the Tempe, thirty miles from where it flows into the Aegean Sea. It passes thru Boeotia and Attica, Phthiotis and Phocis, and across the Othrys Mountains into Thessaly. It is the lifeline of eastern Hellas.

The Greek navy consists of five battleships —the *Kilkis*, the *Lemnos*, the *Psara*, the *Spetsai*, and the *Hydra;* one armored cruiser, the *Averoff;* the coast defense ship *Basileus Georgios;* the cruisers *Helli* and *Nauarchois*

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Miaulis; ten gunboats seventeen torpedo boat destroyers, nine torpedo boats, three submarines and several transports and other craft.

The Greek naval force has been estimated at 4000 officers and men.

The *Kilkis* and *Lemnos* originally the *Idaho* and *Mississippi*, were purchased in 1914 from the United States. The two battleships are (each 14,405 tons displacement, 382 feet long, with 802 officers and men, and four 12-inch, eight 8-inch and eight 7-inch guns in main battery; the armored cruiser *Averoff*, a present of the Greek millionaire of that name (10,118 tons displacement, 461 feet long, with 550 officers and men, and four 9.2-inch and eight 7.5-inch guns in main battery).

The other war vessels which the Entente took over were three old battleships, one protected cruiser, four gunboats, three mine layers, one torpedo depot ship, sixteen destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, four submarines, and the royal yacht, *Amphitrite*, a vessel of 900 tons and a speed of 14 knots an hour.

When the war began Greece had two dreadnoughts and one protected cruiser under construction. One of the former building in Germany and the other in England, the *King George I*, had not been completed, nor had the protected cruiser, *Admiral P. Coundouriotis*, also building in England.

The ships demanded by the Entente were:

Battleships built 1889-90, *Psara*, *Spetsai* and *Hydra*, each 5000 tons, 331 feet long, with 440 officers and men, and three 10.8-inch, five 6-inch, one 4-inch guns.

The protected cruiser *Helle*, 2000 tons, 330 feet, 232 complement, two 6-inch and four 4-inch guns.

The gunboats *Aktion* and *Ambrakia*, each armed with one old 10.2-inch Krupp, and the *Salaminia* and *Syros*, each with one new 3.4-inch Krupp.

King Constantine Oct 14 signed a decree postponing for one month the meeting of the Greek Chamber of Deputies, which, according to the Constitution was due to convene that day.

According to Athens despatches the Entente Allies sent their ultimatum to Greece because they had unearthed a royalist plot to fight the Entente.

The three remaining ships of the Greek navy were taken over by the Allies Oct 16, the reason assigned was that previously given—to insure the safety of the Allied fleets.

About 1000 marines from Allied warships were landed the same day at the Piræus. They occupied the railway station there and the city hall, Castella barracks and several other buildings in Athens. The British legation explained that the marines were landed merely to reinforce the police.

A demonstration against the Entente Allies in their latest move against Greece was followed by a procession of several thousand persons to the American Legation. They demanded the protection of the American Minister, who was absent. A delegation of six persons called at the American Legation and presented resolutions asking the sympathy and protection of the United States against the encroachments of the Entente Powers.

The Allies, Oct 16, formally recognized the government set up by Venizelos in Crete. No recognition had been accorded to the Lambros cabinet at Athens, for its promises had not been satisfactory to Allied demands. And since its formation drastic measures—the seizure of the fleet and of the railway at Piræus had been found necessary.

Powers sufficient to prevent disorders in the capital were invested, Oct 20, in a French officer, who was given the title of Chief Inspector at the Ministry of the Interior. He was to control absolutely the police and the gendarmerie.

Fresh demands served on King Constantine by the Entente Allies, Oct 20, required Greece to transfer the entire military force in Thessaly, in the rear of the Allied lines in Macedonia, to Morea.

Morea is on the Peloponnesus, the peninsula forming the extreme southern portion of Greece, which is entirely separated from the mainland by the Corinth ship canal. As the Allied fleet, having seized the Greek navy, completely dominates Greek waters, troops removed thither would be under control of the Entente.

The demands also were said to have included the handing over to the Allies of all war materials destined for the troops in Thessaly, and other provisions not made public.

The demonstrations in Athens calling for intervention by the United States to prevent the occupation of Athens and the Piræus by the Entente forces were renewed.

In compliance with assurances given to the French Minister, the King, Oct 24, signed a decree releasing from active service half of the class of 1913 then with the colors, as well as other miscellaneous levies under training. This reduced the military force in Greece from 60,000 to 35,000, thus disposing of one of the chief differences between Greece and the Entente powers.

An understanding, reported to have been reached by King Constantine and representatives of the Allied powers Oct 20, was said to have provided—

First—Sincere compliance with the demands of Admiral Fournet.

Second—Effective maintenance of order in Athens and Piræus.

Third—Guarantee of constitutional liberties to Greeks thru the operation of the legal functions of their Government.

Fourth—No opposition to recruiting for the Venizelist movement.

The Greek Government made known officially Oct 29 that following the recent series of visits by the Entente Ministers to the royal palace King Constantine had spontaneously undertaken further to dispel Entente suspicions of his sincerity by ordering what he had previously refused to grant on the insistence of the French military attaché, that is, the transfer of the Third and Fourth Army Corps from Thessaly and the Sixteenth Division from the Epirus to the Peloponnesus, the southern Greek peninsula. In Thessaly and the Epirus only a force sufficient to maintain order was to be kept. The transfer was to begin on Nov 3.

The *Patris*, which supported the provisional government set up by former Premier Venizelos, published several documents, Oct 30, which it characterized as revelations regarding the attitude of the Greek Government at the time of the Bulgarian and German occupation of northeastern Greece. Included in the documents was the text of messages sent by the Minister of War, the newspaper said,

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ordering surrender to the Germans and Bulgarians of Fort Rupel, near Demir-Hissar.

See also
"ANGELIKA," DESTRUCTION OF THE METAXAS, DEMETRIOS G.

GUSTAF ADOLF, Crown Prince of Sweden

The Crown Princess of Sweden gave birth to a son Oct 31. The Crown Prince, Gustaf Adolf, was married in 1905 to Princess Margaret Victoria, daughter of Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught. They now have four sons and one daughter.

HEALY, Charles C.

See
CHICAGO

HILL, James Jerome

The property of James J. Hill, the railroad builder, subject to probate in Minnesota courts, was valued at more than $52,000,000 by his son in an inventory furnished to appraisers of the estate Oct 5. So great was the number of securities, and in many cases unknown, that it would be months before an accurate estimate of the estate would be possible. Theodore A. Schulze, president of Foot, Schulze & Co., shoe manufacturers, and Major Thomas P. Wilson, formerly receiver of the Union Pacific Railroad, were appointed receivers. The principal items named in the inventory, based on the market value of stocks and par value of bonds, aggregated $53,000,000. Thousands of shares of stocks, bonds and other holdings were not considered in the $53,000,000.

The inventory did not include several parcels of real estate in the Northwest or Mr. Hill's properties in other states. Stocks and bonds were entered at part and the market value would be largely in excess of figures given. The inheritance tax in Minnesota was estimated at $1,500,000.

HOLLAND

See
SUBMARINES—INTERNATIONAL LAW GOVERNING

HOPKINS, Ernest Mark

See
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

HORSE-RACING

"Lee Axworthy" again lowered the world's trotting record for stallions at Lexington, Ky., Oct 4, trotting a mile in 1:59½.

HUGHES, Charles E.

Charles E. Hughes, started, Oct 8, on his third campaign tour. Speaking in Philadelphia, Oct 8, he declared that Republicans would not tolerate interference with American commerce or mails. In Baltimore, on the following day he declared that he would not meddle in foreign affairs when not concerned, but would insist on the rights of Americans everywhere, and said that President Wilson had hurt business by failing to protect American enterprise in other lands, notably Mexico. Replying to a question, at Louisville, Ky., Oct 12, he declared that at the time notice of the threatened action against the *Lusitania* was published, he would have warned Germany that diplomatic relations would be broken off if the *Lusitania* were sunk, and added that then the *Lusitania* would never have been sunk. Speaking in Lincoln, Neb., Oct 14, he repudiated the charge that "a vote for Hughes means a vote for war," and at Beatrice, Neb., denounced President Wilson's peace claims.

In five speeches made in Nebraska, Oct 16, Hughes declared decadence would follow failure to maintain the national honor, and alluded to Col. E. M. House as a mysterious influence in the Wilson Administration, hinting at invisible rule.

Answering a heckler in Sioux City, Ia., Oct 17, who asked whether if elected President he would repeal the Adamson law, he declared that "you cannot repeal the surrender," or "abdication of authority." Replying, in Youngstown, O., Oct 19, to Sec. of the Treasury McAdoo's criticism of his Louisville speech that Hughes did not tell what he would have done if he had been President when the *Lusitania* was sunk, Hughes said:

"I was under the impression that, when I said what I would have stated in advance as to what I would do, every one would know that I stated what in fact I would have done in the described event. The Secretary's remark shows in an illuminating way this Administration's conception of the value of words."

At three meetings in New York City, Oct 24, Hughes declared that he wanted the support of no man "to whom the interest of this nation is not supreme" and indignantly repudiated the charge that he had entered into a secret deal to get the vote of the so-called "hyphen" element. Speaking in Brooklyn, Oct 25, he appealed to "young America" to build for the future, and gave his views on the recognized issues of the times—Americanism, a tariff to protect prosperity, a denunciation of Executive surrenders, a promise of economy and efficiency in government.

Mr. Hughes, addressing 10,000 persons in Boston, Oct 26, said that his election meant an unswerving American Administration and the ablest Cabinet the genius of the nation can produce.

In reply to President Wilson's Cincinnati speech declaring that there would be no business depression after the war, Mr. Hughes, in Rochester, N. Y., Oct 27, cited the anti-dumping clause as a "farcical marvel of legislation." At Ogdensburg, N. Y., Oct 28, he directly accused President Wilson of trying to buy the labor vote, using the Adamson law as a bribe.

A statement of the things he would stand for as President was given out, Oct 29, by Mr. Hughes. His aims were: to be the Administrative head, not a political leader, as Wilson, to appoint an able cabinet to safeguard capital and labor interests by a protective tariff, to keep a strict but just oversight of business and encourage business expansion on sound lines at home and abroad, to adopt a firm foreign policy and defend American rights, greeted by 160,000 persons in Columbus, O.

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Oct 30, Mr. Hughes attacked the Wilson Administration as the "whimsical domain of topsyturvydom." Questioned by a heckler, Mr. Hughes declared that there would be no embargo on munitions if he were elected President, nor any abridgment of the rights of American citizens to travel on the sea.

HWANG SING, Gen.

The death of Gen. Hwang Sing, commander of the First Army of the Chinese Republic, was reported Oct 31. According to some accounts he was killed.

General Hwang Sing was formerly Provincial Minister of War, Commander of the Southern Army, Military Chief of the Southern Fukien, and President of the National Senate. He was credited with being the moving spirit of the rebellion of 1911, but recognized Dr. Sun Yat-sen as head of the reform movement and accepted for himself the office of Vice-President of the new republic. Later General Hwang opposed Yuan Shi-kai, the President, who was reported to have put a price of $100,000 on his head. General Hwang fled from China and came to New York in 1914, for the purpose, as he said, of studying American governmental methods. Later General Hwang returned to China.

HYDE, Brig.-Gen. John McEwen

Brig.-Gen. John McEwen Hyde, U. S. A., retired, died in Brookline, Mass., Oct 25, in his seventy-fifth year.

INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS

President Wilson announced, Oct 11, the appointment of members of the Advisory Commission, to be associated with the Council of National Defense created by Congress at the last session. Those appointed were:

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Dr. Franklin H. Martin, of Chicago, a distinguished surgeon who was recommended by the Affiliated Medical Societies of the country.

Howard E. Coffin, of Detroit, long active in the American Automobile Association.

Bernard Baruch, the New York banker.

Dr. Hollis Godfrey, of Philadelphia, a prominent engineer and president of the Drexel Institute.

Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

The council's chief functions are:

1. The co-ordination of all forms of transportation and the development of means of transportation to meet the military, industrial and commercial needs of the nation.

2. The extension of the industrial mobilization work of the committee on industrial preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board. Complete information as to our present manufacturing and producing facilities adaptable to many-sided uses of modern warfare will be procured, analyzed and made use of.

One of the objects of the council will be to inform American manufacturers as to the part which they can and must play in national emergency. It is employed to establish at once and maintain thru subordinate bodies of specially qualified persons an auxiliary organization composed of men of the best creative and administrative capacity, capable of mobilizing to the utmost the resources of the country.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Federal inspection of interstate travel originating in New York City, which was started in July at the height of the poliomyelitis epidemic, was discontinued Oct 3, the United States Health authorities being convinced that the epidemic was over.

Dr. E. C. Rosenow, of Rochester, Minn., Oct 5, described briefly to one of the largest gatherings of the New York Academy of Medicine in recent years experiments with cultures taken from the adenoids and tonsils of infantile paralysis sufferers.

"In several patients suffering from poliomyelitis," he said, "I observed the adenoids and tonsils were greatly swollen and filled with matter. The condition of some of these seemed to justify the removal from four patients of adenoids and from eleven of tonsils. In these were discovered peculiar streptococci.

"All of the fifteen persons from whom these adenoids and tonsils were removed showed immediately strikingly favorable results.

"Later, with cultures of the streptococci found in the removed tonsils and with other cultures obtained from the tonsils of poliomyelitis sufferers who had died, laboratory animals were inoculated. Monkeys, guinea pigs, cats and rabbits developed symptoms similar to those found in humans who have the infantile paralysis infection.

"I do not maintain necesarily that the removal of the affected tonsils and adenoids was the cause for the improvement of the fifteen persons, nor that such removal generally is to be advised or seriously considered as a treatment. I will not be able to do this until I have made sufficient additional experiments to bear out preliminary results which seem to be significant enough to be given here at this discussion of poliomyelitis."

—Adrenalin treatment

In a symposium on infantile paralysis, Oct 21, at the Academy of Medicine, Dr. Henry Ling Taylor stated that the death rate among children treated with adrenalin, at the Nose, Throat and Lung Hospital on East 57th Street, was 23 per cent. The patients got the injections once in every six hours. At the branch of the New York Hospital on East 59th Street, where no adrenalin and no blood serum was used, there were 121 cases and 15 deaths—a mortality of 12 per cent., Dr. Taylor said. At the Queensboro Hospital, near Jamaica, he added, where 21 of 343 cases were injected with adrenalin and two with blood serum, there were 41 deaths—a mortality of 12 per cent. Of the 21 who got adrenalin, in hourly doses, ten died, a mortality of nearly 50 per cent. Of the two who got blood serum, both died. At the Swinburne Island Hospital, where no adrenalin and no blood serum was used, there were 135 cases and 20 deaths—a mortality of 15 per cent.

From this and other data, Prof. Taylor

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concluded that no cure or specific for infantile paralysis had been discovered.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE CO.

Preparatory to the final completion of the reorganization of the International Mercantile Marine Co., Philip A. S. Franklin was discharged from the receivership, Oct 7, and was unanimously elected president Oct 19, succeeding Harold A. Sanderson, of London. Mr. Sanderson was advanced to the position of chairman of the board, and Edward Charles Grenfell, of Morgan, Grenfell & Co. of London, was elected vice-president.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

A society reported, July 17, as formed with headquarters in Zurich, Switzerland, to look after the interests of persons who own property in enemy countries which is liable to confiscation or enforced administration by the governments or warring nations. The society pledges itself to try to persuade the respective governments to release the requisitioned property of enemy subjects, and also to take care of the interests of their colleagues, whenever possible. The members of the society include many persons of wealth and a number of leading jurists in neutral countries interested in the problem that has arisen, whereby private property has been forced to protect itself against the state instead of being protected by it. The society does not limit its activities to protests, but, in case of necessity, uses the most radical measures.

IRELAND

In a party meeting just before the opening of Parliament, Oct 10, the Nationalists passed a resolution declaring that the present government of Ireland was inconsistent with the principles for which the Allies were fighting; that it was causing unrest there, and that Ireland opposed conscription and demanded the release of untried prisoners taken in the rebellion. This resolution John Redmond was instructed to bring to the attention of Parliament for full discussion at the earliest possible moment.

The commission, of which Sir John Simon was chairman, appointed to inquire into the shooting of certain Irishmen during the revolt in the spring of 1916, reported, Oct 16, that there was no justification for the death of F. Sheehy Skeffington or the boy Coade. They declared that there was no good ground of complaint against the action of Lieut. Morris, who caused Skeffington to be detained and sent to the barracks, but described the action of Capt. Bowen-Colthurst, who took Skeffington from the barracks into the street as a hostage, as "remarkable and almost meaningless." The commission found also that Captain Bowen-Colthurst added to the documents found on Skeffington's body, in an endeavor to excuse his action, a document entitled "Secret Orders to the Military," which the commission found was a forgery from beginning to end.

"Apart from the defense of insanity," the commissioners said, "there can be no excuse or palliation for Captain Bowen-Colthurst's conduct from first to last."

John Redmond, after denouncing the British Government of Ireland bitterly in the House of Commons, Oct 18, demanded Home Rule without delay. He gave warning that the situation was full of danger and of menace to the highest interests of the empire. He urged the abolition of martial law and then added:

"Above all, let the government take courage in its own hands and trust the Irish people once and for all by putting the Home Rule act in operation and resolutely and on its own responsibility face any problem that might entail."

After a heated debate, in which Premier Asquith defended the administration of Irish affairs and promised a return to normal conditions as soon as the situation warranted, Mr. Redmond's motion was defeated by a vote of 303 to 106.

David Lloyd George, following a volley of bitter questions hurled at the Premier by Nationalist members, made a stirring plea to Brittons and Irish, all, to use their best efforts to bring the Irish, "this gallant and warlike people," back to British fealty.

Lawrence Ginnell, Nationalist member of Parliament for North Westmeath, asked Premier Asquith in the House of Commons, Oct 26, whether in the interest of reconciliation the British Government would accede to the desire of the Irish people of all classes and allow the bodies of the men executed last May at the time of the Dublin revolt to be removed from the places in which they now lie and be buried in consecrated ground. Premier Asquith said the government was unable to accede to the request.

CASEMENT, SIR ROGER
DUBLIN

IRIGOYEN, Hipolito

See
ARGENTINA—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN RAILROAD

See
TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILROAD

ITALY

—Food and commodity prices and supply

A government decree issued, Oct 20, ordered all street lights and also lights in stores, hotels, and cafés, dimmed at 10:30 o'clock in the evening. This was another measure in the continuation of the energetic movement to force national economy, the first measure having been the raising of the price of sugar to 25 cents a pound and also prohibiting its sale for the manufacture of candies or other sweets. The government was also making a campaign against speculators in foodstuffs and wearing apparel.

JAPAN

—Politics and government

Marquis Okuma and his cabinet tendered

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their resignations Oct 3. The age of the Premier (he is 78 years old) was given as a reason for his retirement, but it was thought probable that it was due to opposition to his policies in the Japanese Upper House. He had been assailed by the Opposition for not having adopted a more vigorous attitude toward China, and since he had not a majoity of supporters in the coalition cabinet which had been in office since Aug, 1915, he had ceased to have a controlling voice in the government. The retiring Premier was said to have recommended Viscount Takaaki Kato as his successor, calling attention to the fact that Kato was a leader of the majority groups in the House and had loyally supported the policies of the cabinet. Premier Okuma aided Baron Kato in his efforts to form a new ministry, and thus succeeded in amalgamating the three groups composing the government's majority in the House of Representatives into one great party. This left the new amalgamation with only the Seiyukai, or Conservative party in opposition.

The movement displeased the statesmen of the old school, who feared that it would be undesirably progressive, and was opposed especially by Lieut.-Gen. Count Seiki Terauchi, whose slogan was a no-party form of government Prince Yamagata, Marquis Matsukata, Prince Oyama and Marquis Saoinji recommended to the Emperor the appointment of Count Terauchi, and the Emperor, Oct 4, summoned Terauchi to form a cabinet.

The new cabinet was constituted, Oct 9, as follows:

Premier and Minister of Finance—Count Seiki Terauchi.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Baron Ichiro Motono.
Minister of the Interior—Mr. Shumpei Goto.
Minister of Justice—Senator Matsumuro.
Minister of Education—Senator Ryohei Okada.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce—Senator Kiyoshi Nakashoji.
Minister of Communications—Senator Baron Kenjiro Den.

The war and navy posts were not changed. Lieut.-Gen. Baron Yusaku Nehara, Chief of the General Staff and former Minister of War, succeeded Count Terauchi as Resident General in Korea.

A new party named the kyodokai, or cooperative constitutional party, adopted a platform pledging the propagation of constitutionalism, the strengthening of the national defence, the development of education and industry, and the improvement of the local self-government, social and financial systems.

Marquis Okuma refused the presidency of the party, preferring to work unfettered for the national political advancement.

See also
TERAUCHI, LIEUT.-GEN. COUNT SEIKI

JAPANESE
See
LABOR UNIONS—JAPANESE EXCLUDED FROM

JOSLYN, George A.
George A. Joslyn, president and owner of the Western Newspaper Union, died Oct 4.

KIDD, Benjamin
Benjamin Kidd, author of works on social evolution, died in South Croydon, Eng., Oct 2, in his sixty-ninth year.

KOO, Vi Kyuin Wellington
President Li Yuan-Hung cabled Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese minister to the United States, Oct 6, refusing to accept his resignation from that post, declaring that the preservation of friendly relations between the United States and China was now of the greatest importance, and that Dr. Koo's services were indispensable. He was urged to reconsider the matter. The Order of Chia Ho, or Golden Grain, was conferred, Oct 13, on Dr. Koo, by President Li Yuan-Hung.

KWO-CHANG, Gen. Feng
General Feng Kwo-chang, elected vice-president of China, Oct 30, is the governor of Nanking and one of the better-known officers of the Chinese military service. He was director of the Military Council on the Chinese Board of War in 1907, and a director-in-chief of the general staff in 1909. When the revolution started against the Manchu dynasty, General Feng Kwo-chang was in command of the First Imperial Army at Wuchang, and was successful in recapturing Hanyang from the revolutionists in Nov, 1911. For this he received the rank of baron of the second class. Shortly afterward he was recalled to Peking and nominated commandant of the Imperial Guard. On the establishment of the Chinese Republic the general was appointed chief of the late President Yuan Shih-kai's Military Council. In 1913 he was appointed commissioner of pacification, and took part in the suppression of the rebellion at Nanking in the summer of that year, and was present at the recapture of the city by government troops.

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES
See
MINIMUM WAGE—GREAT BRITAIN
SUNDAY LAWS—NEW YORK

LABOR UNIONS
—Japanese excluded from
At the end of a protracted debate at Eureka, Cal., Oct 4, on the advisability of admitting Japanese to California labor unions or organizing them separately, the California State Federation of Labor Convention held to its anti-Japanese policy in the passage of a resolution decrying employment of Japanese labor in any form. A similar resolution had been adopted by the convention annually for the past six years. Organization in Japan as a preliminary to unionization here was advocated as an educational step, better fitting the Japanese laborer to enter this country as a wage-earner, it was said, by virtue of a higher wage scale and raised standards of living previously gained in Japan.

LAND BANKS
See
RURAL CREDITS

LINTON, Sir James Dromgole
Sir James D. Linton, president of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors, died in London, Oct 4, in his seventy-seventh year.

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LITTLE, John Sebastian

John Sebastian Little, former governor of Arkansas and formerly congressman from Arkansas for fourteen years, died at Little Rock, Ark., Oct 29. He was born in 1853.

LOAN AGENCIES

See
"MORRIS PLAN" BANKS

LOANS

See subhead FINANCE *under names of countries*

LODGE, Henry Cabot

See
"LUSITANIA" CASE

LUMBER

See
ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

"LUSITANIA" CASE

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in a speech, Oct 26, at Brockton, Mass., said that President Wilson added to the second *Lusitania* note of June 9, 1915, a postcript, informing the German Government that "the strong phrases of the so-called 'strict accountability' note of May 13 were 'not to be taken seriously,'" but withdrew the postscript when most members of the cabinet threatened to resign. According to Mr. Lodge the removal of the postscript caused Secretary Bryan, who approved it, to leave the cabinet.

Secs. W. C. Redfield, Franklin K. Lane and Attorney Gen. Gregory, denied Senator Lodge's charges Oct 27. Despite these denials Senator Lodge reiterated the charges in Somerville, Mass., Oct 28, and read a letter from Dr. Charles H. Bailey of the medical Faculty of Tufts College, purporting to give the facts of the incident as related to him by Henry Breckinridge, former Assistant Secretary of War, while the two were traveling eastward from San Francisco in July. According to Dr. Bailey's information as reported by him, the "postscript" was withdrawn on the demand of Sec. Garrison and two or three members of the cabinet.

In the course of a speech at Fitchburg, Mass., Oct 30, Senator Lodge read a letter from John Temple Lloyd Jeffries of Boston, in which the writer stated that Henry Breckinridge, former Assistant Sec. of War, had several times made to him remarks similar to those attributed to Mr. Breckinridge by Dr. Charles H. Bailey of Tufts College.

The President, Oct 30, telegraphed to Walter Lippmann of New York, editor of the *New Republic:*

"In reply to your telegram [this was an error: the telegram of inquiry was from another Lippmann] let me say that the statement made by Senator Lodge is untrue. No postscript or amendment of the *Lusitania* note was ever written or contemplated by me except such changes that I myself inserted which strengthened and emphasized the protest.

"It was suggested after the note was ready for transmission that an intimation be conveyed to the German Government that a proposal for arbitration would be acceptable and one member of the cabinet spoke to me about it, but it was never discussed in cabinet meeting and no threat of any resignation was ever made, for the very good reason that I rejected the suggestion after giving it such consideration as I thought every proposal deserved which touched so grave a matter.

"It was inconsistent with the purpose of the note. The public is in possession of everything that was said to the German Government.

"WOODROW WILSON."

William J. Bryan, former Secretary of State, also denied that there was any truth in the story.

At a Republican rally, at North Adams, Mass., Oct 31, Senator Lodge, accepted the President's denial and endeavored to shift the blame to Breckinridge.

MACHINERY

See
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

McINTOSH, Col. David Gregg

Col. David Gregg McIntosh, a distinguished Maryland lawyer and Confederate veteran, died Oct 6, aged 80 years.

MACY, R. H., & CO.

See
PRICE MAINTENANCE — VICTOR TALKING MACHINE CO. VS. R. H. MACY & CO.

"MALLORY, HENRY R." (Steamship)

The steamer *Henry R. Mallory*, belonging to the Mallory Steamship Company, the newest and largest of the vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States, left New York, Oct 25, on her maiden trip. She is a ship of 11,750 tons displacement on load draught, 441 feet long, 54 feet beam and 34 feet deep. The superstructure and deck houses are amidships. All the staterooms are outside and accommodate 200 passengers. Oil fuel is used for the triple expansion engines of 5000 horse-power. She will be employed in the regular service of the line between New York and Galveston.

"MARINA," Destruction of the

The Donaldson Line horse ship *Marina* of Glasgow was sunk by submarine gunfire without warning 3 p. m., Oct 28, 100 miles west of Cape Clear, Ireland. Out of a crew of 104 all except 13 were rescued. Among the missing were 6 Americans. The *Marina*, which was outward bound, was torpedoed twice and broke in two. It was reported that men were drowned while attempting to lower boats. The *Marina* was a vessel of 5204 tons gross, built in 1900. She was last reported as having arrived at Glasgow on Oct 10, from Newport News, Sept 21.

It became known, Oct 31, that Germany had been asked to furnish the United States any information she might have concerning the sinking.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

See
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
INFANTILE PARALYSIS

MEMPHIS (Cruiser)

The armored cruiser *Memphis*, wrecked in August in Santo Domingo harbor, would be abondoned, as a total wreck by the Navy Department, it became known, Oct 4, a wrecking company having reported that the whole bottom of the ship had been crushed and the engines lifted out of position.

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MERCURY

The Bureau of Standards of the Commerce Department at Washington completed in October a very careful determination of the freezing point of mercury, using platinum resistance thermometers to measure the temperature. The result of this work gives —38 deg. 87 C. (—37 deg. 97 F.) for this temperature.

It is interesting to note that as far back as 1862 the English Government, recognizing the importance of an accurate knowledge of this point, appropriated £150 to have it determined. The value then obtained, —38 deg. 85 C. (—37 deg. 93 F.), is in good agreement with that obtained at the Washington Bureau. However, other determinations made previous to and after this early work cast some doubt as to its accuracy.

METEXAS, Demetrios G.

Demetrios G. Metaxas, former Greek Minister at London, would be appointed Minister to the United States, it was announced Oct 29, to replace D. Caclamanos, who had espoused the cause of former Premier Venizelos.

M. Caclamanos, who was formerly Minister to Italy, was appointed Minister to the United States to succeed Agamemnon Schliemann on Sept 14, 1915. M. Schliemann was recalled in Sept, 1914. The Greek Legation at Washington had been under a Charge d'Affaires since Sept, 1914.

"METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE"

Sergius Michailow Trufanoff, a priest, said to have been formerly identified with the Russian court, Oct 23 began action in the New York State Supreme Court to recover $3000 in damages from the Metropolitan Magazine Company and to restrain that publication from printing certain alleged "revelations" concerning the life at the Russian court, which he had made to it under an agreement to furnish five articles.

Trufanoff alleged that he was well acquainted with Rasputin, a Russian peasant who became dominant in Russian politics by reason of his so-called mystic powers. The magazine, he said, agreed to pay him $5000 by Aug 1 for the material which he furnished to it. After he had supplied all of the alleged facts on court scandals and the intrigue to induce Russia to make a separate peace with the Central Powers, he said the magazine suppressed the articles at the last moment. He believed this was due to one of the large stockholders being approached by representatives of the Russian government.

MEXICO

The American and Mexican joint commission continued its sessions during October, but at the end of the month they appeared to be as far from a settlement as ever. There were no particularly noteworthy developments during the month.

Presentation to the American members of the Mexican-American Joint Commission by General Carranza's representatives of a definite border protection plan, calculated to prevent further bandit raids into United States territory, marked the reopening of the peace board's conferences at Atlantic City, N. J., Oct 2. While details of the proposal were not divulged, it was understood that the plan called for the immediate withdrawal of Pershing's troops and the concentration of a large Constitutionalist force in the territory in American control. A further provision was for a Mexican military patrol of the northern boundaries of the states of Sonora, Chihuahua and Coahuila. The Mexicans held that the de facto government had ample military strength to carry out this program without neglecting other sections of the country in which enemies of the de facto government were operating.

Representatives of the more important American mining interests in Mexico appeared before the American members of the commission in the evening in support of a memorandum already submitted regarding conditions in Mexico.

The delegation of mining representatives was headed by William Loeb, Jr., of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and was composed of Henry Bruere and Julian B. Beaty, of the American Metals Company; Judge J. D. Haff, of Omaha, general counsel for Phelps, Dodge & Co. and the Greene-Cananea properties; William Mason Smith, of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana; Charles Earl, of the American Smelters Securities Company.

The mining men presented figures and facts Oct 3 demonstrating their contention that excessive taxation imposed by Carranza on mined ore entailed either operation at a loss or suspension. The representatives of the First Chief replied that the system of cumulative taxation then enforced by the de facto government had been adopted only after the most exhaustive study of Mexico's industrial needs; that it had been specially designed to press more heavily on rich corporations than on individual operators; that it was successful so far as the de facto authorities were concerned, and that it could not be discarded until the wisdom of such action clearly had been demonstrated.

During discussion of the banking situation, taxation and other subjects, which the Mexicans insisted were internal matters, Oct 4, the American commissioners took the stand that no satisfactory settlement of the border problem could be reached until there was evidence of the intention of the Mexican Government to so handle such affairs that there would be no occasion for constant diplomatic correspondence with other governments.

Mr. Cabrera brought to the commission a statement from Mr. Arredondo, Oct 16, as to the activities of the Carranza Government in the suppression of Villa. The best troops of the country by the thousands were being brought into Chihuahua and Durango, he said, for an intensive campaign, which it was expected would become evident shortly in a series of movements that would lead either to Villa's isolation in the mountains without a force of any size or his destruction.

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It became known Oct 18 that the elections for President of the Mexican republic would be called in the latter part of January or early in February of 1917. At the same time elections for members of Congress would be held. Several of the Mexican political parties offered First Chief Carranza their support as candidate for the Presidency.

It was admitted at the State Department, Oct 21, that a "constructive" state of war in which the United States was involved existed in Mexico. It was contended, however, that there was no condition of hostilities between the American and Mexican Governments, but merely that thru the presence of United States troops on Mexican territory, engaged in military operations against a certain Mexican citizen, meaning Francisco Villa and his armed followers, war conditions prevailed.

The position of the State Department was in line with an opinion rendered by Brig.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the army, that offenses which in the United States would be tried in civil criminal courts committed by American soldiers with the expeditionary force in Mexico should be tried by military courts, as it was a "time of war" in Mexico within the meaning of the United States military statutes. Gen. Crowder held that it could not have been intended under these statutes that criminal offences committed by American soldiers in Mexico should be tried by the Mexican authorities.

Elections were held thruout the Republic, Oct 22, for delegates to the Constitutional Assembly scheduled to meet in Queretaro in November to consider, approve and adopt a new constitution for Mexico. The delegates would hold their first preliminary meeting Nov 21, and their first formal meeting Dec 1.

What promised to be a new source of friction between the United States and the de facto government of Mexico apparently was cleared Oct 29 thru formal repudiation by Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador-Designate, of a statement issued in Washington on the preceding day, under the name of Luis Cabrera, assailing the American government for permitting aid to reach Villa and other bandits from its side of the border.

During the month there were no important developments in the fighting zone. Between Santa Ysabel and Chihuahua heavy engagements were reported Oct 23. At the latter city, Gen. Trevino, the Carranza commander, was reported to be holding forces far outnumbering those of Villa.

MICHAILOVITCH, Ljoubomir

The State Department, Oct 11, accepted Ljoubomir Michailovitch as Serbian Minister to the United States. He was formerly Serbian Minister to Montenegro and would be the first diplomatic representative to this country from Serbia.

MILITARY TRAINING

—In colleges

Official authorization for the training in military science of students in sixteen of the country's leading universities and colleges was given by the War Department, Oct 17, to executive officers of the institutions, at a conference between them and ranking department officials. The purpose of the conference was to establish a systematic method for training reserve officers along lines described by the army reorganization law. A committee was appointed to work out a curriculum acceptable to the various institutions and the government and to arrange other details for the actual beginning of instruction. The members of the committee were: Dr. Lowell, of Harvard, chairman; Major John J. Kingman, U. S. A.; E. W. Nicholas, superintendent Virginia Military Institute; the Rev. Edward A. Pace, Catholic University of America; H. S. Drinker, president Lehigh; W. O. Thompson, president Ohio State University, and George E. Vincent, president University of Minnesota.

The curriculum was to be drafted to cover such subjects as are known to junior army officers and would exempt graduates of such institutions from the necessity of taking the regular army examination to obtain commissions as reserve officers. It would be made effective when completed by a general order issued by the Secretary of War.

The institutions authorized to give military instruction were:—Princeton University, Harvard University, Yale University, University of Michigan, University of Alabama, Virginia Military Institute, Stevens Institute of Technology, Catholic University of America, Lehigh University, Ohio State University, University of Tennessee, Clemson Agricultural College, University of Minnesota, University of Illinois, College of the City of New York and University of Vermont.

MILITIA

—Suffrage

The first legal move to enable soldiers returned from Mexican border duty to vote was made in New York City, when John Godfrey Saxe, as counsel for James A. Foley, chairman of the Tammany Hall law committee, obtained an order from Justice Pendleton calling on the board of elections to show cause why National Guardsmen who had come back to the state since the registration period should not be allowed to register and vote. The application for an order was made on behalf of Major Cornelius Vanderbilt, Inspector-General attached to Major-Gen. O'Ryan's staff, and Private Edward R. Whittingham. The two men were chosen to dispel any impression that either of the leading parties was being favored, Major Vanderbilt being a Republican and Private Whittingham a Democrat.

MINIMUM WAGE

Great Britain

Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, stated, Oct 26, that the government was considering the whole question of a minimum wage for all workers.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD

The reorganization plans for the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis & Iron Mountain Rail-

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road systems were presented Oct 17 to the State Public Service Commission by B. F. Bush, the receiver for the property, and attorneys representing the roads and the New York banking house that would undertake the refinancing plans. It was stated all interests save holders of bonds to the extent of $3,000,000, supposed to be in Germany, had assented to the plan.

The Commission was told that one system, under a Missouri charter, would be made out of the seven thousand miles of the two lines. Paul D. Cravath of New York, representing Kuhn, Loeb & Co., for the reorganization committee, stated that a syndicate had underwritten $46,000,000 in cash, or as much of that amount as might be needed to take up the $25,000,000 of gold bonds, and also to pay off some $3,400,000 of interest now due. The plan provided for a total capital stock of $383,642,282, and a total annual interest charges, exclusive of $2,937,000 equipment obligations, of $9,904,447. The decrease in the total funded debt was $51,938,058, or 18 per cent., and the decrease in the interest under the plan was $3,046,941, or over 23 per cent. Holders of stock were to pay $50 a share. It was estimated that this would produce $41,410,702, as the amount of these securities was $82,830,585, but in the event they do not pay in enough to meet the pressing debts overdue, the syndicate referred to would put up the necessary money. The total funded debt under the reorganization plan was to be $226,732,562, or $33,851 per mile, representing a little over 14 per cent. A voting trust was provided to manage the property for five years. This was to be named by three committees, representing the 5 per cent. refunding bonds, the 4 per cent. gold loan bonds and the stock of the Missouri Pacific.

The bonds and stock were to be as follows:

First mortgage 5s, $46,023,150; general mortgage 4s, $51,350,702; preferred stock, $7,800,123; common stocks, $82,839,585.

"MORRIS PLAN" BANKS

The second annual convention of corporations operating the Morris plan of industrial loans and investments was held in New York City Oct 4-6. It was attended by delegates from all parts of the country. They were welcomed by Clark Williams, president of the Industrial Finance Corporation, the Morris plan organization company.

The object of the Morris plan is to enable persons of small means to borrow money without giving collateral security. The only surety required is the indorsement of two persons of good character. The first company was organized in 1909 in Norfolk, Va. There were to date fifty-three companies in as many cities. They had made about 172,000 loans, aggregating $22,000,000. The Morris Plan Company of New York, one year and nine months old, was lending $3,000,000 a year to small borrowers.

Further details in "Morris plan" banks will be found in *Information Annual* for 1915, p. 394.

MUSIC

See
OPERA

NECROLOGY

For the deaths of October *See*
ABBE, Cleveland
BASSETT, Austin Bradley
BEECHAM, Sir Joseph
BOGUE, Virgil Gay
BOWEN, Marcellus, D.D.
BOWRING, Sir William
BROWN, Francis, D.D.
CAMP, David N.
CHASE, William Merritt
CLARKE, James P.
COOK, Rear-Adm. Francis Augustus
CZERNY, Vincenz von
DECKERT, Emil
DUNCAN, Norman
FILIPESOU, Nicola
GILHOOLY, James Peter
HWANG SING, Gen.
HYDE, Brig.-Gen. John McEwen
JOSLYN, George A.
KIDD, Benjamin
LINTON, Sir James Dromgole
LITTLE, John Sebastian
McINTOSH, Col. David Gregg
OTTO, Formerly King of Bavaria
PAGE, Brig.-Gen John H.
PENNYPACKER, Maj.-Gen. Galusha
PRATT, Silas Gamaliel
REXFORD, Eben Eugene
RUSSELL, Charles Taze
SNYMAN, Gen. W. W.
SPLITDORF, Henry
TAUB, Count F. A.
THEDENAT, Abbé Henri
TIFFANY, Louis McLane, M.D.
UNDERWOOD, Rev. Dr. Horace Grant
VIELE, Brig.-Gen. Charles Delavan
WAIT, William Bell
WARNER, Maj. William
WOODRUFF, Henry Mygatt

NEW YORK CITY

See
EXPLOSIONS
GARY PLAN—NEW YORK CITY
STRIKES—STREET CAR STRIKE, NEW YORK CITY

NEW ZEALAND

—Postage

It was announced, Oct 10, that the prepaid rate of postage for letters between the United States and New Zealand had been reduced to 2 cents an ounce or fraction in each direction, effective immediately.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

See
BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY

According to the will of Vice Chancellor Howell, filed in Newark, N. J., Oct 13, almost all of his $250,000 estate was to revert to the Newark Public Library.

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NEWFOUNDLAND

—Finance

The conversion of the previous year's deficit of $720,000 into a surplus of $468,000 was shown in a statement, made public Oct 30, of the finances of the colony of Newfoundland for the fiscal year ended June 30. War taxes, duties on increased imports and improvement in general trade conditions brought about this result. The deficit in 1915, due to the dislocation of commerce in the early months of the war, was liquidated by using a balance of $200,000 which the colony had to its credit in the Bank of Montreal and by borrowing half a million dollars from that institution. For the first three months of the fiscal 1916 year revenues had been received at a rate which indicated a still larger surplus in 1917.

NEWLANDS JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS

See
RAILROADS—CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION

NICARAGUA

A dispatch from Managua Oct 1 said it was reported American bankers, to whom the Nicaraguan government was indebted, had notified Nicaragua that it must liquidate the indebtedness by Oct 15 or that otherwise they would take over sufficient of the country's revenues to reimburse them. The dispatch added that it was also reported the United States Government was considering the rehabilitation of Nicaragua's finances by adding $2,000,000 to the $3,000,000 due on the canal treaty concession, thus forming a fund to guarantee an issue of 15,000,000 cordobas (a cordoba is equivalent to one dollar, American gold) with which to pay all debts.

A report of Oct 29 stated that Americans were taking over the management of all the internal revenues of Nicaragua.

—Politics and government

The election in Nicaragua, Oct 1, was a quiet one, with the exception of a quarrel at the polls in the capital, where a nephew of ex-President Zelaya killed four supporters of General Emiliano Chamorro, the winning candidate. The latter, a Conservative who for three years had been Nicaragua's Minister at Washington, had no voting opposition. Dr. Julius Irias, nominated by the Liberal party, withdrew 10 days before the election, saying that the United States Government would not recognize any successful candidate who had been connected with Zelaya's administration. His disapproval of the new United States treaty with Nicaragua had been commended by the governments of Costa Rica, Salvador, and Honduras. It was reported that they had protested at Washington against what they said was the use of military and naval force by our Government to insure the election of Chamorro. There was no evidence that the influence of the United States was exerted in this way. Two ships had been sent to the Pacific Coast of Nicaragua, but it did not appear that marines were landed from them.

On the withdrawal of Dr. Irias, the Liberals offered the nomination to Dr. Carlos Inadra Pasos of the Progressive or government party, but he also declined to run.

NIMROD ISLANDS

The *Carnegie* in the course of her circumnavigation of the globe between the fifteenth and sixteenth parallels of south latitude, the Pacific section of which she completed Jan 12, passed near the supposed site of the Nimrod Islands, reported in 1828, but for which ineffectual search had since been made. The *Carnegie* was unable to locate the islands.

NORWAY

See
SUBMARINES — INTERNATIONAL LAW GOVERNING

OLGA, Grand Duchess of Oldenburg

Emperor Nicholas was reported, Oct 4, to have confirmed the dissolution, pronounced by the Holy Synod, of the marriage of his sister, the Grand Duchess Olga, to Duke Peter of Oldenburg. The Grand Duchess retains her imperial title and is permitted to remarry.

Grand Duchess Olga was born on June 1, 1882. Her marriage to Peter Alexandrovich, Duke of Oldenburg, occurred on July 27, 1901.

OPERA

The prospectus of the Metropolitan Opera House, issued Oct 1, gives the following additional plans for the coming season:

New operas—Massenet's "Thais" and Delibes's "Lakme."

New artists—Fernando Carpi, tenor; Paul Bender, baritone.

Of the names on the 1915 roster the following were missing: Erma Zarska, Bohemian soprano; Ida Cajatti, Italian soprano; Helen Warrum, American soprano; Julia Heinrich, American soprano; and Giacomo Damocco, Italian tenor.

Conductors—Gennaro Papi.

The season was scheduled to begin Nov 13 and to last 20 weeks.

Further details of the season's plans will be found in July *Information Quarterly*, p. 259.

OSBORNE, Thomas Mott

See
SING SING PRISON, NEW YORK STATE

OTTO, Formerly King of Bavaria

The death of former King Otto of Bavaria, who had been insane for many years, was reported, Oct 12.

King Otto was born on April 27, 1848, and succeeded his brother, Ludwig II, in 1886. Ludwig II was also insane and drowned himself in Starnberg Lake. King Otto was deposed on Nov 5, 1913, and was succeeded by the present monarch, Ludwig III, formerly regent.

Otto, the son of King Maximilian II, was noted in early life for his handsome face and figure. Later, suicidal mania developed, and he was confined successively in the castles of Nymphenburg, Schleissheim and Fuerstenried. At Fuerstenried for thirty-three years he maintained a semblance of a court.

PAGE, Brig.-Gen. John H.

Brig.-Gen. John H. Page, veteran of three wars, died at Westpoint, Oct 9, in his seventy-fifth year.

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PAINTINGS

See
REMBRANDT VON RYN
RUBENS, PETER PAUL

PANAMA, Republic of

See also
STRIKES—PANAMA

—Politics and government

Ramon Valdes was inaugurated 6th president of Panama, Oct 1. Like his predecessor, Ex-President Porras, he took his seat with practically an empty treasury. On the following day, he announced the membership of his cabinet as follows:

Administration and Justice — Eusebio Morales, former minister to Washington.
Foreign Relations—Narciso Garay.
Treasury—Aurelio Guardia, in the Porras cabinet.
Public Instruction—Guillermo Andreve, in the Porras cabinet.
Public Works—Antonio Anguizola.

PANAMA CANAL

Two years of the operation of the Panama Canal were completed at the close of business on Aug 14, 1916, the canal having been opened to commercial traffic on Aug 15, 1914. During the two years a total of 2097 ships made the transit. Their aggregate net tonnage, according to the rules for the measurement of vessels for the Panama Canal, was 7,046,407. The total quantity of cargo carried thru the canal by them was 9,031,613 tons of 2240 pounds.

A summary of the movements each way during the two calendar years is given in this tabulation, published in the *Panama Canal Record:*

Atlantic to Pacific—	Vessels.	Canal net tonnage.	Tonnage of cargo.
First year	656	2,310,500	2,562,482
Second year	399	1,275,524	1,424,291
Total	1055	3,586,024	3,986,773

Pacific to Atlantic—	Vessels.	Canal net tonnage.	Tonnage of cargo.
First year	661	2,286,144	3,346,623
Second year	381	1,174,239	1,698,217
Total	1042	3,460,383	5,044,840

During the year from Aug 15, 1915, to Aug 14, 1916, the canal was closed approximately one-half the period, from the middle of September to the middle of April. The second year had 59 per cent. as many ships as the first, 53.3 per cent. as much net tonnage, and 52.8 per cent. as much cargo.

PARIS

The $50,000,000 of bonds purchased by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. from the city of Paris were offered to the public at the beginning of business, Oct 2. Within virtually two hours after the subscription books had been opened the issue had been about ten times oversubscribed. Immediately the managers of the syndicate issued notice that the books would be closed on the following morning instead of at the close of business on Oct 4, as originally arranged.

PASSPORT FRAUDS

See
VON RINTELEN, FRANZ

PATENTS

See
PRICE MAINTENANCE — VICTOR TALKING MACHINE CO. VS. R. H. MACY & CO.

PENNYPACKER, Maj.-Gen. Galusha

Maj.-Gen. Galusha Pennypacker, U. S. A., retired, died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct 1. He was born in 1844 and was the youngest general on either side of the Civil War.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD

A plan of readjustment of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company had been approved by the three protective committees engaged in the reorganization, it was announced, Oct 31, by the reorganization managers.

The plan called for the sale, under foreclosure, of all property of the Pere Marquette. The new company would have an authorized issue of $75,000,000 of first mortgage bonds carrying interest at a rate not to exceed 6 per cent.; $11,200,000 of 5 per cent. cumulative prior preference stock; $12,429,000 5 per cent. preferred stock, cumulative as to dividends after Jan 1, 1919, and $45,046,000 common stock. All three classes of stock would be held for five years by a voting trust, consisting of James S. Alexander, Francis R. Hart, Frederick Strauss, Eugene V. R. Thayer, Robert Winthrop, and Beekman Winthrop.

The estimated cash requirements under the plan were $16,000,000, to provide for which a purchase syndicate, consisting of J. & W. Seligman, Robert Winthrop & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co., would purchase $6,000,000 first mortgage series A 5 per cent. bonds, $11,200,000 5 per cent. prior preference stock trust certificates, and $25,675,000 common stock trust certificates. The syndicate would pay for these securities $16,000,000 and accrued interest on the bonds, and would receive a commission of 5 per cent. on the maximum syndicate obligations of $16,000,000. No provision had been made for the underwriting of the cash required for payment to non-assenting holders of bonds or of any of the issues provided for in the plan. The Guaranty Trust Company would form a loan syndicate, which would advance to the purchase syndicate funds up to 80 per cent. of the par amount of prior preference stock and common stock not subscribed for by security holders. It was expected that these advances would be payable not later than Jan 1, 1919. The reorganization managers would receive in compensation ¼ of 1 per cent. on the aggregate principal amount of the new bonds to be issued and ½ of 1 per cent. on the aggregate par value of the three classes of new stock. In addition, the reorganization managers had the privilege of participating in any of the syndicates.

PERU

See
BILLINGHURST, GUILLERMO

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The first Philippine Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, created by the Philippine "Independence" bill passed at the last session of the American Congress, convened in Manila on Oct 16.

For the first time in the history of the Philippine Islands, the non-Christian tribes were represented in the legislative branch of the Philippine government, Governor-General Har-

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rison having confirmed the appointments to the Senate of Hadji Butu, representing the Moro Province, and Joaquin D. Luna, a Christian Filipino and ex-assemblyman, representing the Mountain Province.

The governor-general also confirmed the appointments of one Igorot, one Ifugao, two Moros and five Christian Filipinos to the House of Representatives.

President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker cabled Governor-General Harrison of the Philippines, asking him to convey their greetings to the Filipino people on the occasion of the convening of the legislature.

See also
EDUCATION

POLAND

President Wilson announced, Oct 17, that his efforts to bring about an agreement among belligerent nations to allow relief supplies to be sent to Poland had failed.

PONSONBY, Arthur

See
GREAT BRITAIN — POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POTASH

Cuba

An engineer appointed by the Cuban government to investigate the recently registered potash claim, reported, Oct 19, that the potash did not exist in quantities sufficient to make the working of the claims commercially profitable.

—Production from alunite

Alunite deposits in the mountains of central Utah might develop a source of American potash, in the belief of government scientists who had been conducting laboratory investigations under direction of the Bureau of Soils. The investigations were prompted by the government's desire to assist in developing potash to take the place of that formerly imported from Germany. The scientists believed, however, that capital might be wasted needlessly should efforts be made to develop the potash industry in Utah without a complete understanding of all the conditions. They concluded that if a market also could be found for the other products of alunite ore beside potash, namely, sulphur and aluminum, it probably would pay to develop the industry. The ore is found only in the Utah mountains, and to bring it out expensive tramways would be necessary. It then would have to be shipped many miles to a fertilizer market.

A professional paper, published in October by the Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, as Bulletin No. 415, "The Recovery of Potash from Alunite," is highly technical in character. It discusses the six general schemes proposed for the utilization of this ore, and gives the results of original laboratory investigations made by the department's scientists. The paper also discussed certain economic factors which appear to have an important bearing upon the commercial production of potash and other products from this mineral.

POTATO TRUST

See
AROOSTOOK POTATO SHIPPERS' ASSOCIATION

PRATT, Silas Gamaliel

Silas Gamaliel Pratt, concert pianist and composer, died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct 31, in his seventy-first year.

PREPAREDNESS

See
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS

PRICE MAINTENANCE

—Victor Talking Machine Co. vs. R. H. Macy & Co.

Because of public interest in the litigation of R. H. Macy & Co. with the Victor Talking Machine Company over the right to sell the product of the Victor company at less than list prices, the Supreme Court decided, Oct 17, to review the evidence presented before the Circuit Court of Appeals and ordered that the matter be advanced on the calendar so that arguments might be submitted on Dec 4. The lesser court's decision was against R. H. Macy & Co.

PROFIT SHARING

Under the terms of an agreement announced Oct 23 by the Underwood Typewriting Company, whose factory in Hartford employs 3000 men, the workers would become shareholders in the company and participate in a profit sharing of $25,000 in Feb, 1917. The company planned to pay to five trustees 20 per cent. of the final net surplus for the fiscal year of 1916, which would be deposited to the account of each employee who had been with the company two years or more prior to Jan 1, 1917. The bonus was to be apportioned on the basis of length of service.

PROGRESSIVE-PROHIBITION PARTY

See
PROHIBITION—PROGRESSIVE PARTY

PROHIBITION

See also
EPISCOPAL CHURCH—GENERAL CONFERENCE

Virginia

Virginia, eighteenth state to ban the sale of intoxicating beverages, closed all saloons at midnight, Oct 31.

The Virginia law was one of the most drastic ever passed by a state legislature. No beverage except cider could be sold that shows a trace of alcohol, and possession of more than one gallon of whiskey, one gallon of wine, or three gallons of beer would be regarded as prima facia evidence of intent to violate the law.

Along with the prohibition measure and in order to insure its enforcement, the legislature passed a bill providing that ouster proceedings might be brought against state or municipal authorities who showed a laxity in putting it, or any other measure, into effect. In addition, a commissioner was provided to see that the law was observed.

PROHIBITION-PROGRESSIVE PARTY

A new political party, to be called either the Prohibition-Progressive or the Progressive-

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Prohibition, was in process of organization, according to a statement given out in Chicago, Oct 6, by the publicity department of the Prohibition Party. It was said that active work would not be begun until after election day.

PROPERTY

—Protection

See

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

See

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

RAILROADS

China

The American International Corporation and the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Company, the latter of which is owned jointly by the American and Siems & Carey, on Sept 30 signed with the Chinese government a contract for the building of Chinese government railways. The construction was to be financed by the sale of Chinese government bonds to be issued thru the American International Corporation. The railroad lines to be constructed had not been decided upon, but would be located by an American engineer, to be appointed by the Chinese government on the recommendation of the American International Corporation. The contract provided for the construction on a percentage basis of 1100 miles of road. The American engineer who would superintend the construction of the road by the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Company later would act as engineer of the lines. The Chinese government would appoint an American auditor and an American traffic manager. The American International Corporation advanced $500,000 to the Chinese government to be utilized in investigation, survey and location of lines and other preliminary expenses.

United States

See also

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD
GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD
MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD
PERE MARQUETTE RAILROADS
READING RAILROAD GROUP
ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD GROUP
TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILROAD

—Congressional investigation

Senator Newlands, chairman of the joint committee of Congress, appointed to investigate the railroad problem, Oct 25 issued a formal notice that hearings would be begun by this committee on Nov 20 in Washington, D. C. This committee, it was said, had been appointed to conduct an "investigation of the conditions relating to interstate and foreign commerce and the necessity of further legislation relating thereto." Senator Newlands, of Nevada, was chairman, and Representative Adamson, of Georgia, vice-chairman. Other members were Senators Robinson, of Arkansas; Underwood, of Alabama; Cummins, of Iowa; and Brandegee, of Connecticut; and Representatives Sims, of Tennessee; Cullop, of Indiana; Esch, of Wisconsin, and Hamilton, of Michigan.

The purpose of the committee was to hear, regarding government regulation and government ownership, the opinions of economists and publicists of eminence, representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the National Association of State Railroad Commissioners, state railroad and public utility commissions, representatives of the railroad executives and labor organizations, representatives of farming organizations, and farmers, shippers and bankers, representatives of chambers of commerce and other important business and industrial organizations.

The committee divided the subjects for hearing, tentatively, into two groups, as follows:

GOVERNMENT REGULATION AND CONTROL

"Under this head, without excluding other questions, attention is particularly called to the following subjects:

"(A) Whether the Interstate Commerce Commission is overloaded, and whether its jurisdiction should be confined to questions of discriminations, rebates and rates, its jurisdiction over other subjects, such as valuation, safety inspection, etc., to be turned over to some other body or bureau to be created by law.

"(B) Whether it is necessary to make any change in the organization of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with a view to prompt and efficient action; whether it is feasible to increase the number of commissioners and to permit them to divide into several departments for the consideration of cases, and, if so, whether there shall also be consideration in bank, and also whether there shall be appeal from decisions in the department to the commission in bank.

"(C) Whether such departments of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall sit in Washington, or be assigned to definite traffic areas somewhat after the manner of the judicial circuits, and whether in the latter case there should be provision for their sitting in bank at Washington, or for some central body in Washington with the duty of hearing appeals and directing the procedure of the departments.

"(D) Whether under the present system the credit of the common carriers is assured, with a view to their securing the moneys needed for necessary improvements and extensions in the interests of the public and at reasonable rates of interest. Whether government regulation of the issue of securities is advisable, and, if so, whether it is to the interest of the public, as well as the carriers, that this regulation should be exercised by the national government, and whether it should involve merely publicity or absolute control of the issue of securities. Whether concurrent jurisdiction of the nation and the states to control such issues is in the interest of the carriers and the public. What will be the field of operations for the state railroad commissions in the interest of the public if the control of securities and the control of rates is vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission. Whether and to what extent, within a period of five years, it will be necessary to enlarge the facilities of the common carriers in the interest of the public, and whether the present system of government regulation is such as to insure the credit of the carriers with a view of their making additional necessary expenditures.

"(E) What is the effect of dual regulation on the parts of the states and the nation of the rates of carriers. What, if any, contradictions does it involve, and what, if any, discriminations does it involve as between states and localities.

"(F) Whether or not any regulation is feasible of the wages and hours of employees of common carriers, and whether or not it is advisable in the interest of the public, and with a view to maintaining uninterrupted commerce between the states, to take any further legislative action regarding the adjustment of disputes between the carriers and their employees and regarding strikes and lockouts.

"(G) Whether any national legislation is required

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as to the organization of carriers in interestate commerce in the nature of national incorporation, permissive or compulsory, or in the nature of national holding companies, under which state corporations may be controlled and unified in their operations in the interest of interstate commerce, and what form of national legislation for the incorporation of carriers or for holding companies owning the stock of state companies, is desirable. How will national incorporation affect the police powers of the states over railroads operating within their boundaries. Will it be advisable, as in the case of the national banks, for the national government to prescribe a uniform rule for the taxation by the states of railroad properties and securities.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

"The wisdom or feasibility of government ownership of such utilities and the comparative worth and efficiency of government regulation and control, as compared with government ownership and operation, including under this head:

"(A) The practical results of government ownership, both as to efficiency and economy where actually practised.

"(B) Whether government ownership is compatible with our system of government and what its effect will be on our governmental institutions.

"(C) Whether a system of government ownership will suit local needs.

"(D) A practical method of securing government ownership, whether by purchase or condemnation of properties, or by purchase or condemnation of bond and stock issues or otherwise."

The railway executives' advisory committee, of which Frank Trumbull was chairman, made active preparations for the presentation of the case of the railroads at the Newlands hearing.

While the committee issued no formal statement as to its attitude on proposed legislation, its policy was very definitely determined from the public addresses of Mr. Trumbull and of various railroad presidents who were members of the organization may be outlined as follows:

1. Federal incorporation of railroad systems. The object of this is to obviate conflicting restrictions which are placed by the states. Railroads are essentially interstate utilities. Only a small proportion operate entirely within state boundaries. Uniform requirements as to incorporation are necessary.

2. Federal regulation of issues of securities. Under the present system of state control the consent of the various bodies must be secured before stocks or bonds can be issued, and in many instances the provisions of the laws are contradictory or mutually restrictive.

3. Enlargement of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with a division of its jurisdiction along regional lines. All to be under the supervision of the central body at Washington. A separation of the judicial, prosecuting and detective functions of the commission, on the grounds that one body should not be at the same time prosecuting attorney, jury and judge.

4. Matters of taxation to be left under state control, on the theory that taxation is essentially a local affair, and that this can be handled better by each state than by federal collection and consequent distribution or apportionment.

—Eight hour day

A formal announcement was made at Omaha, Neb., Oct 5, that President Wilson had selected Major-General George W. Goethals, Commissioner Edward E. Clark, of the Interstate Commission, and George Rublee, of the Trade Commission, as members of the board created by Congress to investigate the railroad eight-hour law.

Besides observing the operation and effect of the institution of the eight-hour workday, the commission would be authorized to conduct a general investigation of "the facts and conditions affecting the relations between such common carriers and employees." After an inquiry of not more than nine, nor less than six months, after the law goes into effect, the commission was to make a report to the President and Congress.

Pending the filing of this report, and for thirty days thereafter, the law provided that there should be no reduction of wages of the employees affected for the standard eight hours of work.

Those members of the commission who were government employees or army officers would receive no additional pay for their services. An appropriation of $25,000 had been made for the investigation, including traveling expenses, salaries of assistant, office rent, etc.

See also
TAFT, WILLIAM HOWARD

—Freight rates

The Interstate Commerce Commission issued an order late in October reopening all phases of the transcontinental freight rate question, and directing that further testimony be taken at public hearings at Chicago, Nov 20; Salt Lake City, Nov 28; San Francisco, Dec 4; Portland, Ore., Dec 11, and Spokane, Dec 14.

The rates involved in this proceeding were the charges for transporting freight by the all-rail lines across the continent and by the steamship lines operating between New York City and Galveston and New Orleans, and their rail connections from there to the Pacific coast. These charges, as a rule, are lower for the long hauls between points on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts than for the shorter hauls to and from intermediate points in the mountain territory.

READING RAILROAD GROUP

Hearing of the federal government's anti-trust suit against the Reading Railroad interests for alleged monopoly of anthracite production and transportation began before the United States Supreme Court Oct 10.

The case came to the Supreme Court on an appeal from the decree of the United States District Court of Eastern Pennsylvania, dismissing the suit of the government and holding that the Reading Company was not a monopoly. The court, however, ordered the Central Railroad of New Jersey to divorce its control of the Wilkes-Barre and Lehigh Coal Company. The government insists that the entire monopoly be dissolved.

That the Reading interests control 194,000 acres of coal land, with two billion available tons, or 63 per cent. of the known supply, was contended by the government. In replies filed the defendants denied control of more than 20 per cent., and declared their profits had averaged only 18½ cents a ton. They also asserted that the Reading and Central New Jersey railroads were non-competitive, and resist the dissolution remedies sought by the government.

RECLAMATION

See
ELEPHANT BUTTE DAM

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REMBRANDT, von Ryn

Henry C. Frick purchased, Oct 15, for $250,000 Rembrandt's "Old Woman Reflecting Over What She has been Reading," for nearly 50 years in the collection of M. Jules Porges, of Paris.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft exchanged short and polite greeting when brought together at the Union League Club "love feast," Oct 3, in New York City.

REXFORD, Eben Eugene

Eben Eugene Rexford, best known as the author of "Silver Threads Among the Gold," died at Green Bay, Wis., Oct 18. He was born in 1848.

RHODES, CECIL, SCHOLARSHIPS

The House of Commons passed, Oct 19, the second reading of the Rhodes estate bill, which would exclude Germans thenceforth from enjoying scholarships at Oxford University under the Cecil Rhodes trust fund.

The Rhodes estate bill would set aside, apparently, the provision of Cecil Rhodes' will in which he founded five scholarships for Germans to be nominated by the Kaiser. That paragraph follows:

I note the German Emperor has made instruction in English compulsory in German schools. I leave five yearly scholarships at Oxford of 250 pounds ($1250) per annum to students of German birth, the scholars to be nominated by the German Emperor for the time being. Each scholarship to continue for three years, so that each year after the first three there will be fifteen scholars. The object is that an understanding between the great Powers will render war impossible and educational relations make the strongest tie.

ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD GROUP

Four new directors, all bank presidents, representing some of the strongest financial interests in the East, including the Morgan group, were elected to the board of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway in Chicago, Oct 12. The board re-elected old officers, but the presidency remained vacant. The annual report was not ready for submission, but gross earnings for the fiscal year were said to aggregate $75,352,329, an increase of $4,400,669. Net earnings for the first two months of the new year increased $1,195,532, it was said, or twice the amount necessary to pay the interest on the debentures for the entire year. The new directors were: James Speyer, Seward Prosser and James Alexander, of New York, and S. Davies Warfield, of Baltimore. J. W. Burdick and W. B. Thompson, whose terms expired, were re-elected.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

See
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

It became known, Oct 23, that Pope Benedict would hold a secret consistory Dec 4 and a public consistory Dec 7, at which he would create new Cardinals. It was announced that the red hat would be conferred on Mgr. Count Raffaele Scrapinelli, former papal nuncio at Vienna, and Mgr. Fruewirth, former nuncio at Munich. Mgr. Fruewirth would be replaced at Munich by Mgr. Aversa, papal nuncio in Brazil.

ROOSEVELT, Theodore

Theodore Roosevelt, speaking at a Republican mass meeting at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Oct 14, criticised the attitude of President Wilson on the eight-hour day for railroad employees. He declared that arbitration would have been the proper method of averting the threatened nationwide railroad strike, and instanced the application of this principle in 1902 when he settled the anthracite coal strike. He also urged a tariff to keep up wages after the war.

Asserting that for three years there had been "no protection of our citizens abroad," Theodore Roosevelt, in an address in behalf of Hughes, at Louisville, Ky., Oct 18, assailed the course of President Wilson in dealing with Mexico and his conduct of the country's foreign affairs.

"It combined lofty promise and complete failure in performance. It consisted of words which were nullified by deeds," he said in summing up his view of the President's course.

"Mr. Wilson does not mind the Mexicans being at war with us," said the colonel, "so long as we are not at war with the Mexicans." Again, with Hayti in his thoughts, the colonel observed that Mr. Wilson "has taught the world that no nation which is small enough to be helpless can insult us with impunity."

Col. Roosevelt reached the end of his Western swing, Oct 21, and talked to 8000 persons in the open air in Phoenix, Ariz. For the first time he aimed at the Mexican policies of President Wilson all the darts in his quiver in the presence of the border people and challenged them to disprove the truth of what he said. Instead of contradicting him they shouted, "Teddy, you're right!"

One of the loudest outburts sprang from the colonel's declaration as he leaned toward his audience and thumped his manuscript with his fist that if he had been President he would have done "in Mexico what he did in Cuba."

"We said murder there had to stop," he rasped, "and we made it stop. When there was war there was war, and when there was peace there was peace, and nobody had to ask which was going on. When Villa shot up an American town I would have said to Mr. Carranza—but understand if I had been there there would have been no Mr. Carranza (laughter)—that troops would go into Mexico to get Villa and not to tap him on the wrist and say how naughty he was."

In the midst of a strenuous day of campaigning, Theodore Roosevelt, in Chicago, Oct 26, addressed a large audience composed exclusively of women and urged them not to be misled by the argument that President Wilson has kept the country out of war, which has been used by the Democratic campaign managers to win women's votes for the President in the suffrage states.

The audience, which filled the Auditorium from pit to topmost gallery, responded with shrill cheers. He hit the hyphenates hard and received round upon round of cheers as

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he pleaded for a 100 per cent. patriotism and an undivided allegiance.

In the evening he addressed 17,000 people in the Pavilion in the Stock Yards district. He discussed Mexico, the Adamson eight-hour law, preparedness and the tariff. The labor element predominated at the meeting.

Before an audience that packed the Brooklyn Academy of Music from pit to roof, and which was as enthusiastic as it was great in numbers, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt made his first speech of the present campaign in New York City, Oct 28. He continued his indictment of President Wilson's policies by asking why this Administration, if it admits "this is the last great war that involves the world that the United States can keep out of," has not prepared the country for such an eventuality. "Thanks to Mr. Wilson," said the colonel, "our unpreparedness in naval and military matters is appalling and our dereliction in duty to humanity at large shocking beyond description."

"Mr. Wilson says he kept us out of war. Accepting for the moment the theory that peace is raging in Mexico, let me point out that in the Spanish-American war the Spaniards killed only half as many Americans as have been killed by Mexicans."

ROOT, Elihu

Indictments of the Wilson Administration and the Democratic party were drawn by Elihu Root in a speech at Carnegie Hall, New York City, Oct 4.

Character—that was the great test of a government and a people, he said. Thru lack of character, courage, resolution, the Administration had been unable to command respect. It had not the character to make Germany believe that the threats would be made good—hence, the *Lusitania* and subsequent outrages. It had not the character to do any better "when the old warring world shall have had its Appomattox, and new problems flood America."

Mr. Root declared the eight-hour railroad law to be a sham. It did not win the eight-hour day for the workers. It merely raised the pay of one-fifth of the railroad employees and the country would have to stand the expense.

"ROWANMORE," Destruction of the

The British freighter *Rowanmore* was sunk, Oct 28, off the Irish coast by a submarine, after nearly an hour's chase. Survivors declared that they were shelled after they had taken to their boats. No casualties were reported.

The freighter was bound from Baltimore to Liverpool, with a mixed cargo, and was attacked by the submarine on the 25th, 140 miles southeast of Cape Clear, and after 50 minutes' attempt to escape, had her steering gear shot away. Thereupon she stopped and signalled that she was abandoning ship. The submarine shelled the boats after they had cleared the ship. The vessel was torpedoed at 11:30, sinking at 2:40.

The *Rowanmore*, belonging to the Johnston Line, had a gross tonnage of 10,320. She was last reported as having arrived at Liverpool from Baltimore on Oct 5, and cleared from the British port on Oct 13.

There were seven Americans, including five Filipinos, on board. Germany was asked to furnish the United States with any information she might have on the subject. The captain of *Rowanmore* was taken prisoner on board of the submarine. He was the first victim so far as was known of the announced plan of Germany to regard captains of all merchant vessels captured as prisoners.

See also
EUROPEAN WAR—NAVAL OPERATIONS—MERCHANTMEN DESTROYED—OCT 27

RUBENS, Peter Paul

Henry C. Frick, Oct 20, purchased from M. Knoedler & Co., Rubens' portrait of the Marquis Ambrose de Spinola. The price paid was not made public.

RURAL CREDITS

United States

In its effort to get information to assist it in locating the 12 Federal Land Banks, the Federal Farm Loan Board resumed its tour of the country Oct 16. The board planned to hold hearings in the Atlantic and Gulf States, proceeding as far as Arizona. Returning it would hold hearings in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee and West Virginia. This would complete the board's canvass of the entire country. It was expected that the proposed banks would be established and ready for business about Feb 1.

RUSSELL, Charles Taze ("Pastor" Russell)

Charles Taze Russell, known as "Pastor" Russell, an independent minister, editor of the *Watch Tower* and prominent author of studies on the Scriptures, died Oct 31 on an Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé train en route from Los Angeles to New York. He was born in 1852.

RUSSIA

See also
BLACKLIST
"METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE"
OLGA, GRAND DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG

—Food and commodity prices and supply

Official advices to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Oct 28, reported serious scarcity of the common necessaries of life over a large area of Russia, due to the difficulty of trade with Great Britain, from which country Russia has always bought largely. What little manufacturing there is in the interior cities had been slackened by war conditions, and no new machinery could be had owing to the interruption of transportation.

SANTO DOMINGO

In an engagement between American troops and rebel forces, Oct 24, Gen. Ramon Batista was killed. Several Americans were also reported killed, including two officers and one American officer was wounded. The American commander attempted to arrest Gen. Ba-

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tisa, who resisted and ordered an attack on the American forces. Fighting continued for a considerable time, but the rebels eventually were defeated. The engagement took place opposite Santo Domingo City and caused somewhat of a panic in the capital. Reinforcements were sent there to aid American troops in maintaining order.

SCHOLARSHIPS

See
RHODES, CECIL, SCHOLARSHIPS

SERBIA

See
MICHAILOVITCH, LJOUBOMIR

SHIPS AND SHIPPING

See
ANCHOR-DONALDSON LINE
INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE CO.
"MALLORY, HENRY R." (STEAMSHIP)
WILSON-ELLERMAN LINE

—Accidents

See
"MEMPHIS" CRUISER

SING SING PRISON, New York State

Thomas Mott Osborne handed in his resignation as warden of Sing Sing Prison, Oct 9, to take effect Oct 16.

The direct cause of his resignation was an order issued, Sept 6, by Superintendent of Prisons James M. Carter confining lifers and long-term prisoners to work inside the prison walls, in all state prisons. Such an order, while intelligent and easily obeyed at Auburn, where the wall entirely surrounds the prison property, was, according to Warden Osborne's belief, unintelligent at Sing Sing, where the warden's house and office, the controller's office, the visiting room, the stable, and all the farm work lie outside the walls.

Warden Osborne declared that the order was the latest in a series of orders aimed to discredit his administration of the prison and the operation of the Mutual Welfare League. In a letter, accompanying his resignation, he declared that Gov. Whitman "is a believer in the old system of retaliation and brutality."

"As for his dealings with me personally, I believed originally in Charles S. Whitman's friendship and sincerity. But he broke every promise he ever made to me both before and after he took office, and I have been finally and reluctantly forced to a realization that without his acquiescence the shameful attacks made upon me in Westchester County would never have been initiated or gained headway."

SLINGSBY LEGITIMACY CASE

The House of Lords granted, Oct 31, a postponement until Dec 1 of the hearing of the appeal of the Slingsby legitimacy case from the judgment of the Court of Appeals.

SMITH, Charles K.

The income of one-half of the estate, valued at $5,000,000, left by Charles K. Smith, oil man and art patron, who died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct 12, was to be applied to the erection and support of mission churches in the United States and Mexico after the death of his son. The founding of these churches was to be under the supervision of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

His art collection, valued at $1,000,000 was to be maintained as a public exhibition.

SNYMAN, Gen. W. W.

General W. W. Snyman, a commander in the Boer Army during the war with Great Britain, who fled from his country shortly before the end of the war and went to Mexico, died in Philadelphia, Oct 26.

SPAIN

—Finance

The Spanish Budget laid before Parliament was reported, Oct 1, to show expenditures estimated at approximately 1,325,000,000 pesetas, and revenue estimated at approximately 1,421,000,000 pesetas.

Extraordinary credits of 2,133,000,000 pesetas ($426,600,000), to be spread over a period of ten years, were asked for the reconstitution of the army and navy, for roads, railways, and public instruction.

SPLITDORF, Henry

Henry Splitdorf, manufacturer and inventor of electrical appliances, died Oct 16, aged 83 years.

STAMPS

See
TRADING STAMPS

STANDARD OIL CO.

See
STRIKES — STANDARD OIL STRIKE — BAYONNE, N. J.

STOCKS AND BONDS

See
"BLUE SKY" LAWS

STREET RAILWAYS

See
STRIKES—STREET CAR STRIKE—NEW YORK CITY

STRIKES

Panama

A strike of the negro workers in the Panama Canal Zone, which began two weeks before was virtually over by Oct 21. An attempt to revive the strike in Colon disclosed only one per cent. of the workers were dissatisfied.

—Coal strike, West Virginia

The United States Supreme Court, Oct 16, refused to review the convictions of four labor leaders in the 1913 West Virginia coal strike, who were sentenced to six months' imprisonment for contempt of court in failing to obey an injunction by a Federal District Judge. The cases were another outcrop of litigation in connection with Judge Dayton's decree that the United Mine Workers' Union was an unlawful conspiracy in its organization and operation. The defendants were members of the union and were found guilty of inciting miners to leave or refuse employment. Their conviction was affirmed by the Fourth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals on

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the theory that Judge Dayton's decree against the United Mine Workers was valid. The case was set for rearrangement before the Supreme Court during the present term. The four leaders were Fannie Sullens, Frank Ledvinka, James Oates and Hiram Stephens.

—Standard Oil strike, Bayonne, N. J

A strike of employees of the Standard Oil Co., in Bayonne, N. J., began Oct 9, and before it was settled resulted in three deaths and the injury of 37 persons.

The strike was caused by the refusal of the company to comply with demands that it increase by 30 per cent. the wages of men receiving less than $3 a day and by 20 per cent. the earnings of those getting more than this sum. The company declared that only a very small proportion of the unskilled laborers originated the strike, and that the others went out by intimidation.

The wage scale, according to Vice-President Weller, ranged from $2.20 for unskilled labor for an eight hour day to $5 for skilled labor. The change to the eight hour day which had been in force over a year increased the company's pay roll 23 per cent. In addition to this the men had had a 23 per cent. wage increase, so that since Aug 1, 1915, the increased cost of labor to the company had been 46 per cent.

The strikers decided to shut off the whole Constable Hook, thus causing idleness if not strikes at the Tide Water Oil Co., the General Chemical Works and the International Nickel Co. in addition to the plant of the Standard Oil Co. A guard line was accordingly established across the hook. Here for three days the strikers held possession of the streets. In battles with the police, Oct 10, three policemen and nine strikers were wounded, three of the latter seriously. A woman was killed on the following day, and a score or more of strikers injured, two seriously. Two small riots, a threat of 1500 men to storm police headquarters and liberate two prisoners, and the seizure of the Central Railroad of New Jersey's 22d Street passenger station to prevent the landing of strike breakers, were features of the following day. The rioters were held in check when the police, reinforced by 100 special deputies and 30 firemen, ranged the strike district, herding the strikers into their homes. One man killed and a dozen or more wounded was the toll of the day.

The reign of violence came to an end on the following day with the death of a worker who tried to get the men to return to their jobs. George B. Hennessy, manager, agreed to receive all of the strikers back at work except those in the shops where the trouble began. A demand for increased pay having been refused, Oct 17, the strikers voted to remain out.

John A. Moffitt and James A. Smyth, conciliation commissioners of the U. S. Department of Labor, reached Bayonne Oct 18. The English speaking workmen returned to their jobs Oct 19, and nearly all the others followed their example on Oct 20.

—Street car strike, New York City

In spite of the continuation of the strike, traffic conditions thruout October were nearly normal. John A. Moffitt and James A. Smyth, Federal conciliators, arrived in the city Oct 30 to endeavor to bring about a settlement.

STUERGKH, Count Karl

The Austrian Premier, Count Karl Stuergkh, was assassinated while at luncheon at a hotel in Vienna, Oct 21, by Ludwig Adler, a publisher. Three bullets from Adler's revolver lodged in the Count's head, killing him instantly.

Dr. Adler's arrest was not accomplished without the wounding of two men, who leaped at him after he had fired on Count Stuergkh. He discharged the two remaining chambers of his revolver at these men before Austrian and German officers, with drawn sabers, overpowered him. The wounded men, who were injured slightly, were Baron Aehrenthal, brother of the late Foreign Minister, and the headwaiter of the hotel.

Dr. Adler is 32 years of age and is said to be an eccentric and super-Radical Socialist, sometimes known as "the Liebknecht of Austria." He is editor of *Der Kampf*. At first he declined to reveal his motives, but after being locked up he broke down and declare the Premier's political policies had led him to do the deed.

Count Karl Stuergkh had been Austrian Premier for five years, and was 57 years of age. He was educated at the famous university of his native town of Graz, and, in 1881, entered the public service. Ten years later he began his Parliamentary career as a deputy to the Reichrath, and in 1894 he became a director in the Ministry of Public Works. After a period of retirement, owing to the fall of the Windisch-Graetz Ministry, he took the portfolio of Public Works in 1909. On Nov 3, 1911, he was called upon to form a new ministry. This ministry he reorganized, to meet the exigencies of the war, on Nov 30, 1915.

Neither the Premier of Austria nor of Hungary occupies a position similar to that of Premiers in other European states. They are little more than Chairmen of the Council of Ministers which represents the majorities of their respective Parliaments. Neither holds a portfolio.

SUBMARINES

See also
"DEUTSCHLAND" (SUBMARINE)

—International law governing

The text of the memorandum recently sent by the Allies to neutral governments respecting the admission of belligerent submarines into neutral waters or ports, made public, Oct 9, was as follows:

"In view of the development of submarine navigation and by reason of acts, which in the present circumstances may be unfortunately expected from enemy submarines, the Allied Governments consider it necessary, in order not only to safeguard their belligerent rights and liberty of commercial navigation, but to avoid risks of dispute, to urge neutral governments to take effective measures, if they have not already done so, with a view to preventing belligerent submarine vessels, whatever the purpose to

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which they are put, from making use of neutral waters, roadsteads and ports.

"In the case of submarine vessels the application of the principles of the law of nations is affected by special and novel conditions: First, by the fact that these vessels can navigate and remain at sea submerged and can thus escape all control and observation. Second, by the fact that it is impossible to identify them and establish their national character, whether neutral or belligerent, combatant or non-combatant, and to remove the capacity for harm inherent in the nature of such vessels.

"It may further be said that any place which provides a submarine warship far from its base with an opportunity for rest and replenishment of its supplies thereby furnishes such addition to its powers that the place becomes in fact, thru the advantages which it gives, a base of naval operations.

"In view of the state of affairs thus existing, the Allied Governments are of the opinion that submarine vessels should be excluded from the benefit of the rules hitherto recognized by the law of nations regarding the admission of vessels of war, or merchant vessels, into neutral waters, roadsteads or ports and their sojourn in them. Any belligerent submarine entering a neutral port should be detained there.

"The Allied Governments take this opportunity to point out to the neutral owners the grave danger incurred by neutral submarines in the navigation of regions frequented by belligerent submarines."

The text of the American reply was made public Oct 10. It rejected the viewpoint of the protesting governments and declared that this government "reserves its liberty of action in all respects" and would treat visiting submarines in its traditional spirit of neutrality.

The American memorandum was dated Aug 31 and was a reply to the memoranda of Aug 23 from France, Great Britain, Russia and Japan. Subsequently, Italy and Portugal sent identic memoranda and received the same reply. The American note sets forth the views of the United States Government with respect to the German submarine raiders of the *U-53* type.

The text is as follows:

The government of the United States has received the identic memoranda of the governments of France, Great Britain, Russia and Japan, in which neutral governments are exhorted "to take efficacious measures tending to prevent belligerent submarines, regardless of their use, to avail themselves of neutral waters, roadsteads and harbors." These governments point out the facility possessed by such craft to avoid supervision or surveillance or determination of their national character and their power "to do injury that is inherent in their very nature," as well as the "additional facilities" afforded by having at their disposal places where they can rest and replenish their supplies.

Apparently on these grounds, the Allied Governments hold that "submarine vessels must be excluded from the benefit of the rules heretofore accepted under international law regarding the admission and sojourn of war and merchant vessels in neutral waters, roadsteads or harbors; any submarine of a belligerent that once enters a neutral harbor must be held there" and, therefore, the Allied Governments "warn neutral powers of the great danger to neutral submarines attending the navigation of waters visited by the submarines of belligerents."

In reply the Government of the United States must express its surprise that there appears to be an endeavor of the Allied Powers to determine the rule of action governing what they regard as a "novel situation" in respect to the use of submarines in time of war and to enforce acceptance of that rule, at least in part, by warning neutral powers of the great danger to their submarines in waters that may be visited by belligerent submarines.

In the opinion of the government of the United States the Allied Powers have not set forth any circumstances, nor is the government of the United States at present aware of any circumstances, concerning the use of war or merchant submarines which would render the existing rules of international law inapplicable to them.

In view of this fact and of the notice and warning of the Allied Powers announced in their memoranda under acknowledgment, it is incumbent upon the Government of the United States to notify the Governments of France, Great Britain, Russia and Japan that, so far as the treatment of either war or merchant submarines in American waters is concerned, the Government of the United States reserves its liberty of action in all respects and will treat such vessels as, in its opinion, becomes the action of a power which may be said to have taken the first steps toward establishing the principles of neutrality, and which for over a century has maintained those principles in the traditional spirit and with the high sense of impartiality in which they were conceived.

In order, however, that there should be no misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States, the Government of the United States announces to the Allied Powers that it holds it to be the duty of belligerent powers to distinguish between submarines of neutral and belligerent nationality, and that responsibility for any conflict that may arise between belligerent warships and neutral submarines on account of the neglect of a belligerent to so distinguish between these classes of submarines, must rest entirely upon the negligent power.

During October Norway took a firm stand against treating the submarine torpedo boat as a vessel of war entitled to prey upon commerce, on the ground that it cannot comply with the established rules of naval warfare and the recognized principles of humanity. It was said that this stand was taken independently because of the losses sustained by Norway, in both shipping and lives. Up to Oct 10, Norway's losses had amounded to 171 vessels of a total of 235,000 tons, valued at 84,000,000 crowns, and the lives of 140 sailors.

In response to public opinions, an ordinance to take effect Oct 20 was passed forbidding submarines in the naval service of a belligerent power from traversing Norwegian waters, except in case of emergency and then only on the surface and flying their national flag. Mercantile submarines would be allowed within those waters only in a surface position, in full daylight and flying national colors.

A similar declaration had been made some months earlier by the Swedish Government, and was not resented by Germany.

She chose, however, to resent violently the declaration by Norway, presumably because navigation thru Norwegian territorial waters was of greater value to the German submarines attacking the Archangel trade, and perhaps of some value to those attempting to cross the Atlantic. Accordingly, a very mandatory German note, almost an ultimatum, was dispatched to the Norwegian Government, Oct 22, and pending the reply to it the German submarines showed no mercy to Norwegian trading vessels, sinking and capturing them practically as if Germany and Norway already were at war.

In replying to the memorandum of the Allied Powers regarding the interning of all submarines in neutral waters, the Dutch Government stated, Oct 22, that in consequence of the uncertainty of the status of submarines they would be treated as warships, and, in accordance with the Dutch neutrality proclamation, would not be allowed to enter or remain in Dutch waters except on well-defined conditions. The government, however, would

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not intern merchant submarines, because it believed that there was no principle of international law which would justify such a course.

See also
"U-53" (SUBMARINE)

SUFFRAGE

See
MILITIA—SUFFRAGE

SUNDAY LAWS

New York

A preliminary hearing on the Lackawanna Steel Company's application for permission to allow employees to work seven days a week was held by the State Industrial Commission at Albany, N. Y., Oct 6. The application, which was to abrogate the one-day-of-rest-in-seven clause of the labor law so far as it relates to the steel company's plant, was filed several weeks before.

SWEDEN

See
GUSTAV ADOLF, CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN
TROLPASTTA CANAL

SWITZERLAND

—Munitions

The Swiss Government, in consequence of the recent economic arrangement with Germany, forbade Swiss factories to export ammunition to the Entente Allies if they were using German coal or steel. This order would render idle over 50,000 men, among whom was much discontent. The proprietors of the factories met, Oct 17, and protested against the order, arguing that Switzerland received Belgian and not German coal, and that the Entente Allies supplied raw material for their ammunition.

SYRIA

See
ARMENIA

TAFT, William Howard

The eight-hour law recently enacted by Congress was attacked by ex-President Taft, Oct 6, when he addressed thousands of persons at the Coliseum, Indianapolis, discussing the development of constitutional government of the state. Mr. Taft's speech was a part of the County Day program in connection with Indiana's centennial celebration. Mr. Taft declared that the law forbids the formation of combinations for oppression. But, he said, there had developed in this country a tendency in high quarters to disregard constitutional limitations and to overlook certain classes of acts provided a political advantage could be gained. He regarded the eight-hour law as such, and said: "This is the most noteworthy instance of a group whose labor was necessary that society might live, refusing to perform its function in the social machinery."

TAUBE, Count F. A.

The death of Count F. A. Taube, Swedish Minister to Germany since 1912 and at one time Minister of Affairs, was reported Oct 15.

TERAUCHI, Lieut.-Gen. Count Seiki

Gen. Terauchi, appointed Premier of Japan, Oct 4, was born in Choshu in 1852, was made a sub-lieutenant in 1871; worked up thru various military positions to supervision of the transport system during the Chinese war; became a lieutenant-general in 1892, and later served as inspector-general of military instruction and vice-chief of the general staff. In 1902 he became War Minister in the Katsura Cabinet, which position he held until his appointment as Governor General of Korea nine years later.

General Terauchi's greatest achievement was the annexation of Korea. Made Governor General in 1911, he was instrumental in revolutionizing the Korean policy of Marquis Ito and Viscount Sone, his predecessors. At the end of his first month in office he had secured police powers in Korea for Japan; during the second he secured the right to garrison Japanese troops there, and at the end of that month the formal notification of the annexation of the territory was made to the Powers. He was given great credit for having accomplished this without encountering a revolt among the Koreans.

General Terauchi always has been a military man almost above party questions, but in general he is regarded as a follower in politics of former Premier Yamagata, under whose influence "the gentlemen's agreement" and other friendly arrangements were made with the United States.

TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILROAD

Pearl Wight and J. L. Lancaster, both of New Orleans, were appointed receivers, Oct 27, for the Texas & Pacific Railroad by the United States District Court, at Shreveport, La. This action followed an application filed earlier in the day by B. F. Bush, receiver for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, asking that the Texas & Pacific be placed in the hands of a receiver on account of its failure to pay a judgment of $410,000 in favor of the Iron Mountain. In Dec, 1915, the Iron Mountain brought suit against the Texas & Pacific for $842,000, which it was claimed was due on promisory notes. Later the sum of $43,960 was paid and Oct 27 judgment was rendered for the remainder.

THEDENAT, Abbé Henri

Abbé Henri Thedenat, the archaeologist, died in Paris Oct 30. He was a clerio and antiquarian and a native of La Rochelle, France, where he was born Oct 8, 1844. He studied at the Carmelite School and was an officer of Public Instruction and member of the French Institute as well as a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, a resident member of the National Society of Antiquarians, an honorory member of the Egyptian Institute, a member of the French Society of Archaeology, a correspondent of the Pontifical Academy of Roman Archaeology, a Director of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, and a member of other antiquarian societies. He was the author of many books on antiquity, some of the best known of which were those concerning Pompeii.

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TIFFANY, Louis McLane, M.D.

Dr. Louis McLane Tiffany, Professor Emeritus of Medicine at the University of Maryland and a surgeon of international note, died at Mount Custis, Va., Oct 23, in his seventy-third year.

TIME

See
DAYLIGHT SAVING

TRADING STAMPS

The temporary injunction granted to the S. & H. Green Trading Stamp Company, restraining the county prosecutors from enforcing the trading stamp act passed in 1915 was dismissed by the United States District Court in Indiana on Oct 2.

This action made the law referred to valid and enforcible, and required the vendors of trading stamps to pay a license fee of $1000 per year for each store in which their stamps were used.

TROLPASTTA CANAL

The new Trolpastta Canal in Sweden was opened late in October by King Gustav. The canal established communication between Wener Lake and the North Sea. Seven years were spent in its construction.

TURKEY

See
ESSAD PACHA

TYPEWRITING

Miss Margaret B. Owen, operating an Underwood typewriter, won the world's championship again Oct 16. Miss Owen wrote an average of 137 words a minute, breaking her former record, established in 1915, of 136 words a minute for an hour.

"U-53" (submarine)

The German war submarine *U-53* mysteriously entered the harbor of Newport, R. I., on the afternoon of Oct 7, and after a stop of about three hours, as mysteriously left without taking on supplies of any kind, her only reason for entering the harbor apparently being to deliver a letter to Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador.

The *U-53* was the first war submarine to reach an American port. She was 213 ft. long, carried two guns, and was equipped with 4 torpedo tubes and a wireless outfit of exceptional strength. She was manned by a crew of 33 men and 3 officers, under command of Capt. Hans Rose. The voyage from Wilhelmshaven was said to have taken 17 days.

At daylight on Oct 8 the *U-53* turned up southeast of Nantucket and got in the way of the American steamer *Kansan*, of the American-Hawaiian Company, bound from New York for Genoa by way of Boston, with freight. The *Kansan* was flying the American flag. She was stopped by the submarine at 5.30 o'clock. Assured that the *Kansan* was an American-owned vessel, the submarine later allowed her to proceed.

Within the next four hours the *U-53* sank 5 steamships, 3 British, 1 Dutch and 1 Norwegian.

The *Strathdene*, a British freighter, was sunk at 6 a. m. The crew were taken aboard the Nantucket Shoals lightship and later removed to Newport by torpedo-boat destroyers. The vessel was of 4321 tons and 375 feet in length. She was built in Greenock in 1909 and was owned in Glasgow. She was bound from New York to Bordeaux.

At 10.45 a. m. the British freighter *Westpoint*, bound from London to Newport, was attacked. She sent wireless messages for help, but after a warning shot had been fired across her bows the crew abandoned the vessel, which was then sunk. The crew were picked up by a destroyer.

Immediately after the S. O. S. calls from *West Point* were picked up at Newport, Admiral Gleaves ordered out the destroyer fleet to give assistance. The *Jarvis*, one of the fastest of the fleet, being capable of making 31 knots, had steam up and was one of the first to get away. She steamed out of the harbor at full speed just before 1.30 o'clock. Following the *Jarvis*, as rapidly as steam could be made, went the destroyers *Brayton, Ericsson, O'Brien, Benham, Cassin, Balch, McCall, Porter, Fanning, Winslow, Aylwin, Cushing, Cummings, Paulding* and *Conygnham*, and the tender *Melville*.

The *Stephano* was the next vessel to fall a victim to the U-boat. At 4.30 p. m. she was attacked while on her way from St. Johns, N. F., to New York. The passengers and crew, numbering about 140, were picked up by the destroyer *Balch* and later transferred to the destroyer *Jenkins*. Of the vessels sunk, the *Stephano* was the most important. She had been sold to the Russian government and was to have been used as an ice-breaker at the end of the trip.

According to an affidavit filed later at the British consulate by the captain, the first warning that the *Stephano* received was a solid shot which struck her on the port bow. At the time not a passenger had been removed from the steamship, and the captain was not aware that he was in the hands of an enemy craft until the shell struck his ship.

The *Bloomersdijk*, a Dutch freighter of 3201 tons, was sunk south of Nantucket and her crew taken aboard a destroyer. She was bound from New York to Rotterdam.

Near the spot where the *Bloomersdijk* went down, the Norwegian tanker, 2530 tons, *Christian Knudson*, was sunk on her way from New York to London. The crew was picked up by destroyers.

The action of Germany in bringing the war to this side of the Atlantic, thus imperiling American submarines on their practice cruises, and establishing a virtual blockade of American ports, was regarded in Washington as serious.

On the eve of a conference with Sec. Lansing, President Wilson made public a statement in which he declared that Germany would be held to the complete fulfillment of her promises to the United States. A tentative conclusion was reached, Oct 11, that the *U-53* had kept within German government pledges.

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and that for the time being the United States would take no action.

Some utterances of the feeling that the activity of American warships in rescuing passengers from the vessels sunk by the German submarine *U-53* off the American coast amounted to a breach of neutrality were made, Oct 26, in the House of Lords by Baron Beresford and Baron Sydenham.

The Foreign Secretary said there was no doubt Germany had violated many times the pledge given to President Wilson.

Lord Sydenham declared: "Even before the exploits of the *U-53* that pledge was torn to shreds. Yet the government of the United States has made no sign whatever and the sinking of neutral ships goes on almost every day. The Norwegians have lost eighteen vessels in this one month, and what must small neutrals think of their powerful representative?"

No life, he said, was lost because of the presence of American warships. Lord Sydenham took the position that the presence of American warships actually enabled Germany to defy what he said President Wilson had described as a sacred and indisputable rule of international law.

It was officially announced, Oct 31, that the *U-53* had returned safely to a German port.

See also
SUBMARINES—INTERNATIONAL LAW GOVERNING

UNDERWOOD, Rev. Dr. Horace Grant

Rev. Dr. Horace Grant Underwood, the first Presbyterian missionary in Korea, died Oct 12, aged 57 years.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO.

See
PROFIT SHARING

UNITED STATES

See also
DANISH WEST INDIES
DYES—PRODUCTION—UNITED STATES
EARTHQUAKES—UNITED STATES
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY — MANUFACTURES OF
FIRES—UNITED STATES AND CANADA
MICHAILOVITCH, LJOUBOMIR

—Finance

See
DUBLIN

—Consulting Board Committee on Industrial Preparedness

See
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS

—Treasury Dept.—Federal Loan Bureau

See
RURAL CREDITS

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, Oct 31, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock out of net earnings for the three months ended Sept 30. The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared on the preferred stock also. The earnings were $85,817,067, the largest for a similar period in the history of the corporation. They compare with $38,710,644 for the corresponding three months in 1915, and $51,277,504 in the last quarter of 1915, which at that time set a new high record for the corporation's earnings by about $5,000,000.

VALDES, Ramon

See
PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF — POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

VASSAR COLLEGE

It was announced, Oct 9, that pledges had been received for the full amount of the Vassar College million-dollar endowment fund. The collection of the fund was begun in Oct, 1915, at the time of the centennial celebration, and was completed 6 months before the appointed time. The General Education Board pledged $200,000, on condition that the remainder be raised.

VICTOR TALKING MACHINE CO.

See
PRICE MAINTENANCE — VICTOR TALKING MACHINE CO. VS. R. H. MACY & CO.

VIELE, Brig-Gen. Charles Delavan

Brig.-Gen. Charles Delavan Viele, U. S. A., retired, died at Los Angeles, Cal., Oct 6, in his seventy-seventh year.

VIRGINIA

See
PROHIBITION—VIRGINIA

VON KLUCK, Field Marshal Alexander R. H.

See
GERMANY—ARMY

VON KOERBER, Ernest

See
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

VON RINTELEN, Franz

A special Federal Grand Jury was empannelled, Oct 3, in New York, to continue the investigation of the activities of Franz von Rintelen, the German agent, whose work on behalf of his fatherland here had already occupied the attention of two grand juries.

WAGES

See
MINIMUM WAGE

WAIT, William Bell

William Bell Wait, educator and inventor, died in New York City, Oct 25, in his seventy-eighth year. He bequeathed his inventions to the public.

WAR RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS

See
AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF FRENCH WAR ORPHANS

WARNER, Maj. William

Major William Warner, former United States Senator from Missouri, died at Kansas City, Mo., Oct 4. He was born in 1840.

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WASHINGTON, George

See

EPISCOPAL CHURCH—General conference

WEBB EXPORT BILL

See

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

WEST INDIES

See

DANISH WEST INDIES

WILSON, Woodrow

President Wilson discussed the European war, peace and American business in three speeches at Omaha, Neb., Oct 5. He declared America was as ready to fight as any nation in the world, but that its cause must be just. After the war, he said, this nation must join a league of nations to preserve the peace of the world.

"After the European war the United States will live in a new age," he said. "For the next decade we will have to serve the world. That alters every commercial question; it alters every political question; it alters every question of domestic development."

The President denied that "the commerce of recent years has chiefly consisted in exports stimulated by the war."

At Indianapolis, Ind., Oct 12, the President urged the need for thoro nationalization of America, introducing his development of the theme by referring to the great part which national highways play in the spiritual as well as material growth of the country, and their aid to common understanding among the people. The President declared that his present interest was chiefly in the nationalization of America.

In a speech before the Chicago Press Club, Oct 19, he predicted the beginning of "a renaissance of the sense of patriotic responsibility," and urged the development of progressiveness. Speaking before a gathering of women later, he urged more participation of women in the affairs of the nation; and at a meeting of new citizens, he declared united America.

President Wilson told a responsive ence of 3000 farmers at Shadow Law t 21, that the Democratic administrati had done more for agriculture in the past three years than had ever been done before, not because farmers as a class should be especially favored, but because the needs of the nation as a whole demanded constructive agricultural development.

Using agricultural legislation as an example, Mr. Wilson declared that America must unite her energies in a concerted effort to develop all the resources of the country to the full in the coming critical years, and pleaded for "co-operation" as against "combination" to prepare her for the test which she must meet.

In a speech delivered at Cincinnati, Oct 26, the President declared that "this is the last war that involves the world that the United States can keep out of." He gave as his reason his belief that "the business of neutrality is over," and that "war now has such a scale that the position of neutrals, sooner or later, becomes intolerable." He added that the nations of the world must get together and say, "Nobody can hereafter be neutral as respects the disturbance of the world's peace for an object which the world's opinion cannot sanction."

"Trade wars are more dangerous to the peace of mankind than the war of arms," President Wilson said. "They breed that kind of underhand jealousy, those secret combinations for advantage which touch men at the very sources of their life and lead to a profound antagonism which generations cannot blot out.

"America, therefore, as a financial nation, has this delicate duty of mediation. It must see to it that it lends its money only for the things that are open and fair and lead to the advancement of the interests of mankind in general."

The American Federation of Labor, in a letter signed by Samuel Gompers and other officers, Oct 21, appealed to organized labor to support President Wilson for re-election.

WILSON-ELLERMAN LINE

The sale of the Wilson steamship line to Sir John Ellerman, Oct 13, placed him in the front as a controller of British shipping interests. It was thought that the amalgamation was a step in a movement toward unified control of the industry.

WOMEN

—Wages

See

FORD MOTOR CO.

WOODRUFF, Henry Mygatt

Henry Woodruff, an actor, died in New York City, Oct 6, in his forty-seventh year.

ZEODITU, Ouizero

Ouizero Zeodite, the new Empress of Abyssinia, is forty years old. She is the daughter of the late Emperor Menelik and the widow of Ras Area Sellassie, to whom she was married at the age of ten. Ras Area was the son and heir of the Negus John, whom Menelik succeeded in 1889, thus setting aside his son-in-law. After Ras Area's death in 1888, Ouizero Zeoditu was married to Ras Gonsga, the son of the powerful chief Ras Wolie, and it was understood that he had been planning ever since to make his wife empress, not only as Menelik's daughter, but as the widow of the rightful heir, Ras Area.

Lidj Jeassu, the dethroned boy emperor, is a son of the late Princess Schoagasch, daughter of Menelik, and Ras Mikhael of Wollo. He was proclaimed heir apparent in 1908, but it never was regarded certain that he would ascend the throne, or if he did that he would be able to maintain himself there. Empress Taitou, half-sister to Ras Uli, governor of the northern provinces, was extremely powerful, and she did not appear to be able to make a choice between Lidj and his aunt, the present empress, and other aspirants. She did not oppose Lidj's coronation, however.

See also

ABYSSINIA

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NEW SERIES
Vol. 2 No. 11 COVERING NOVEMBER, 1916 December, 1916

INFORMATION

A DIGEST OF CURRENT EVENTS INCLUDING INDEX TO DATES

ISSUED MONTHLY—ALSO IN QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL CUMULATION

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In using INFORMATION as a daily newspaper index, it should be remembered that the dates given in articles are those upon which the events cited occurred, and that, generally speaking, further information should be sought in the daily papers of the day following the date given.

Main entries are indicated by BLACKFACE CAPS; subheads by lower case blackface; geographical subdivisions by *italic* center heads.

ACCIDENTS

See
AERONAUTICS—ACCIDENTS
AUTOMOBILES—ACCIDENTS
FIRES
STREET RAILWAYS—ACCIDENTS

AERONAUTICS

—Accidents

Joe Bouquel, exposition aviator, lost control of his aeroplane and fell 500 feet to instant death at San Diego, Cal., Nov 4. With smoke pouring from vapor tanks on the tips of the wings, Bouquel wrote the word "Farewell" in the sky just before his machine plunged earthward.

While Pierre Macho, an aviator, was making a flight at Buenos Aires, Nov 13, with a passenger his machine fell. The aviator was killed and his passenger was injured.

—Records

At the Mirafiore military aerodrome in Turin, Italy, Nov 9, Lieut. Guido Guidi broke the world record for altitude when he attained a height of 25,800 feet in a flight which occupied one hour and fiftv-seven minutes. After ascending 19,750 feet, Guidi's thermometer registered 89 degrees below zero. His record was officially verified.

The previous record, 23,500 feet, was made in Apr 26 by Harry G. Hawker, an Englishman.

Ruth Law, in a two-year-old obsolete type of Curtiss biplane, flew without stop, Nov 19, from Chicago to Hornell, N. Y., a distance of 590 miles, breaking the American cross-country and non-stop record made by Victor Carlstrom in the modern 200-h.p. Curtiss military biplane, *The New York Times*, on Nov 2. Carlstrom's non-stop distance was 452 miles—from Chicago to Erie, Penn. Miss Law bettered this by 138 miles. Incidentally, she broke the world's record for continuous flight for women pilots.

She completed her flight from Chicago to New York Nov 20, breaking all world records for women flyers. She made the 884 miles from Chicago in 8 hours 55 minutes and 35 seconds.

—Stabilizer

Details of an aeroplane stabilizer which was expected to make the heavier-than-air machine practically "foolproof" were made public Nov 26 when Captain James V. Martin, inventor of the device, applied to the Aero Club of America for the Collier trophy, which is awarded annually for the greatest achievement in aviation in America during the year.

Tests of the stabilizer, known as the Martin aerodynamic stabilizer, that had been taking place at Mineola, L. I., since Nov 6, demonstrated that an aeroplane may be flown with perfect safety with the lateral controls only connected with the device and the pilot devoting all his time to the rudder. During tests the usual ailerons which prevent "slipping" and "skidding," both of which the dread of even the experienced pilot, sealed and the military aeroplane used neither slipped nor skidded.

Hitherto the control of an aeroplane has been maintained by the ailerons, which are turned up or down as the machine flies, and the pressure of the air striking the wing tip as it is deflected by the pilot maintains the aeroplane on an even keel. The ailerons, or wing tips, are connected with the steering gear by wires and are operated by the pilot. In the case of the new Martin stabilizer there are no wires, the auxiliary planes of the stabilizer operating automatically according to the motions of the aeroplane, always bringing it to an even keel. In the Mineola tests it was the first time that an aeroplane had been flown without the ailerons controlled by the pilot.

AMBASSADORS

See
DUMBA, CONSTANTIN THEODOR
TARNOWSKI, COUNT ADAM VON TARNOW

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AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS

Barrett Wendell, professor of English at Harvard University, and Gari Melchers, painter, were elected members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters at the annual meeting of the academy, Nov 15. They filled the vacancies caused by the deaths of James Whitcomb Riley and Henry James. As the death of William M. Chase occurred within thirty days of the election, his seat among the fifty "immortals" would not be filled until the coming year's meeting.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters, a New York corporation, obtained permission, Nov 22, to consolidate with the corporation of the same name and membership, organized on Apr 17 under a federal charter.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

In the annual report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, presented in Baltimore, Nov 13, to the federation's thirty-sixth annual convention, the membership of the federation was given at 2,071,836 on Sept 30, the close of the fiscal year, an increase of about 125,000 over the previous year and of more than 1,800,000 in the nineteen years of its existence. There were 21,711 local unions in the federation and 45 state federations. Receipts for the year were given as $404,407, with a cash balance at its close of $89,360.

In discussing international labor relations, the report spoke of the effort to have a world labor congress held at the time and place of the holding of a world peace congress at the end of the European war, and the rejection of the suggestion by organized labor in Great Britain and Germany, which "necessarily requires that our proposition be abandoned." This attitude led to the adoption of this suggestion by the council:

"Since the first proposal submitted by the American Federation of Labor to the labor organizations of Europe has been definitely rejected by them, we suggest that the organized labor movements of those countries that shall participate in the general peace conference to determine terms and conditions of peace at the close of the war shall urge upon their respective governments that the wage-earners shall be represented in an official commission from their respective countries.

"The same policy ought to be pursued also by organized labor movements of neutral countries if it shall be determined that neutral countries also will participate in the general peace conference."

In discussing Pan-American labor relations, the report detailed conferences in Washington during the summer between President Gompers and other officers of the American Federation and representatives of organized labor in Mexico when the relations between the two countries were "most critical." The report suggested that a Pan-American Federation "is not only possible, but necessary."

Reviewing anti-trust and injunction regulation, the report said:

"The enactment of the labor provisions of the Clayton anti-trust act has forced employers who wish to use anti-trust legislation and the injunctive process to assist them in defeating the efforts of employees to secure higher wages and better conditions of work to transfer their efforts from federal to state courts. The result makes increasingly important the necessity for the enactment of state laws to prevent the abuse of judicial agencies and the perversion of legislation to exclusive service in behalf of employers. The uses to which writs of injunction and anti-trust legislation have been put have made them virtually strikebreaking institutions and union-destroying agencies. Such a condition is subversive to proper respect for our governmental institutions and to the Republic itself."

In connection with decisions affecting labor by the federal courts, the report referred to the noted Danbury hatters' case:

"The great wrong that was done in the Danbury hatters' case may be eradicated after long years. The aged, infirm, Danbury hatters have been ordered to pay the Shylock award claimed by the Anti-Boycott Association. The shadow of the hatters' case, which for years hung like a threatening pall over the labor movement, still has power to menace."

Speaking of the eight-hour law passed by Congress to avert the recently threatened railroad strike, the report said:

"For nearly a century the labor movement of America has conducted a campaign for the establishment of a maximum eight-hour work day," and characterizes the legislation by Congress as a "notable movement." It says the eight-hour day was established "as a primary step in conserving the lives and the working power of wage-earners."

In taking the position that the principle of the eight-hour day should be conceded as a right that ought not to be arbitrated, the report said:

"Neither President Wilson nor the railway brotherhoods rejected the principle of arbitration, as the railroad presidents have wrongfully claimed. Those matters are arbitrable which concern property and property rights."

Discussing President Wilson's proposals for legislation, the report said an essential feature was the creation of "compulsory governmental institutions to regulate industrial relations in an occupation not owned or operated by the government itself. It is a revolutionary proposition, totally out of harmony with our prevailing institutions and out of harmony with our philosophy of government."

The American Federation of Labor, by a unanimous vote, declared, Nov 17, against that provision of President Wilson's legislative program "making illegal any railroad strike or lockout prior to the investigation of the merits of the case."

The resolution declared it to be "a revolutionary proposition totally out of harmony with our prevailing institutions and out of harmony with our philosophy of government," insisting that its purpose was "to compel railroad men to work even against their will," and that it "subjects wage-earners to involuntary servitude."

"Such a law, providing for making criminals of men who cease work during the period of compulsory investigation of industrial disputes, would not prevent strikes. It would only make strikes illegal and strikers criminals. It would revive again the old conspiracy laws."

At a secret meeting in Washington, D. C., Nov 19, an amalgamation was effected between the four brotherhoods of railway trainmen and the twelve unions of other railway workers affiliated with the American Federation of

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Labor, the object of the amalgamation being to make an organized effort to obtain the eight-hour workday for all railway employees. The brotherhoods did not agree to join the Federation of Labor, and the railway unions in the federation did not agree to affiliate themselves with the brotherhoods, but it was emphasized that in all matters affecting the attainment of the eight-hour day in every organized department of railway employees the four brotherhoods and the twelve unions would work together. About 300,000 railway workers, in addition to the 400,000 trainmen who are members of the four brotherhoods, were affected by the agreement.

Organized labor forces of the country, Nov 20, avowed extreme hostility to the writ of injunction as a means of stopping a strike. First a resolution was adopted unanimously at the morning session of the convention, urging organized labor everywhere to make the injunction question "the paramount issue in all of their future political activities."

A more radical step was taken at the afternoon session, when the committee on the executive council's report took up that feature of the report dealing with the decisions of the Massachusetts Supreme Court classifying labor as property. The committee submitted and the convention unanimously adopted a recommendation "that any injunction dealing with the relationship of employer and employee and based on the dictum that labor is property be disregarded, let the consequences be what they may."

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

At a meeting of the American Jewish National Organization executive committee in New York City, Nov 14, the names of seventy representative Jews were chosen for the committee of one hundred and forty to organize the congress. The other seventy already had been named by the conference of the American Jewish Congress.

AMHERST COLLEGE

A gift of $100,000 to Amherst College by Mrs. Rufus Pratt Lincoln, of Plainfield, N. J., was announced Nov 9. The purpose of the gift was the establishment of a chair in science to be known as the Rufus Tyler Lincoln professorship, in memory of the donor's son of that name, who died in 1890, the year prior to his intended entrance to the college.

AMUNDSEN, Roald

See
ARCTIC EXPLORATION—AMUNDSEN EXPEDITION

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION

See
SHACKLETON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

See
"CEMENT TRUST"
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

ARABIA

Formation of the new Kingdom of Arabia, with Grand Sherif Hussein Ben Ali as monarch and Mecca as the capital, was reported to the State Department, Nov 11, in an undated telegram from Mecca signed by Sherif Abdullah, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The new kingdom was said to have resulted from a unanimous meeting of the notables and citizens of the country, who definitely threw off the yoke of the committee of union and progress at Constantinople.

So far as was known, Grand Sherif Hussein Ben Ali had represented the de facto authority of Arabia since the spring of 1916, when his forces drove the Turkish garrison from Mecca. It was expected that the State Department would instruct the American consul at Aden, Arabia, to treat with the Grand Sherif or his Minister of Foreign Affairs as the de facto authority should occasion arise, but the question of recognition of the new kingdom would be deferred until the end of the war, as has been the policy of the United States.

"ARABIA," Destruction of the

The British P. & O liner *Arabia* was torpedoed without warning, Nov 6, in the Mediterranean. All of the passengers, among whom were an American, were saved by passing vessels, but two of the crew were reported missing.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION

—Amundsen expedition

Captain Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole and navigator of the Northwest Passage, arrived in New York Nov 27, and told of his plan to fly over the North Pole in a specially constructed aeroplane. Captain Amundsen said that he expected to make observations of the ocean and air currents at the pole, which would aid in weather prognostications.

His plan was to leave Norway sometime during July, 1918, and following the coast of the Scandinavian peninsula up into the Arctic Circle and then proceed along the Siberian coast until the ice breaks up, when he expected to be able to drift toward the Pole.

He came to this country for the purpose of arranging for provisions and equipment for the trip, and hoped to obtain an aeroplane, to be used in connection with his expedition, to take back with him.

—Stefansson expedition

The first direct word from Vilhjalmur Stefansson since Aug 22, 1915, reached New York Nov 14. The letter, dated Jan 15, 1916, gave an account of the exploration of the new land previously discovered by the explorer.

A second letter, made public Nov 20, declared that difficulties had arisen between the explorers and the blond Eskimos (Kanghiryuarmint), who attributed an epidemic of influenza to witchcraft practiced by the exploring party.

In a third letter, dated Jan 11 and made public Nov 22, the explorer outlined his plans to have one party with five men and four sleds

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—possibly six men—go west and northwest from Cape Alfred, aiming to return to shore in sixty to seventy-five days, and another party of four sleds and five or six men go north from the *Polar Bear*, to 78 degrees and 118 degrees, and then explore any land or landfast ice within reach. Three men and two dog teams of this party would not try to return to the *Polar Bear*, but would spend the summer wherever that could be done to best advantage, so far as concerned either immediate geographic work or preparations for the following year, such as the caching of dog feed at advanced positions. Perhaps they might do this last in Melville Island.

In the spring an Eskimo family or two, with a number of dogs, were to cross from Victoria to Melville Island, largely to relieve the crowded *Bear* of the transportation of a large number of dogs. The *Bear* would then try to cross to Melville Island or perhaps go further to pick up the explorers or to cooperate with them the following winter.

If the explorers should be able to complete in the spring the work outlined above, and should then be able to connect with the *Bear*, they would try to return south (home) the fall, 1916. But completing the *Karluk* program was to be the primary consideration; the fall of 1917 they would, however, try to come home in any event, and would come by the Atlantic or Pacific route according to convenience.

The southern section of the expedition would return home in 1916.

If the party had to stay a second year, they would that year (1916-17) devote all their energies to the region west and north of their new land and hoped to demonstrate the presence of absence of Crocker Land.

Stefansson expressed the belief that should the party not be heard from in the spring of 1918, a relief ship or ships should be sent.

ARIZONA

Thomas E. Campbell (R.) was elected governor Nov 7. The incumbent was a Democrat.

See also
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—ARIZONA
PROHIBITION—ARIZONA

ARKANSAS

Charles H. Brough (D.) was elected governor Nov 7.

ARMENIA

Final arrangements for sending the collier *Caesar*, the "Christmas ship," with supplies for war sufferers in Syria were completed Nov 13. The collier would arrive in New York Dec 14 and was expected to sail about the twentieth, due to reach Beirut, Syria, about a month later. Over $400,000 had been collected as a result of the war relief days, Oct 21 and 22, set apart by President Wilson for the sufferers in Armenia and Syria. Only $250,000 was needed to fill the *Caesar*.

The *Caesar's* supplies would go entirely to the Syrians, suffering under requisition of food by the Turks, blockade by sea, car shortage by land, and destruction of foods by a terrible locust plague. About 100,000 people were said to be on the verge of starvation. The Armenian relief would go forward to Constantinople in the form of money, to be distributed for purchasing supplies there by the Red Cross and the Turkish Red Crescent. Nearly a million Armenians were said to be exiled, destitute and starving.

ASTRONOMY

See
COMETS

AUDITING

See
RAILROADS—AUDITING

AUSTRALIA

--Politics and government

On the resumption of the sessions of the Federal Parliament, Nov 30, the Premier, William Morris Hughes, announced that notwithstanding the conscription referendum the government would continue its utmost efforts with regard to men and commodities to aid Great Britain and her allies. An Opposition motion of no confidence in the government was defeated, 46 to 21.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

See also
CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA
DUMBA, CONSTANTIN
FRANCIS JOSEPH, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA
TARNOWSKI, COUNT ADAM VON TARNOW

—Army

Archduke Eugene of Austria had been made a Field Marshal and promoted to the supreme command of the Austro-Hungarian forces in succession to Archduke Frederick of Austria, according to Nov 28 reports.

Archduke Eugene had been in command of the Austrian forces operating the Italian front since May, 1915. Previous to that time he commanded the Austrian force which invaded Serbia.

AUTOMOBILES

See also
GARAGES—DRIVEWAYS TO

—Accidents

Four persons were killed and several others were seriously injured at the Santa Monica, Cal., race course, Nov 18, when Lewis Jackson's Marmon car leaped from San Vincente Boulevard and collided with a tree.

—Records

Dario Resta won the Vanderbilt Cup for the second successive time at Santa Monica, Cal., Nov 16, broke the Vanderbilt automobile road race record by eleven miles an hour, with an average speed of 86.98 miles an hour for the 204,035 miles; set a new world's road race record for miles covered per hour, and took the lead in the American Automobile Association's $13,500 contest for the title of champion driver of America. Four days later he became sole claimant of the title when Johnny Aitken, his rival, announced that he would not race at Ascot Speedway on Thanksgiving Day.

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Resta had 4100 points for the championship title. With Aitken out, there was no one remaining who could defeat him by winning the Ascot race.

BAGDAD RAILROAD

The tunnel thru the Taurus range was reported to have been completed Nov 13. This was the last big obstacle to the completion of the Bagdad railway, connecting Constantinople with Mesopotamia.

The piercing of the Taurus range begins at Karapunar and proceeds thru the mountains as far as Dorak by a series of tunnels connected by heavy embankments. The distance is twenty miles, of which eleven miles consists of tunnels. A tunnel three miles long thru the Amanus range was completed in 1915.

The aim of the Bagdad railroad was to open the Euphrates Valley and the Biblical country to modern civilization. It was originally planned to end at the Persian Gulf and to be 1750 miles long. The road was building under German engineers before the war. France, Russia, Great Britain and Turkey all had a hand in it and had quarrelled over which should have the preponderance of control. The work had been pushed since the war.

BANKS AND BANKING

United States

Under the conditions of business thruout the United States and the operation of the Federal Reserve Bank Act, the aggregate resources of the national banks, State banks, and trust companies had increased 25.51 per cent., according to a statement issued Oct 31 by John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency. The comparison was made from the returns showing the condition of all banks on June 30, 1916, and those for June 30, 1913, which was a few months before the Federal Reserve Act went into effect. The increase surpassed all records and had no parallel in the financial history of this or any other country.

The increase was greater than the total resources of the national banks in Jan, 1904. A distinguishing feature of the returns was the widespread and general distribution of the money and available capital and credit of the people. The growth and increase in banking resources were confined to no particular district or section of the country, but had been universal.

The resources of the 25,993 banks and trust companies in the United States in July, 1913, a few months before the passage of the Federal Reserve Act, were reported at $25,712,000,000. On July 1, 1916, there were 27,513 banks and trust companies whose aggregate resources amounted to $32,271,000,000. Increase, $6,559,000,000, or 25.51 per cent.

This stupendous increase in banking assets and available capital was accompanied by an unprecedented quickening, the controller asserted, which amounted in many places to an outburst of business activity in every state and in practically every part of every state. Coincidentally, there was marked reduction in interest charges in every section, and especially in the distant and more remote regions.

The banks and trust companies are now lending to the people $3,243,000,000 more money than they were lending three years ago before the inauguration of the new currency system. During these three years the deposits in all the banks of the country increased $6,242,000,000; the increase in the national banks was 33.56 per cent., and the increase in the state banking institutions, including state banks, savings banks, and trust companies, was 29.26 per cent. The percentage of increase in the resources of all reporting banks in this three-year period was 25.51 per cent. The New England States increased 21 per cent., the Eastern States 32 per cent., the Southern States 12 per cent., the Middle States 32 per cent., the Western States 31 per cent.

The growth of the deposits of all banks and trust companies since July, 1913, was only $318,000,000 less than the huge increase shown in their total resources, and amounted to $6,241,000,000, or 31 per cent. The increase in deposits in the New England States was 23 per cent., in the Eastern States, 39 per cent., in the Southern States, 18 per cent., in the Middle States, 26 per cent., in the Western States, 37 per cent., and in the Pacific States, 19 per cent.

Altho the banking resources of the Eastern States increased in these three years $3,347,000,000, or 32 per cent., and altho the resources of the banks in the New England States increased $667,000,000, or 21 per cent., there was a distinct and growing tendency toward decentralization and the distribution thruout the country of the excessive reserves which had heretofore been piled up in Eastern centres.

In the Eastern States the largest increase was in New York State, $2,646,000,000, 41 per cent., followed by Pennsylvania, $467,000,000, or 17 per cent.; New Jersey, $130,000,000, or 17 per cent., and Maryland, $65,000,000, or 17 per cent.

Every state in the Union showed a material increase in the deposits in its national banks. The only three states which showed a reduction in the deposits of their state banking institutions were Alabama, Mississippi, and Oregon. In Alabama the state banks' deposits declined 11 per cent., while the deposits of the national banks for the same period increased 23 per cent. In Mississippi state bank deposits showed a reduction of about 3 per cent., while the deposits of the national banks in the same state increased over 34 per cent. In Oregon the reduction in deposits of the state banks and trust companies was 14.70 per cent., while the national banks of Oregon for the same period increased their deposits 11.66 per cent. The four states showing the highest percentages of increase in deposits were Oklahoma, 54 per cent.; Arizona, 53 per cent.; North Dakota, 52 per cent., and Wyoming, 49 per cent.

—Federal Reserve Board

Member banks were required Nov 2, to pay into the reserve banks on Nov 16, an addi-

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tional instalment of reserves. The amount thus to be paid by them was for country banks one-twelfth of 12 per cent. of their demand deposits, as held on and after Nov 16, plus one-twelfth of 5 per cent. of their time deposits; and for banks in reserve cities, one-fifteenth of 15 per cent. of their demand deposits, plus one-fifteenth of 5 per cent. of their time deposits.

See also
GREAT BRITAIN—FINANCE, Nov 27

BAZUS, Baroness de [Mrs. Frank Leslie]

The Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court, Nov 17, denied the motion of Arthur Leslie, grandson of Frank Leslie, to set aside, on the ground that she was the daughter of a negro slave, the will of the Baroness which left $1,500,000 to the woman suffrage cause. The decision was unanimous.

BELGIUM

A protest to the civilized world against the deportation of Belgians to Germany for forced labor, was issued under date of Nov 7, by Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium. A dispatch of Nov 10 stated that placards were posted at Antwerp on the 4th summoning citizens from 17 to 30 years of age to hold themselves ready to depart; 30,000 Belgians had already been removed from Antwerp to Germany. They received 13 marks ($2.60) weekly, with military rations. Several riots had occurred.

It was persistently rumored that the deportations had provoked a revolt at Brussels in the course of which thirty Germans were killed or seriously wounded, and that there were numerous Belgian casualties. The German government made a statement of its case Nov 8, claiming that people in occupied territory would have starved without the "transplanting" arrangement. Dispatches from Rotterdam, of Nov 12, said that the deportations of Belgians were continuing daily on a large scale. Antwerp and Ghent were being slowly denuded of able-bodied males. Sixteen thousand had already left Ghent. The United States entered a vigorous protest with the German Government against the wholesale deportation of Belgians from their country Nov 14. The Chargé was directed to tell the Chancellor that the German measures were in defiance of humanity and international law, and were producing a most unfortunate effect on neutral opinion. This was particularly true in the United States, he was instructed to say, as the welfare of the Belgian civilian population was largely in the care of Americans and the American people were therefore deeply concerned. The Belgian Legation made public Nov 16 its protest to the United States against the enslavement of Belgian civilians by Germany.

The Dutch Government, Nov 20, instructed its representative at Berlin to notify the German Government that a painful impression has been produced in Holland by the deportation of Belgian civilians. The Belgians made an appeal to Pope Benedict and King Alfonso Nov 23. Toward the end of the month it was said that nearly 100,000 Belgians had been taken from their homes.

The German levy on Belgium had been increased from 40,000,000 francs ($8,000,000) a month to 50,000,000 francs ($10,000,000), according to a despatch of Nov 23. The despatch said the new order was issued by the Governor-General of Belgium and was signed by the Duke of Wuerttemberg and Gen. Friedrich von Falkenhausen. It stated that the levy was to pay the cost of maintenance of the German army of occupation and the German administration of the occupied territory.

BEREA COLLEGE

The Trustees of Berea College in the Kentucky mounatins discussed plans in New York City for new buildings and a greater endowment for the college. It was decided to create five departments each presenting its own type of education, with a grouping of buildings to resemble that of an English university. The departments would be known as Collegiate, Vocational, Normal, Secondary, and Foundation. The buildings were to be of colonial architecture. It was also decided to establish chairs in forestry, rural economics, and rural education.

BITUMENS

United States patents have just been issued to Clifford Richardson, says the *American City*, November, on an improved "bituminous substance" and on the process by which this product is manufactured. Similar patents have also been granted in Canada, Great Britain, France and Italy. It is believed that these are the first patents covering a product and process involving the introduction of colloidal matter into bitumens of all types. According to the inventor, he obtains "an increased degree of body or stability in these bituminous substances, by means of the addition to and intimate and uniform dispersion thru the bituminous substance of a proper proportion of a substance in the state of a disperse colloid. The process consists in the introduction of clay in the form of a colloidal aqueous paste and combining this paste with the bitumen in such a way that when the water is subsequently driven off, the bitumen forms the continuous phase of the colloidal material."

BLACKLIST

The British reply to the American note of July 28, protesting against the trade blacklist made public Nov 14, by the State Department denied that rights of neutral traders under international law had been ruthlessly cancelled, defined the blacklist measure as a municipal regulation plainly concerning only the British government and British citizens, and contended that it was designed to shorten the war. The note failed to meet the American demand that the names of American firms be stricken from the blacklist, but attempted to convince the State Department that the British position was just and founded on law. It left the door open for further negotiation

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BLACKMAIL

See
GRAVES, KARL ARMGAARD

BOISSEVAIN, Mrs. Inez Milholland

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, widely known as a welfare worker and suffragist, died at Los Angeles, Cal., Nov 25, aged 30 years.

BOLL WORM

See
COTTON—INJURIOUS INSECTS AND DISEASES

BORDEAUX, LYONS AND MARSEILLES LOAN

A second French municipal loan was closed Nov 17 by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The new loans would be $20,000,000 each to the cities of Bordeaux, Lyons and Marseilles, covered by three-year 6 per cent. bonds of each one of those three cities. The purpose of the new issues, as was the case of that to Paris, was to provide for expenditures for the alleviation of suffering caused by the war and other municipal purposes. The principal and interest were payable at the option of the holder either in United States gold coin in New York or in francs at the fixed rate of 5.60 per dollar. There was, therefore, the possibility of a very substantial profit in exchange, inasmuch as the normal rate of exchange before the war was about 5.18 francs per dollar. The government of the French Republic was to undertake to furnish, if necessary, to the three cities gold to the amount needed to enable the payment of the principal and interest of the loan in New York.

It was pointed out that the funded indebtedness of the three cities is much lower than for most cities.

Bordeaux, one of the three leading French seaports, has according to the latest enumeration, a population of 261,678 and a funded debt of 48,500,000 francs or approximately $9,000,000. Lyons, next to Paris, is the leading trade center of France, and has, according to the last enumeration, a population of 523,796 and a funded debt of 97,000,000 francs, or approximately $18,000,000. While Marseilles, the foremost seaport of France, has a population of 550,619 and a funded debt of 122,800,000 francs, or approximately $23,000,000.

BORDEN, Sir Robert Laird

Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada, speaking in New York City, Nov 18, declared that Canada's will at the moment was as inflexible as on the first day of the war and that the British Empire was fighting for an abiding peace, and would not be content with a "truce."

"Altho the war has lasted longer than we believed at the start," he said, "altho the task has been made more formidable than we had anticipated, there is no doubt in Canada as to the issue, nor that we will continue to give of our sons and our money, and to do all we can, until the fight for which we have made these sacrifices has come to triumph in the end."

BORNEO

Dr. Carl Lumholtz, the famous Norwegian traveller, completed Aug 22, his expedition to Central Borneo, large tracts of which were previously unexplored.

Starting from Banjarmassin in the south, Dec 9, 1915, the party ascended the Barito River, branching thence to its northern tributary the Busang, and crossing the watershed to the Mahakkan or Koti River. Following this to its mouth they reached the east coast near Samarinda. In all some 1500 miles were covered, 1000 in native boats and the remainder in a steamer.

Anthropological measurements of 174 individuals were secured among the Dyaks of the Upper Mahakkan, and an ethnological collection of children's games, folklore, and numerous short vocabularies was made.

BOUCICAULT, Mrs. Dion

Mrs. Dion Boucicault, the widely known English actress, died Nov 6, aged 83 years.

"BRAEMAR CASTLE," Destruction of the

The British hospital ship, *Braemar Castle*, of 6280 gross tons, bound from Salonika to Malta with wounded, had been mined or torpedoed in the Ægean Sea, it was officially announced Nov 24. All except one on board were saved. The disaster occurred in the Mykoni Channel.

Mykoni is an island in the Ægean Sea, about 100 miles from Piraeus, the port of Athens. A comparatively narrow passage separates Mykoni from the island of Tino to the northwest.

BRAZIL

—Japanese colonization

Japan's arrangement with Brazil for railroad building and colonization received attention from various foreign commercial agents in South America during the autumn. Advices received at the Department of Commerce, Nov 11, said that Japanese agents had completed plans and contracts for a Japanese-Brazilian line of steamships which was to begin business in February. The steamships to be placed on this line would be of 6000 register and carry cargoes of Eastern commodities.

Each steamship was expected to bring to Brazil 900 Japanese settlers. The agreement was that the Oriental Navigation Company and the Japanese Commercial and Navigation Company were to bring to Brazil each year during the life of the agreement 5000 Japanese immigrants under regulations fixed by the Brazilian government. These settlers were to engage in raising rice, beans, potatoes, onions, and coffee on a large scale. Strong corporations, with abundant capital, had made the necessary arrangements for these lines of industry.

Japan's trade with Brazil heretofore had consisted largely of toys and fancy articles, but the new commercial arrangement would include the importation of rice, fish, cement, and textiles, including silk and cotton, various cereals, and a general line of iron and steel manufactures.

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"BRITANNIC," Destruction of the

The British hospital ship *Britannic* was sunk by a mine, Nov 21, in the Ægean between the mainland of Greece and the Island of Kea. Of those on board 24 were reported dead or missing and 28 injured. Those lost were stokers or engineers. As the ship was on her way to Salonika there were no wounded on board. The ship carried 85 life boats and specially constructed davits, permitting three boats to be lowered simultaneously.

The *Britannic* was the largest British ship afloat and in tonnage (45,500 tons) was second only to the *Vaterland*. She was 882 ft. in length, 89 ft. in depth and was fitted with a double hull, the inner shell being 3 ft. from the outer and extending over five-sixths of the vessel's bottom. She was completed at Belfast in 1915 at a cost of $8,000,000 by the White Star Line and was immediately requisitioned by the Admiralty for hospital service. She had accommodation for 2500 injured, and in addition carried 200 nurses, 100 surgeons and a crew of about 900. She carried all the distinguishing marks of a hospital ship.

CANADA

See also
BORDEN, SIR ROBERT LAIRD

—Commerce

Exports to the United Kingdom from Canada increased more than 100 per cent. in the fiscal year 1916. In the year covering the first war period, they showed a slight shrinkage, but in 1916 they rose from $211,758,863 to $463,081,241.

Exports to the United States also rose, tho to a less extent, the increase being from $215,409,326 in 1915 to $320,225,080 in 1916. Exports to France rose from $3,810,562 in 1914 to $14,595,705 in 1915 and $36,085,813 in 1916. Exports to Italy were multiplied more than five times.

Imports from the United Kingdom, which touched their maximum in 1913 at $138,749,998, dropped in 1916 to $80,108,795. Canada also decreased her purchases in the United States during the year, the goods imported for consumption from the United States in 1916 having a value of $398,693,720, a drop of $30,000,000 in round figures.

The total trade of the country amounted to $1,424,949,863, having first passed the billion-dollar mark in 1912-1913. This total is based on the returns of goods entered for consumption and exported. Based on all goods imported and exported, the grand aggregate is $1,447,378,298, the exports being $882,872,502 and the imports $564,505,796. The percentage of duty collected on these imports, including the war tax, was 19.60. The percentage cost of collecting this duty decreased from 04.77 to 03.65.

In 1916 an adverse trade balance, which stood at 77.38 a few years before, was converted into a favorable balance of 56.40.

—Food and commodity prices and supply

Combining to enhance prices of necessaries of life had been made an offense by the Canadian government, it was announced Nov 10. Penalties were $5000 fine or two years imprisonment.

The government took action by orders in council under the War Measures Act, which gives it full powers. Food, clothing, fuel, and materials for manufacture are all classed as necessaries.

It was provided that nothing in the new law should prevent the combination of workmen for their own reasonable protection. The law took effect at once.

—Manitoba graft case

Thomas Kelly, wealthy Winnipeg contractor, was sentenced in Winnipeg, Nov 18, to serve two and a half years in the penitentiary. Kelly was convicted at the summer assizes on charges arising from alleged fraudulent dealings in connection with contracts for the Manitoba Parliament Building. The Supreme Court denied recently a motion for a new trial.

—Politics and government

Within a few hours after his arrival at Halifax, N. S., Nov 11, from England on a British warship, the Duke of Devonshire was installed and took the oath of office as Canada's new Governor General. The ceremony took place in the Legislative Council Chamber before a great assemblage of government, military, and naval officers and invited guests. The oath was administered by Sir Louis Davies.

As the culmination of long continued and steadily increasing friction between the Minister of Militia and Defense and his Cabinet colleagues over questions of appointments, patronage, political expediency, and joint Ministerial responsibility, General Hughes, Nov 13, acceded to Premier Borden's request that his resignation be tendered.

No new Minister of Militia and Defense was appointed to succeed General Hughes. Premier Borden aided by F. B. McCurdy, Secretary to the Minister of Militia and Defense, planned to administer the Militia Department. The formal announcement by the government of General Hughes's resignation reads in part:

"The retirement of Sir Sam Hughes is in part the outcome of the establishment of the Ministry of Overseas Forces and in part is due to assumption by Sir Sam of powers which in the judgment of the Prime Minister can be exercised only by the government as a whole. It is anticipated that the correspondence which brought about the request for the Minister's resignation will be made public immediately. It must first be submitted to the Governor-General."

The correspondence which culminated in the retirement of General Sir Sam Hughes was made public, Nov 14, at the request of the ex-Minister of Militia. It showed that the rock upon which the Cabinet split was the establishment of a Canadian Overseas Department of Militia in London, and the appointment of Sir George Perley as head of it. General Hughes thought such a department unnecessary, and he objected particularly to the appointment of Perley. He insisted that Sir Max Aitken should be the Overseas Militia Minister, but Sir Robert Borden refused to heed this suggestion. This difference led to a series of conflicts over appointments and the handling of supplies and troops, and eventually to his retirement from the Ministry.

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CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Arizona

Capital punishment was abolished, Nov 7, by a majority of 152 votes.

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

Pensions amounting to $687,000 were paid to 331 college and university professors and 127 widows of professors in 1915, by the Carnegie Foundation, according to the annual report made public Nov 15. The report showed that the general endowment of the foundation was $13,000,000, the accumulated surplus $1,299,000, and the income for the current year $800,000. The Treasurer's report showed that during the eleven years of the foundation's life 553 professors and 152 widows, representing seventy-three institutions associated with the foundation had received benefits aggregating $4,129,000.

President William Frederick Slocum, of Colorado College was re-elected Chairman; President Arthur Twining Hadley of Yale, Vice Chairman, and President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University, Secretary of the Board. Frank A. Vanderlip and Robert A. Franks were re-elected to the Executive Committee.

The proposed plan for making the pension system contributory was referred to a committee comprising Chairman Slocum, Henry Smith Pritchett, President of the foundation; Sir William Peterson, President of McGill University; President Charles Richard Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, President Abbott Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, and Chancellor Samuel Black McCormick of the University of Pittsburgh. This plan, if adopted, would admit many additional teachers to the benefits of the fund.

"CEMENT TRUST"

The names of sixteen Pacific Coast cement manufacturers accused of forming a trust in violation of the Sherman act were made public in Portland, Ore., Nov 8, by Federal officials, indictments having been returned Oct 27 by a United States Grand Jury.

Those named as defendants were W. G. Henshaw, President, and Tyler Henshaw, Vice-President of the Riverside Cement Company Riverside, Cal., and San Francisco; G. T. Cameron, President, and F. H. Muhs, manager of the Santa Cruz Portland Cement Company, Davenport, Cal., and the Standard Portland Cement Corporation of Napa and San Francisco; John C. Eden, President, and A. A. Sutherland, Treasurer, of the Superior Portland Cement Company of Concrete and Seattle; A. F. Coats, President of the Washington Portland Cement Company of Concrete and Seattle; Alexander Baillie, resident agent, and W. P. Cameron, general manager, Olympic Portland Cement Company of Bellingham and Seattle; R. P. Buchart, President, and Clark M. Moore, sales manager of the Oregon Portland Cement Company of Oswego and Portland; S. H. Cowell, President, and W. H. Grotge, Secretary of the Cowell Portland Cement Company of Cowell and San Francisco; F. G. Drum, President, R. B. Henderson, Treasurer, and Frank W. Eerlin, general manager, of the Pacific Portland Cement Company, Consolidated of San Francisco.

CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH, Emperor of Austria

Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, the heir apparent, Nov 22, assumed automatically the guidance of state affairs following the death of Emperor Francis Joseph.

The new monarch is the grand nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph, and became heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary by the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand prior to the outbreak of the war. He has been in command of the Austrian armies on various fronts during the last two years.

Archduke Charles Francis was born on Aug 17, 1887. He was married in 1911 to Princess Zita, of the Bourbon house of Parma. He and his consort have two children, a son, Otto, who is now about four years old, and a daughter, Gizella, who is about two. His father was the Archduke Otto, who was the younger brother of Francis Ferdinand.

"CHEMUNG" CASE

Flying the American flag, which her commander formally refused to lower, the American steamship *Chemung* was sunk, Nov 28, by a submarine off Cape Gata, on the Mediterranean coast of Spain. The crew had time to take to the lifeboats. The ship then was sunk. The submarine towed the lifeboats to within five miles of the Spanish coast, then abandoned them. The Spanish steamship *Giner* picked up the crew and landed them at Valencia. The ship was on her way to Italian ports with a cargo of cotton and steel, which are contraband.

CHENEY, Bp. Charles Edward

Charles Edward Cheney, Bishop of the Chicago Synod, Reformed Episcopal Church, which he helped to found, and for fifty-six years a rector of Christ Church, Chicago, died in his eighty-first year, Chicago, Nov 15. He was the senior bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

CHILI

—Navy

The British government, it was announced Nov 2, would turn over to Chili five American-built submarines as compensation on account of the delay in the delivery of dreadnoughts which were contracted for in England by Chili. The battleships *Almirante Latorre* and *Almirante Cochrane*, which were laid down prior to 1914 in British yards for Chili, were taken over by the British government because of the war. A number of submarines which had been constructed in the United States for Great Britain were refused delivery by the American government until after the end of the war. These submarines had been guarded by American naval officers, so that the possibility of their removal from this country to the possession of a belligerent during the present war might be eliminated.

CHINA

—Finance

Announcement was made Nov 16 that the Chinese government, thru Minister Koo, had concluded negotiations for a loan of $5,000,000 from the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago. The proceeds had been placed to the credit of the Chinese gov-

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ernment. The loan was offered for public subscription thru the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Nov 22, at 98, and would yield slightly more than 6½ per cent. The loan would run for three years and bear interest at 6 per cent. It would be a direct obligation of the republic of China and was secured both as to principal and interest by a first charge on the entire revenues derived and to be derived by the government from the Chinese tobacco and wine public sales tax. That tax in the current year would amount to $5,000,000.

Chandler & Co., Inc., of New York and Philadelphia were associated with the Continental and Commercial Bank in the offering. The loan, which was one of the first foreign financial enterprises to be undertaken by a middle western banking institution, had the approval of Secretary Lansing.

The Chinese Lower House unanimously approved the loan Nov 21. Two days later it became known that the British, French, Russian and Japanese bankers of the quintuple group had sent a letter to the Chinese Minister of Finance, saying that the loan violated article 17 of the Reorganization Loan Agreement of April 26, 1913. The letter declared the loan to be political and not industrial and asked for an explanation.

—Politics and government

The appointment of Wu Ting-Fang to be Minister of Foreign Affairs was approved Nov 7, by the virtually unanimous vote of Parliament. Two previous selections of Premier Tuan Chi-Jui for the foreign portfolio had been rejected by Parliament because of the monarchial leanings of the men designated.

Wu Ting-Fang is a pronounced Liberal, and was in sympathy with the resolution which led to the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, sharing in the work of forming a republican government. He was Chinese minister at Washington for several years.

Sung Hung-Yi, the Minister of the Interior, had been dismissed, it became known Nov 21, because of a controversy with Tuan Chi-Jui, the Premier.

CHINESE LABOR

France and Russia, it became known, Nov 22 were importing Chinese and Indo-Chinese by thousands to work in munitions factories and arsenals to free their native workmen for military duty. The number already at work in French plants was said to be 20,000, with 30,000 more under contract, by permission of the Chinese government, for four years' service in France. Russia had contracted for 20,000, of whom 5500 had reached the country. Most of the Orientals were artisans, drawing as high as $5 a day. Specially chartered ships were moving them to France, while Russia was transporting them by way of the Siberian Railway. The Indo-Chinese were being distributed largely among the munitions plants in the South of France. Some of the more highly skilled men were in aeroplane factories.

CLOTHING

—Customs duties

Imported model gowns may not hereafter be displayed for sale so long as they are imported under bond without the payment of duty under the provision of the Underwood tariff act, according to a customs regulation issued Nov 10 by the Treasury Department.

—Manufactures of

A report issued Oct 30 by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the Cloak, Suit and Skirt and the Dress and Waist Industries, which was organized after the great strike of cloak, suit and skirt workers in 1910, covers the board's work since its inception. More than 100,000 workers, according to the report, had been materially benefited by the board.

The work is divided into these departments: Loft certification, fire drill division, first aid and nursing division, sanitary division, the division of education, and the medical division.

The board reports improvement in fire protection of many buildings—a 20 per cent. increase in buildings with fire alarm systems, a decrease of 30 per cent. in the number of buildings six stories and more in height with but a single stairway; the issuance of certificates to hundreds of shops which complied with the board's standards for safety and sanitation, and the correction of many nuisances and dangers.

A new tuberculosis sanitarium at Kingston, N. Y., donated by Martha Hentschel, was to be opened about May 1, 1917, as a result of the board's work.

COAL

Attorney-General Gregory, Nov 6, issued directions to United States district-attorneys in every part of the country to press vigorously their inquiry into the possible attempt by distributors and dealers in coal to increase prices in view of the alleged shortage of deliveries. The Department of Justice was intent on getting evidence of any attempt to manipulate the coal market at the expense of the consumer. Investigations already under headway had shown that dealers in many cities were endeavoring to force prices upward on the basis of the dearth of coal cars and the scant deliveries.

In some instances it had been shown that there were scores of coal cars standing for nearly a week in freight yards unloaded, and dealers were paying demurrage rather than expedite unloading. The inference was that they were able to make more money by the delay than the demurrage cost them. In certain districts the reports received at the Department of Justice indicated that there was not such a shortage of coal cars as has been alleged, and that the congestion of eastbound freight, due to the shipment of war supplies, had had no effect whatever on the number of available cars. Coal cars are not used in moving war supplies or general freight, and they are usually run in fixed circuits in a season, and are not likely to be diverted to far distant points, as box-cars are.

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The federal authorities in the New York district, under the direction of United States Attorney Marshall, and the local police, under the direction of Police Commissioner Woods, began, Nov 6, an investigation of the sudden rise of the price of coal to $10 and $13 a ton.

—Production

Great Britain

In an address on the coal shortage, at the conference with representatives of the industry, Prime Minister Asquith, in London, Nov 1, made the following points:

Since 1913, owing to the enlistment of miners, the coal output has fallen from 287,000,000 tons to 253,000,000 tons. The demand is now in excess of the supply.

In the present struggle, coal for munition-making, for motive power, and for export as the price of food and other imports is second in importance only to men.

The export has been reduced since 1913 from 73,500,000 tons to 43,500,000 tons—a dangerously low figure.

The most practicable and urgent remedy is a reduction of time lost by avoidable absenteeism, which now stands at 5 per cent.

The avoidance of that loss would make good the deficiency in the output. How to avoid it is a practical problem which the miners and owners must solve.

Under the defense of the Realm act, the Board of Trade announced, Nov 29, that from Dec 1 it would assume control of all the coal mines in South Wales. A committee, representing the Board of Trade, the Home Office, and the Admiralty, for the administration of the mines, were to consider the question of wages.

The action of the government in taking control of the mines was an entirely new departure and was caused by the imperative necessity of preventing a trade dispute from interfering with the coal supply. Earlier in the course of the war the government had taken steps to control the price, but from the beginning of the war there had been trouble. arising from the constant conflict between miners and the owners on the question of wages.

COINS AND COINAGE

Scandinavia

It was reported Nov 23 that as a result of negotiations between Denmark, Sweden and Norway, iron money was shortly to be issued, in place of copper coins, in two and five ore pieces. These coins hitherto had been made from copper plates imported from England, but the export of these was recently stopped, owing, it was stated, to the British belief that large quantities of the copper had found their way into Germany.

United States

That the United States for economic reasons should have a coin of the denomination of two and one-half cents was recommended in the annual report of the director of the Mint, made public Nov 30. He recommended that it be made of copper and nickel.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

See
AMHERST COLLEGE
BEREA COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

COLOMBIA

See
TREATIES—UNITED STATES—COLOMBIA

COLORADO

Julius C. Gunter (D.) was elected governor Nov 7. The incumbent was a Republican.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Official registration figures, made public Nov 6, again showed the university to be the largest in the world. The total of students on Nov 1, 1916, was 18,176, a gain of 2658 over 1915. This figure includes the summer session and all other departments of the university.

"COLUMBIAN," Destruction of the

The American steamer *Columbian* was sunk, Nov 5, by a German submarine (*U-49*) off the coast of Spain. The crew was saved and the captain, after being held prisoner on board the submarine for 6 days, was put aboard the Norwegian steaming *Varing*.

The *Columbian* was under American registry and sailed from New York Oct 18 and Boston, Oct 21, bound for Genoa. She was reported as touching at St. Nazaire, France, on Nov 2, leaving that port the next day for Italy. The *Columbian* was owned by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company of New York and was built in San Francisco in 1907. The vessel carried no passengers, but had a crew of about 113 officers and men. She was under charter by the France and Canada Steamship Company, with offices in New York.

COMETS

A gigantic comet, outclassing in size and brilliancy all those seen in modern times, is speeding toward the sun at the rate of 1,134,246 miles a day, according to the Rev. Martin S. Brennan, priest-astronomer, Nov 16. He said that the comet would appear in the northwestern sky in the spring of 1917, probably would remain visible for three months, and would be at its best in June. The comet, known officially as Comet B, was first reported by Prof. Max Wolf at Heidelberg.

The discovery of a new comet by the Rev. Joel H. Metcalf, of Winchester, was announced by the Harvard College Observatory Nov 23. The comet, so faint that it was discovered only by photography, was first seen by Mr. Metcalf on Nov 21. In its official report on the discovery, the Harvard Observatory said it was made on "Nov 21.5673, Greenwich mean time; right ascension 3 hours, 38 minutes, 5 seconds; declination plus 18 degrees, 32 minutes, 50 seconds." The daily motion was given as 11.5 minutes of time, west; 35.4 minutes arc, south.

COMMERCE

See subhead COMMERCE *under names of countries*

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CONNECTICUT

Marcus H. Holcomb (R.) was re-elected governor Nov 7.

"CONNEMARA" (steamship)

See
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—ACCIDENTS

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

Confirming his opinion in the previous proceedings, Judge Learned Hand, in the United States District Court, New York, Nov 13, filed a decree in the government dissolution suit against the Corn Products Refining Company, the National Starch Company, the St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Company, the Novelty Candy Company, and a number of individual defendants.

The decree adjudged the corporations and individuals to have engaged in a combination in restraint of trade and commerce in violation of the law, and directed that within 120 days of the entry of the decree, or, in case of appeal to the Supreme Court of the U. S., after the filing of the mandate of the latter, a plan for carrying out the dissolution of the combination should be filed by the defendants with the Federal Trade Commission as master in chancery.

The commission thereupon should hear all the parties and report to the court a plan which would effectually dissolve the alleged trust and restore conditions in keeping with the law. The decision did not specify the number of companies to be formed.

It was ordered also that in case the defendants, or any of them, should see fit to appeal from the decree, a supersedeas bond, fixed at $50,000, would be approved by the court. It also stated that the government should recover its taxable costs against the Corn Products Company. The individuals named in the decree were:

Edward T. Bedford, William J. Matheson, Frederick T. Fisher, C. H. Kelsey, A. B. Boardman, George S. Mahana, George M. Moffett, William H. Nichols, Jr.; A. A. Smith, James Speyer, E. Beverly Walden, C. M. Warner, Thomas P. Kingsford, R. S. Bruns, F. A. Lohmeyer, Edward T. Bedford, 2d; A. N. Watkins, C. H. Lorenz, and Louis Suss.

CORPORATIONS

See
INCOME TAX

COTTON

—Injurious insects and diseases

The pink boll worm, the most destructive cotton pest known, had appeared for the first time in North America, the Department of Agriculture announced Nov 4. The worms were discovered in northern Mexico, 200 miles from the Texas border. Importation from Mexico of cottonseed, cottonseed hulls and seed cotton was immediately prohibited.

All the men and resources of the Texas Department of Agriculture were put at the disposal of the United States Agricultural Department to aid in preventing the pink boll worm from gaining a foothold in American cotton fields. David F. Houston, secretary of Agriculture, requested the Texas department to act promptly against the worst-known enemy of the cotton industry, and F. W. Davis, state commissioner of agriculture, announced, Nov 13, that he would visit personally the cottonseed oil mills of Texas and insist on a rapid and thoro clean-up of all seed imported from Mexico.

CROPS

See subhead CROPS *under names of countries*

CUBA

—Politics and government

Altho the outcome of the election remained in doubt till the end of the month, it was believed that President Mario G. Menocal and Gen. Emilio Nunez were elected, respectively, president and vice-president Nov 1, altho early returns gave the election to the Liberal candidate—Alfredo Zayas. President Menocal's second term was to begin on May 20.

DAMS

See
NOGUERA PALLERESA DAM

DANISH WEST INDIES

As a result of the investigation by a special commission, the opposition to the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States virtually collapsed. The commission, Nov 21, favored the sale of the islands, 23 to 7.

DAYLIGHT SAVING

The adoption of the "daylight-saving plan," by setting the clock forward one hour in the United States, thru public concurrence, from May 1 to Sept 30, 1917, would be considered at a national daylight-saving convention to be held in New York on Jan 30 and 31, according to an announcement of Nov 15. It was stated that chambers of commerce and boards of trade thruout the country would be represented, and the governors of all states, the mayors of 150 cities, the American Bankers' Association and state banking organizations, the American Federation of Labor and various other commercial, financial, labor and scientific bodies would be requested to send delegates. The American Railway Association, it was said, had been asked for its support and to consider the project at its semi-annual meeting. A report drawn up by a committee headed by E. B. Thomas, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, would be submitted, recommending that, while the roads should not antagonize the movement, they should not agree to the plan "until it had been previously adopted by the principal business and municipal centers, together with the state and local authorities." Individually, many of the railroad presidents favor the plan, according to information received by the New York Daylight Saving Committee, which would arrange the national convention.

DECIMAL SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Following the similar action in May on the part of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, the British Imperial Council of Commerce, at a special business conference held in London, Nov 2, voted that the British Imperial Council of Com-

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merce be requested, by representation to the imperial and Dominion governments, and otherwise, to make every effort to bring about the adoption thruout the empire of a uniform decimal system of weights, measures and currency, in order that trade relations with foreign countries might be developed and extended.

DELAWARE

John G. Townsend (R.) was elected governor Nov 7.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD

If a decision just handed down in November by Justice Giegerich, of the Supreme Court, should not be reversed, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co. would have to give up a little railroad which it absorbed in 1911. The little road is the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York, which had been plying between the two first-named cities since it was organized in Oct, 1850. The road is only 81 miles long, but the territory it traverses is one of the most prosperous in the state. The court declared the lease of the Syracuse Railroad unfair to its minor stockholders.

DELLA VOLPE, Cardinal Francis

Cardinal Francis Della Volpe died in Rome. Nov 5, aged 71 years.

"DEUTSCHLAND" (submarine)

The German submarine freighter *Deutschland*, carrying a cargo estimated at $2,000,000, principally composed of rubber and metals, which Germany needed in the making of munitions, left New London, Ct., Nov 17, at 1:30 a. m. under a double convoy of tugs on her second trip back to Bremerhaven. An hour later she rammed and sunk the tug *T. A. Scott, jr.*, which was convoying her out to sea, drowning five of the crew. Of those on board the tug, Capt. Hans F. Hinsch, of the North German Lloyd Liner *Necker*, who had been in charge of the practical end of the submarine enterprise alone was saved. The others died without so much as a chance to leave their stations of duty. The *Deutschland* was herself so badly damaged that she was obliged to return to port. The accident occurred in the treacherous waters off Race Rock lighthouse.

The T. A. Scott Towing Co., libeled the submarine, Nov 18, for $12,000 to cover the loss of the tug. The hearing was set for Dec 4, at Hartford, Ct. Suits for $50,000 each were started by relatives of three of the men who lost their lives.

Bonds having been supplied in the damage actions, the *Deutschland* sailed at 2:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Nov 21.

DEVONSHIRE, Victor Christian William Cavendish, Duke of

See
CANADA—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DIAGNOSTIC HOSPITAL

Plans for a New York hospital devoted solely to diagnosis were made public Nov 30. The idea was suggested by Dr. Charles H. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn. One hundred thousand dollars, more than half of the amount needed, had already been subscribed.

A novel feature of the proposed hospital would be a system of paying for service on the instalment plan.

This method of payment would be especially for wage earners. If their application for diagnostic services is approved by their employers or others equally responsible, a method of small periodic payments would obtain for them the very best of diagnostic skill.

DIGGS-CAMINETTI CASE

See
MANN LAW—DIGGS-CAMINETTI CASE

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

See
SANTO DOMINGO

DOYEN, Eugene Louis

Dr. Eugene L. Doyen, the noted surgeon whose claim to have discovered the cancer microbe attracted wide attention, died in Paris, Nov 21, in his fifty-eighth year.

DUMBA, Constantin Theodor

The resignation of Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, former Austrian Ambassador to the United States, was accepted Nov 4.

In the summer of 1915, Dr. Dumba made himself unacceptable to the United States Government when he attempted to transmit thru James F. J. Archibald, an American newspaper correspondent, a report to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office which disclosed the Ambassador's participation in plans to cripple American munition plants by strikes. British agents found the proof on Archibald when he arrived at Falmouth. Dr. Dumba returned to Austria after he was declared to be *persona non grata* by the United States Government in Oct, 1915, and the fact that Austria had not sooner accepted his resignation from a post in which he could not serve was looked upon as showing that Emperor Francis Joseph desired to express displeasure with the United States in this fashion.

See also
TARNOWSKI, COUNT ADAM VON TARNOW

DYES

United States

The much-debated dyestuff census prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, made its appearance Nov 22. It is a careful enumeration of the dyes imported into this country from Europe in the year preceding the war, and was published to assist American manufacturers in estimating the normal demand for each individual color. The extent to which most colors had been used in this country had heretofore been known only to the importers of the foreign product.

—Osage orange wood

Due to the investigations of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., the manufacture of dyes from the waste of osage

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orange wood had become a commercial success, according to October reports from that institution. Carloads of the wood are now being shipped to Eastern extract plants from Oklahoma, according to the *Manufacturers' Record*, and the dye is now produced at the rate of about $750,000 per year. Previous to the establishment of this industry the waste of the osage orange wood had no market value, and the extract plants were importing dyewoods from Mexico and Central America at a very high cost.

EARTHQUAKES

Japan

Considerable damage was caused, Nov 29, by an earthquake in middle Japan. Many houses were destroyed in Kobe, Osaka, and Kyoto. The railway station at Kyoto was damaged, and several pedestrians were hurt by falling walls and roofs in that town and in Kobe.

EDUCATION

See also
CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

EIGHT-HOUR DAY

See
RAILROADS—EIGHT-HOUR DAY

ELECTIONS

See
UNITED STATES—CONGRESS—HOUSE
UNITED STATES—CONGRESS—SENATE
UNITED STATES—PRESIDENT
See also for names of governors elected under names of states.

EMBARGOES

See subheads EMBARGOES *under names of countries.*

ENNEKING, John Joseph

John J. Enneking, the landscape painter, died in Boston, Nov 17, in his seventy-eighth year.

EUROPEAN WAR

Aristide Briand, the French Premier; Herbert H. Asquith, Prime Minister of Great Britain; David Lloyd George, British Secretary for War, and other representatives of the Entente allied governments held a conference in Paris, Nov 15.

See also
BLACKLIST
HEARST, WILLIAM RANDOLPH
JEWISH LOAN
POLAND

—Contraband

A British royal proclamation, issued Nov 23, declared that thenceforth gold, silver and paper money, securities, checks, drafts, letters of credit and any negotiable instruments or documents relating to the transfer of money, credits or securities would be treated as contraband.

—Losses

Germany

German casualties since the beginning of the war, reported in German official lists, total 3,755,693 officers and men, according to an official British compilation made public Nov 10. Of this total, 910,234 were killed. The figures do not include casualties among the naval forces or the Colonial troops.

AIR OPERATIONS

Sixty women and children were killed in an air raid on Weadova carried out by an Austrian squadron, Nov 11, according to an announcement of the Italian War Office.

In retaliation for the bombardment of Amiens, a French aviator, Cautain de Beauchamp, flew from the French lines to Munich, Nov 17, where he threw several bombs on the railway station. On his return trip he crossed over the Alps, alighting near Venice. The distance covered in the flight was 435 miles.

Two Zeppelins which raided Yorkshire and Durham on the night of Nov 27-28 were brought down off the English coast early on the following morning. The crews of both airships perished.

The Zeppelins were brought down by airplanes. One of them fell within full view of watchers on the Durham coast. The other, damaged inland, turned and raced for home, but was pursued and destroyed nine miles out at sea.

The raid resulted in the death of one woman, the injury of sixteen persons and slight material damage.

The destruction of the Zeppelins brought the score to seven destroyed in England and six more in other fields of operation during 1916.

An airplane, flying at great height, appeared over London, Nov 28, and dropped six bombs. The police reported that nine persons were injured, while the material damage was said to have consisted principally of broken windows.

It was said that the airplane was a British machine, captured on the Somme, or was a careful copy of one. For that reason it was supposed to have passed the aerial patrols unsuspected. The unchallenged arrival of the airplane was due to the haze over London and the fact that the roar of the street traffic drowned the sound of its motors. Some persons said they saw it, but the height at which it soared was so great as to make it impossible to distinguish it from one of the British machines.

A German machine, supposed to be the one which attacked London, was brought down some hours later, near Dunkirk.

AFRICAN FRONT

The German troops in the portion of German East Africa which they still retained offered stubborn resistance to the Allies during November. After the loss of Tabora, the Germans broke thru the Allied ring at Neominje and surrounded Mahenge, to the southwest of the latter point, where there was a small British post. They invested Malangali, but failed in three efforts to capture it. A

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British relief force, arriving about the middle of the month, defeated the besiegers, killing and capturing some of them, and taking booty.

A Portuguese column in the Masasi district occupied Lindi Nov 12, while another column reached Moama, beyond the River Rovuma.

BALKAN FRONT

By the end of November, just three months after her entry into the war, Rumania's collapse seemed inevitable.

For the first few days of November, vague reports came indicating a flare-up in Dobrudja, but altho the Rumanians were victorious in the north they were unable to stem the advance of Falkenhayn's troops inside the passes of the Transylvanian border. By the 10th, the Russians had moved up close to the town of Cernavoda, on the west bank of the Danube. On the east bank they were still pressing Mackensen back rapidly. The possession of the eleven-mile bridge across the Danube at Cernavoda was the real object of the fighting. Presumably the Rumanians destroyed only a few spans of the bridge when they withdrew from Cernavoda, and this damage apparently was soon repaired by the Germans.

For the next few days success in both fighting areas seemed to be with the Russians and Rumanians, but by the 15th the Teutons were forcing back their enemies in a double drive in the Alt and Jiul valleys. The invaders thru the Vulcan, Rothenthurm and Predeal passes in Western Transylvania had taken Tirgujiul in the Jiul Valley and the village of Liresht in the Kimpolung region by the 17th. They then pressed on across the Wallachian plain toward Copaciosa. Meanwhile, by striking down the Matruh Valley from the region north of Orsova and the Iron Gate of the Danube, Teutonic forces smashed forward to the Verciofova-Craiova railroad, in the rear of the Rumanians. Linked with the Jiul Valley drive, the movement starting from the Orsova region aimed at the capture of Craiova and the striking of a vital blow against the great southwest of Rumania. A severe Rumanian defeat was reported on the 20th. The next day Craiova, the capital of Western Wallachia, fell to Falkenhayn.

After the fall of Craiova, there was but a temporary lull in the fighting while von Falkenhayn was making the necessary concentrations of supplies to turn Craiova into the advanced base for further operations against Bucharest. Then came the renewal of the German advance. The line of the Alt River was the most promising for a defensive stand. It is paralleled for its entire length by a railroad, which naturally gave an excellent supply line for work of this kind.

But before any stand could be made, Mackensen, Nov 26, coming out of Dubrudja, forced the crossing of the Danube at Zimnica, opposite Svistov, well in the rear of the Alt line. This was a distinct surprise. The Rumanian artillery must indeed have been greatly outranged to have made such a movement possible. The Danube here is wide and deep, is indeed a most formidable barrier, and should have been easily defended. Only by exceeding the Rumanian artillery in both range and numbers could the crossing have been effected.

The result was absolutely certain. With Mackensen well behind their line of defense and von Falkenhayn pressing hard on their front, the situation of the Rumanians became extremely dangerous. Any moment might see their line of communications cut, so that the entire army would be trapped as the force in Wallachia had been two weeks before. The line of the Alt was therefore abandoned without a fight and the retreat continued.

The line of the Vedea appeared next on the horizon as a practical defensive position. It, too, is paralleled by a railroad and offers corresponding advantages for defense. But Mackensen advanced up this railroad from Zimnica, reached and occupied Alexandria on the railroad, and rendered it also useless to the Rumanians. Moreover, another force under Mackensen's direction crossed the Danube at still another point and captured Giurgiu. This again threw the Teutons in rear of the Rumanian position and thereby made it untenable. Accordingly, the line of the Vedea was in turn abandoned thruout its length and the retreat was again taken up.

After that, however, the Rumanian resistance gradually stiffened. The retreat was not as rapid, the defense became stronger. At each of the small streams which the Germans must cross before arriving before Bucharest, the Rumanians halted and resisted with greater or less success (usually the latter) the Teuton advance. They were forced to give way, but did so slowly and apparently with safety. The Teutonic reports claimed but few prisoners thruout, altho stating that heavy captures of guns and supplies had been made.

By the end of the month the advance of the Germans had carried them almost, if not quite, to the Arges River. This was the last large stream which remained to be crossed before the fortifications of Bucharest should be reached.

The Rumanian government moved to Jassy on the 29th.

In Serbia, the fall of Monastir marked a signal success for the Allies. The movement was well planned.

With the opening of November the principal fighting occurred in the bend of the Cerna River, east of Monastir. It will be remembered that the Serbians drove the Bulgarians north and achieved their positions as the result of a brilliant flanking movement from the east. This involved the almost impossible task of taking the mountain heights which buttress the Cerna bend north of the old Bulgarian position and then by a movement westward, threatening the rear of the Bulgarian army, thus flanking it out of its position in the plains. Thus the Bulgarians were forced to occupy a new line almost due east and west thru the railroad station of Kenali.

This movement was so successful that the Serbians undertook another of exactly the

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same nature. The Cerna bend incloses a maze of high mountains. It is only when one comes close to the western portion of the bend that the ground slopes down to the river and forms the beginning of the plain of Monastir. The Serbs were, however, in no way discouraged by the unfavorable terrain, but, fighting their way step by step, took first one point and then another until almost all of the important heights were in their possession. The Cerna was in their control. Not in one place, but in a dozen they had forced the crossing so that on the front from Brod to Iven the river was open to them without opposition.

Iven, almost exactly due east of Monastir, was taken before the middle of November. The village of Tepavtsi fell on the 15th. This was the last position in this part of the bend which the Bulgarians could defend with any show of success.

Monastir fell on Nov 19, early in the morning, when Gen. Sarrail's troops, Serbians among them, entered the city. The army of Germans and Bulgarians that defended Monastir was in disorderly retreat on a wide front. Before the allied troops entered Monastir, great fires were seen in the city and violent explosions were heard. There was every indication that the Teutonic troops left in precipitate haste and had to destroy large supplies. On the 20th the Allies drove four miles beyond Monastir, seizing the village of Kirklina and Hill 821. The next day they captured eight more villages, following up the retreating Germans and Bulgars in the mountains northeast of Monastir.

While Serbs and French were battering north of Monastir, the Italians of Gen. Sarrail's army won their first victories since they effected a junction with the allied forces on the border of Albania, a month before. The Italians on the left wing of the western Macedonia line were bringing their lines up even with the French and Serbs, fighting in the difficult country between Lake Ochrida and Lake Presba. The Italians struck at Ochrida, twenty-five miles northwest of Monastir, and the capital of the ancient Bulgarian empire. Strengthened by more reinforcements, most of them German troops, the Bulgars made a strong defense on a line roughly three miles north of Monastir. In mountainous country, with the Balkan winter settling down, the attacking troops were under great disadvantage.

EGYPTIAN FRONT

Ali Dinar, the rebellious Sultan of Darfur (a province of the Egyptian Sudan), had been killed and the main body of the rebels which he headed badly defeated by a British expeditionary force, it was officially announced Nov 13. The campaign was carried out by 300 men detached from the Egyptian army for the purpose of catching up with and disposing of Ali Dinar's force which fled after the British victory in the Darfur region during the summer.

The expedition was dispatched in October from El-Fasher and defeated the rebels between Kulme and Sugai.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

The Allied offensive on the Somme slackened somewhat toward the end of November, due largely to unfavorable weather, which hampered the fighting and interfered with the air service. The British, however, made gains at the northern end of the line in the middle of the month, while the French advanced north of Chaulnes, occupying the villages of Pressoire and Ablaincourt, the latter with its long-contested sugar refinery and cemetery.

On the night of Nov 1-2, the fortress of Vaux was captured by the French. When the village of Vaux was taken, sometime before, the fort had proved a stumbling-block around which the French infantry had swerved. Its capture, however, was only a question of time. The re-entrance of the French into the stronghold was not contested.

On the 4th, General Nivelle's forces captured the western part of the village of Vaux and made gains of several hundred meters to the east and northeast of the fort. The next day the Allies won notable victories on the Somme and at Verdun. The French successes on the Somme front greatly strengthened their grip on the Transloy region. Between Le Bœufs and Sailly-Saillisel their lines were advanced several hundred yards nearer Transloy. East of Sailly-Saillisel the greater part of the village of Saillisel was conquered and an important trench line taken. South of the village the French assailed the powerfully fortified Saint Pierre Vaast Wood from three sides at the same time and succeeded in seizing three trenches defending the northern part of the wood and sweeping the whole line of the enemy's defenses on its southwestern rim. The completed operation won for Foch's troops an advance of half a mile at nearly every point on a four-mile line.

Haig's forces tightened their grip on the important heights near the Butte de Warlencourt, in the center of their front. The advance was made along a 1000-yard line in the sector nearest to Bapaume, thus directly increasing the threat to that position.

On the 7th the French took German positions on a front of two and one-half miles extending from Chaulnes Wood to southeast of Ablaincourt refinery. The villages of Ablaincourt and Pressoire and Ablaincourt Cemetery were captured. More than 500 prisoners were taken.

Renewal of attacks by the Allies north of the Somme resulted in gains on the 11th. French troops took the rest of Saillisel village on the 12th. South of the Somme the French and German activity consisted chiefly of heavy artillery fire. The Kaiser's troops made a heavy assault on the French lines at Demecourt, but were driven off. Paris reported British troops, by a strong attack in the Thiepval region, stormed German trenches over a front of 1000 yards.

The middle of the month saw severe fighting in the Ancre Brook region. On the 13th a great British attack was begun early in the morning on a front of nearly five miles north

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and south of the Ancre, at the northern end of the Somme battle line. The British took the Germans by surprise and broke thru on the whole front. The next day the British advanced further up the Valley of the Ancre, capturing Beaucourt. Prisoners taken since the beginning of this new drive numbered considerably over 5000, the War Office announced on the 14th. The advance gave the British possession of a high spur of ground facing Bapaume, and therefore provided a fine observation position for artillery work. Moreover, it straightened out a salient which gave the Germans a possible chance of enfilading the British positions south of the Ancre.

Simultaneous with the Ancre drive, there was considerable activity to the south. The French front, both north and south of the Somme, was subjected to unusually heavy attacks on the 15th, and the Germans gained small successes. North of the Saint Pierre Vaast Wood the French troops, after capturing Saillisel, pushed on to the east, and thus provoked a strong counterattack. The Germans assaulted the French lines from the region of Les Bœufs to Bouchavesnes, gaining a foothold in the northern corner and the western outskirts of the woods mentioned. Elsewhere the French fire broke down their attacks. South of the Somme the German counterattack was even more severe. After a bombardment lasting for two days in the region of Ablaincourt and Pressoire, the Germans launched a counter offensive on the 15th. The French artillery and machine-gun fire wrought terrible havoc in the ranks of the attackers, but in spite of this the Germans gained a foothold in the western part of the village of Pressoire.

After twenty-four hours of fighting as tremendous as any hitherto seen in the Somme battle, the French succeeded on the 16th in taking back from the Germans practically all the ground lost in the attack of the previous day. North of the Somme the French made a sudden and dashing counterattack that swept the Germans out of a group of houses northeast of the village of Saillisel. South of the Somme during the night there raged a terrific battle in the outskirts of Pressoire. "At the end of a ferocious fight under a bombardment of extreme violence, Pressoire is entirely in our possession and our gains of Nov 7 have been in all respects maintained," said the French statement of the 16th.

Toward the end of the month, bad weather hampered operations on the western front. The British, nevertheless, had taken twenty additional German officers and 752 men prisoner in the Ancre section by the 20th, making their aggregate of prisoners since Nov 13 6962. Berlin said that in the battle of the 18th on the Ancre, which was over a front of seven and one-half miles, the British met with a sanguinary reverse except for insignificant gains southwest of Serre and near Grandcourt. A French attack south of Sailly-Saillisel met, said Berlin, with a similar repulse.

ITALIAN FRONT

The most notable Italian effort since the fall of Gorizia began early in November. The suddenness of the attack found the enemy unprepared, and the gains of the first two days were considerable. On Nov 3 the Italians launched their offensive from the western edge of the Carso, where strong Austrian defenses had held them in check. East of Gorizia they advanced along the railroad toward Prebacina, nearly a mile in one day. At the same time, gains were made further south on the neck of land between the Carso and the sea, where the Italians advanced another mile, almost to Duino, the largest town on the Gulf north of Trieste. The next day saw a further advance of five-eighths of a mile up the Wippack valley. The following week these gains were consolidated and extended, the key position of Faiti Heyb being taken.

After this the attack quieted down, possibly on account of unfavorable weather, possibly thru lack of ammunition. The Italians claimed to have captured 39,000 prisoners in the campaign.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

An incident made public Nov 4 and said to have taken place about Sept 24, 1915, proved, according to the German Admiralty, that the British Admiralty had issued secret orders that members of submarine crews were not to be captured. The existence of such orders was vigorously denied by Great Britain.

As the story was told by the German Admiralty, a submarine was engaged in the examination of a steamer in the neighborhood of the Scilly Islands, apparently an innocent merchantman, flying the American flag. The steamer, according to this account, ostensibly prepared to lower a boat, but when the submarine had approached to within 300 yards the supposed merchantman suddenly opened concealed ports and began firing. The submarine was sunk, but two of the crew reached the water and swam for an empty boat. The German Admiralty alleged that the steamer attempted to ram the boat, and the Germans sprang from it and clung to wreckage for half an hour, when the steamer finally picked them up.

The British indignantly denied the German charges and asserted that a British auxiliary flying a neutral flag on Sept 24, 1915, approached a German submarine in the Western Channel engaging in sinking a British merchantman. When within range the auxiliary hoisted a white naval ensign and fired on and sank the submarine and then rescued the crew of the merchantman from their boats. When this was done, she also rescued two of the submarine's crew, who had climbed into a drifting boat.

The British communiqué asserted that the use of a neutral flag was justifiable, as shown by the German practice in the case of the *Möwe* and in other instances, and said that "nobody but a German could base an allegation

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of brutality on the lapse of a few minutes between the rescue of Britishers and Germans." The British Admiralty later issued a further reply in which it explicity denied having given orders that survivors need not be rescued.

Two German dreadnoughts of the *Kaiser* class, with a tonnage of 24,700, were hit by the British submarine which encountered them in the North Sea on Nov 5, according to an official British announcement.

An Austrian submarine and an Italian destroyer were sunk in a duel on the night of Oct 16, according to an official statement issued by the Italian Admiralty Nov 7. The submarine had attacked a transport, which escaped.

German torpedo boats raided the Gulf of Finland on Nov 11. According to Russian reports from 6 to 9 of the vessels were sunk. According to German accounts no Russian craft were encountered.

Six German torpedo boats attacked the east coast of England on the night of Nov 23-24, near the town of Ramsgate. The raid was of short duration. Hardly more than a dozen rounds were fired before the raiders steamed off, according to the British official statement. The only vessel encountered by the German flotilla was a British patrol vessel. This was sunk by gunfire, according to Berlin. The British Admiralty stated, however, that only one shell hit the outpost vessel and that only slight damage was done to its upper works. Berlin also claimed that Ramsgate was subjected to artillery fire, but the British statement denied any shells fell near the town.

The raid on Ramsgate was repeated on the following morning, according to Berlin. The British announcement mentioned only the night attack.

See also
"BRAEMAR CASTLE," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"BRITANNIC," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"DEUTSCHLAND" (SUBMARINE)
"IMPERATRITSA MARIE," DESTRUCTION OF THE

——Merchantmen destroyed

Unusual activity upon the part of German submarines during October brought the total number of ships of all classes and types destroyed by mines, torpedoes or other war causes during twenty-seven months of hostilities to 1820 with an aggregate gross tonnage of approximately 3,328,584 tons, according to records compiled by The New York *Journal of Commerce* from all available data.

The losses during October were larger than during any one of the preceding five months, amounting to 127 vessels with an aggregate gross tonnage of 227,116 tons, or more than twice the tonnage destroyed in July. The number of ships lost was also larger than in these months, with the exception of July, when the total included 54 small Turkish sailing vessels, the names and tonnage of which were not reported. Ten flags were represented in the October losses, a Rumanian ship appearing on the list of casualties for the first time.

A complete list will be found in the issue of Nov 3.

Thirty-three vessels had been sunk without warning by submarines resulting in the loss of 140 lives from May 5 to Nov 8, according to a British admiralty announcement Nov 13.

Of the total, twenty-six were British ships, the loss of which claimed 135 lives, the heaviest death toll occurring on the following vessels: *Golconda*, 19 lost; *Euphorbia*, 11; *Franconia*, 12; *Marina*, 18.

The remainder of the losses were among the Allies and neutrals, the French losing two ships, with the loss of two lives, and the Norwegians losing three vessels, with the loss of one life.

See also
"CHEMUNG" CASE

RUSSIAN FRONT

The Russian front was comparatively quiet during November, the aggressive side being taken chiefly by the Germans, who sought, with some success, to improve their positions along the Stokhod, on the Navayuvke (near Halicz) and at Bkrobowa (near Baranovichi). A violent attack on Russian positions in the Stokhod region of Volhynia at Bkrobowa was made Nov 9 by Austro-German forces. The Russian War Office announced that after repelling seven onslaughts the Russians were compelled to fall back to their second line. As a result of a German counterattack in the region south of Dorna Watra the Russians also were compelled to give up some of the heights which they had captured on the day previous. The Russians lost 4000 prisoners. A Russian bridgehead on the Stokhod was taken, and the German position at Halicz, in front of Lemberg, was made more secure than ever.

Turkish troops were active on the Galician front, and claimed some successes near Molohov.

In the snow-covered Carpathians fighting continued, particularly about Dorna Watra and Kirlibaba. The results were indecisive.

TURKISH FRONT

On the Turkish front the fighting remained practically at a standstill during November. The Turks, Nov 19, pushed forward their right wing in the Caucasus on a front of nearly 20 miles, and on the following day made an advance in another direction over about the same front. West of Mush, however, they were forced, Nov 24, to evacuate the town of Sharafkhan.

UNITED STATES

—Relations with Germany

The American Government's inquiry regarding the torpedoing of the *Arabia*, *Columbia* and other steamers having Americans on board, which were alleged to have been sunk

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without warning was presented to Germany, Nov 21.

The German reply in regard to the sinking of the British steamer *Rowanmore* and three steamers which were lost in September was received Nov 21.

In regard to the *Rowanmore* the German Government denied that the submarine fired on lifeboats containing members of the crew, and maintained that the men on the *Rowanmore* owed their lives to the precautions taken by the Germans and the skill with which their operations were carried out.

In respect to two of the remaining steamers in question, the German Government stated they were not sunk by German forces and maintained that the *Antwerpe*, the third steamer, was destroyed in full accordance with the rules of international law.

See also
BLACKLIST
"DEUTSCHLAND" (SUBMARINE)

EXPLORATION

See
BORNEO

EXPLOSIONS

Russia

In an explosion at Bakaritza near Archangel, 341 persons were killed and 667 hurt, according to an official announcement of Nov 21.

The large number of victims was explained by the fact that the explosion occurred during the dinner hour, when the men were resting in huts wrecked by the explosion.

Two British merchant ships were destroyed and of their crews 27 were killed and 25 injured.

EXPLOSIVES

New regulations regarding the transportation of explosives, adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission will be found in the New York *Journal of Commerce* for Nov 8.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

See
BANKS AND BANKING—FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

FIRES

United States and Canada

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of October, as compiled from the records of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, aggregated $17,701,375, or over three millions more than the same month in 1915, when the figures were $14,463,850. The losses for the first ten months of 1916 reached a total of $189,481,220, or nearly $49,000,000 more than the same months of 1915, when the total was $140,754,250. The losses in Oct, 1916, were well distributed, and there were no general conflagrations, but several valuable individual plants were destroyed. There were during Oct, 1916, some 232 fires, each causing an estimated property damage of $10,000 or over.

The large fires of November included the following: Business section of Donnelly, Minn., Nov 2, estimated loss, $300,000; property of the Valentine Clark Co. and the lumber and construction companies, St. Paul, Minn., Nov 6, estimated loss over $500,000; the Big Four Milling Company's elevator, Cleveland, O., Nov 8, estimated loss, $250,000; seven buildings and property valued at $250 at Far Rockaway, N. Y., Nov 10; the factory of the Pacific Box Co., at San Francisco, Cal., Nov 8, estimated loss, $200,000; the furniture warehouse of Willis-Smith-Crall, at Norfolk, Va., Nov 11, estimated loss, $300,000; the cigar factory of Ruhe Brothers Co., at Allentown, Pa., Nov 12, estimated loss, $200,000; a railway depot at San Bernardo, Cal., Nov 16, loss $200,000; the Kensington freight yards at Chicago, Nov 16, loss $500,000; the Interurban Hotel, Waco, Tex., Nov 17, loss $200,000; the business section of Roscoe, N. Y., Nov 19, loss $250,000; the plants of the Remington and Crystaline Salt Companies, near Ithaca, N. Y., Nov 19, loss $500,000; the Whitley Malleable Iron & Casting Works at Muncie, Ind., Nov 20, loss $300,000; the Star Theater and adjoining block, at Wilmington, Ct., Nov 23, loss $200,000; Carsten's packing plant, at Tacoma, Wash., Nov 23, estimated loss $200,000; the plant of the Northern Illinois Cereal Co., at Lockport, Ill., Nov 24, estimated loss, $200,000; the plant of O. S. Kelly Piano Plate Co., Springfield, O., Nov 26, loss $200,000.

FLAGG, Charles Noël

Charles N. Flagg, portrait painter, died in Hartford, Ct., Nov 10, aged 68 years.

FLORIDA

Sidney J. Catts (Proh.) (D.), was elected governor Nov 7.

FOOD AND COMMODITY PRICES AND SUPPLY

See
COAL

FOOTBALL

Harvard defeated Princeton 3 to 0 by Horween's goal from the field at Cambridge, Mass., Nov 11.

Yale defeated Princeton 10-0 before a crowd of 42,000 persons at the Palmer stadium, Princeton, Nov 18.

The Army football team defeated the Navy at New York, Nov 25, 15 to 7, in a gruelling contest witnessed by 50,000 persons.

Yale defeated Harvard at New Haven, Ct., Nov 25, 6 to 3, before a crowd of 80,000 persons. It was the first victory of Yale over Harvard in seven years.

FORD MOTOR CO.

John F. and Horace Dodge, automobile manufacturers and stockholders in the Ford Motor Company, obtained a temporary injunction in the Circuit Court, Detroit, Nov 2, restraining Henry Ford from using the assets of the Ford Motor Company to extend the

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business as planned, instead of distributing profits in dividends. In their application to the court, the Dodge brothers alleged that increased labor costs and unstable business conditions, coming at the end of the war, made "reckless expeditures of the company's assets unwise."

The company's annual statement, issued recently, showed profits of several million dollars, which, it was announced, would be put back into the business.

A hearing on a motion to make the temporary injunction permanent was begun Nov 14.

FOX, Samuel, & Co.

It was reported from Sheffield, Nov 19, that two of the largest steel firms of Great Britain—Samuel Fox & Co. and Peech & Tozer—were combining and arranging for a considerable expansion of their output of open hearth, acid and basic steel.

FRANCE

See also
CHINESE LABOR
PARIS

—Embargoes

A list of recent modifications to the French embargo will be found in the New York *Journal of Commerce* for Nov 3.

—Finance

The French commercial export credit would amount to $50,000,000 instead of $100,000,000 as first anticipated, according to definite information obtained Nov 2. The list of participants was made public Nov 7.

Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance, Nov 9, introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a bill which would appropriate for the first quarter of 1917 8,539,000,000 francs for general purposes, including the war, and 934,000000 francs for supplementary appropriations. The daily expenditures of France was then exceeding 105,000,000 francs. He also announced that the second national loan amounted to 11,500,000,000 francs, of which 55 per cent. was in French money and 45 per cent. in converted bonds. There were three million subscribers to the loan.

Announcement of the successful completion of the French loan, amounting to 11,360,000,000 francs (£454,400,000, or $2,275,000,000) was made Nov 15. The subscription lists were open 25 days and the work of bringing together the statements from different sections of the country required an additional ten days.

The Senate, which was debating the Income Tax bill, adopted a clause, Nov 29, taxing the profits of large stores of which the annual turn-over exceeds 2,000,000 francs.

The tax was 1 per cent. on profits on turnovers from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000, 2 per cent. up to 50,000,000, 3 from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000, 4 from 100,000,000 to 200,000,000, 5 above 200,000,000.

An amendment proposing an all-round tax of 2 per cent., was rejected. Minister of Finance Ribot said that this would be hard on the smaller big stores. In this connection he mentioned a big unnamed store which paid the state 358,000 francs as license fee on a turnover of 232,000,000 francs. Under the new scheme this store would pay 430,000 francs.

See also
BORDEAUX, LYONS AND MARSEILLES LOAN

—Food and commodity prices and supply

The Cabinet decided, Nov 22, to forbid the serving of meat in restaurants on Thursdays and Fridays, and, on the 23d agreed to place the complete control of food and other supplies in the hands of a Minister of Provisions. Joseph Thierry, under Secretary for War for the Commissory Dept., was chosen for the new office. The new department would not be attached to the War Office, altho it would have full authority over provisions in the fighting zone. Mr. Thierry would be answerable to Premier Briand.

A standard bread loaf of two pounds would be introduced and all other forms of bread would be forbidden. The ban would cover pastry and small cakes, except those which keep four days.

FRANCIS JOSEPH, Emperor of Austria

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria died at Schoenbrun Castle, Nov 21, in his eighty-seventh year. He had reigned since Dec 2, 1848, longer than any of the other Hapsburgs in all the six and a quarter centuries that the family has ruled Austria. He was on the throne fifteen years longer than Frederick III. (1400-1493), whose reign was next in point of duration. The body was placed in the crypt of St. Stephen's Cathedral Nov 30. The heir to the throne was Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, his grandnephew, whose accession as co-regent was to have been proclaimed on Dec 2.

GAMES, SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS

See
AERONAUTICS—RECORDS
AUTOMOBILES—RECORDS
FOOTBALL

GARAGES

—Driveways to

The new "wheelway" type of garage driveway, in which the center strip, which is untouched by the automobile wheels, remains unpaved, is described and pictured by numerous examples in the November issue of *The American City*.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

See
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

GEORGE OF BATTENBERG, Prince

Prince George of Battenberg was married in London, Nov 15, to Countess Nadejda de Torby, daughter of Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch of Russia.

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The marriage was witnessed by King George, Queen Mary, Queen Mother Alexandra and other members of the royal family. The ceremony was celebrated in Russian and English churches.

Countess Nada Torby is the daughter of Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch of Russia and his morganatic wife, Countess Sophie of Merenberg. She was born in 1896 and has lived the greater part of her life in England, being presented at court in 1914.

It was announced in 1914 that her elder sister, Countess Anastasia, was engaged to be married to Prince Alexander of Battenberg, son of Princess Beatrice, grandson of Queen Victoria and cousin of Prince George of Battenberg. The engagement later was denied, however.

Prince George of Battenberg is the third child of the elder son of Prince Louis Alexander of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Hesse. He was born on Nov 6, 1892, at Darmstadt, and when last mentioned in British press despatches was an under lieutenant in the Royal Navy aboard the *New Zealand*. His full name is Louis Victor George Henri Serge of Battenberg.

GEORGE, Henry

Former Congressman Henry George, son of Henry George of single tax fame, died in Washington, D. C., Nov 14 in his fifty-fifth year.

GEORGIA

Hugh M. Dorsey (D.) was elected governor Nov 7.

GERMANY

The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, announced in the Reichstag, Nov 9, that after the ending of the war Germany would co-operate in an endeavor to find a practical means for procuring a lasting peace by means of an international league. Germany was ready to enter a league of peace, but only on condition that it insured the freedom of the seas from British dominion.

In an address to the Reichstag Nov 30 in introducing the bill for the national auxiliary service (providing for compulsory service of civilians for war purposes) Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg again announced that Germany was ready to end the war by a peace guaranteeing the existence and future of the nation.

See also
LIEBKNECHT, KARL

—Food and commodity prices and supply

It was reported, Nov 6, that Gen. Groener, who, according to a recent report, was to become head of the Department of Munitions, would be made dictator of economics, with absolute power to deal with exports and imports and have control of the appointment of all officials connected with food questions. According to the *Post*, Adolph von Batocki, President of the Food Regulation Board, probably would be placed under General Groener unless, "as expected," he prefered to retire.

—Politics and government

Gottlieb von Jagow's resignation from the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs on the ground of ill health was officially announced Nov 23. Von Jagow, at the same time, declined the proffered Ambassadorship to Vienna from motives of loyalty to his close personal friend in the Foreign Office, Count Botho von Wedel, the only other candidate seriously mentioned for the Vienna post. Under Secretary Zimmerman was slated to succeed von Jagow. Von Dem Betsche, former Minister to Rumania, and Privy Councilor von Stumm, chief of the political division of the Foreign Office, were the principal candidates for Zimmermann's place.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

See
AMHERST COLLEGE
BAZUS, BARONESS DE [MRS. FRANK LESLIE]
HIRSCH, SAMUEL
RANGER, HENRY WARD
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

GOETHALS, Maj.-Gen. George Washington

Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, passed into the retired list of the army on his own application Nov 15.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

See
COAL—PRODUCTION—GREAT BRITAIN

GRAIN STANDARD ACT

The Secretary of Agriculture Nov 9 issued rules and regulations governing the administration of the United States Grain Standards act, effective Dec 1, 1916.

The regulations define terms, provide for the licensing of inspectors, appeals from inspectors' decisions, the reference and disposition of disputes as to grade, the taking of samples in appeals and disputes, the assessment of departmental fees and charges, the making of reports on shipments of uninspected grain, the holding of hearings governing misgrading and misrepresentations as to grade, and other procedure under the act.

Copies may be had by grain dealers, shippers, millers and other interested persons by application to the Department of Agriculture.

GRAVES, Karl Armgaard

Karl Armgaard Graves, self-styled "international spy" and magazine writer, was arrested in Washington, D. C., Nov 11, by agents of the Department of Justice and charged with attempting to extort $3000 from Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the German Ambassador, by threatening to publish certain letters.

Officials of the embassy also alleged that Graves had in his possession what apparently were confidential coded diplomatic despatches from the German Government to Count von Bernstorff. The prisoner told the Federal agents he obtained all the documents from persons who smuggled them past the British censors on the steamship *Oscar II*. The warrant upon which he was arraigned and held on $2000 bail charged him also with bringing into the District of Columbia letters stolen in Hoboken, N. J., where the *Oscar II* docks.

Graves, in a statement after his arraignment at which he entered a plea of not guilty, asserted that he had no intention of blackmailing, and that the papers he had in his possession were "purely diplomatic" in character.

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The belief was expressed at the German Embassy that Graves was working with British secret service agents who turned over to him the letters alleged to have been taken from official mail of the German Foreign Office.

When Graves was arraigned Nov 15 a continuance was granted on the ground that permission for Prince von Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg, counselor of the German Embassy, to testify against Graves had not been received from Berlin. The hearing was continued until Dec 6.

GREAT BRITAIN

See also
BLACKLIST
CHILI—NAVY
DECIMAL SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

—Crops

The preliminary statement of the Board of Agriculture made public Nov 5 showed that the total production of wheat in England and Wales amounted to 6,942,559 quarters, or about 1,500,000 quarters less than in 1915, but greater than in 1912 or 1913. The yield per acre, 29.05 bushels, was about two bushels below that of 1915. Barley altho about 1½ bushels per acre below average, was better than in 1915, and, with acreage increased, has given a total nearly 700,000 quarters in excess of 1915. Oats were only very slightly below the average, and slightly better than 1915; the total production, 10,461,164 quarters, is the largest since 1910. Beans were over average by three-tenths of a bushel per acre, and 2 2-5 bushels per acre above 1915, but as the area had been reduced the total production was rather below.

—Embargoes

The King, Nov 16, signed a proclamation prohibiting the importation of jewelry and all gold and silver manufactures except watches and watch cases.

Further changes in the British embargo list will be found in the New York *Journal of Commerce* for Nov 28.

—Finance

J. P. Morgan and Co. made public Nov 4 a list of 746 classes of American and Canadian securities, aggregating between $100,000,000 and $120,000,000 market value, which had been deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company, as trustee, as Group 1 of the collateral behind the recent $300,000,000 British loan. Other securities in Group 1 which totaled more than $180,000,000, consist of stocks, bonds and other obligations of the Dominion of Canada, colony of Newfoundland, of provinces of the Dominion and approved Canadian municipalities.

The list given out was divided as follows:

	Classes of securties
American—	
Railroad shares	54
Industrial and miscellaneous shares	73
Railroad bonds	439
Industrial and miscellaneous bonds	176
Canadian—	
Canadian Pacific stocks and certificates	4

Group 2 of the securities, behind the loan was composed of bonds and other obligations of the Commonwealth of Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, Argentina, Chili, Cuba, Japan, Egypt and India and approximately $25,000,000 bonds or other obligations of dividend paying British railways aggregating $180,000,000. The total collateral had an approximate market value of $360,000,000, which the British Government undertook to maintain against any depreciation in market value by depositing other securities if required. Subscription books were closed Nov 4.

Arrangements were made, Nov 22, by agents of the British Government for a loan of $25,000,000 from the Corn Exchange Bank of New York to finance the purchase of grain. The purchasing power was vested in the grain firm of Sandy & Co., Produce Exchange, who had incorporated a company under the laws of New York State to be known as the Wheat Export Company, capital $500, a nominal amount.

The president of the company would be G. F. Earle, of Sandy & Co., and the directors would include members of the New York firm and two London business men representing the British Government.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced Nov 24 that British and French Government treasury notes would be placed on the market in New York on Dec 1. There was no mention of the amount because, as the bankers stated, they desired to feel out the demand that was likely to develop, but important interests pointed out that $100,000,000 could be easily absorbed. The principal reason for the offering was to keep both Governments' daily exchange balances in good shape and to stop as far as possible any further inflow of gold.

The bills would run from thirty days to six months, and would bear interest ranging from 3¾ to 4½ per cent., according to the money rates prevailing at the time.

American bankers were warned by the Federal Reserve Board, Nov 27, to avoid locking up their funds by purchasing treasury bills of foreign governments involving long term obligations. "While specifically disclaiming any intention of reflecting upon the financial stability of any nation," the board advised all investors to proceed with caution, and it formally announced to member banks of the Federal reserve system that with the liquid funds, which should be available to American merchants, manufacturers and farmers, in danger of being absorbed for other purposes it "does not regard it in the interest of the country at this time that they invest in foreign treasury bills of this character with the privilege of renewal."

This was interpreted as the response of the board to the proposal made by H. P. Davison, a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., which was seeking to sell British Treasury notes in the United States. Such notes, according to the prospectus placed before the board, would be unsecured, but would carry the promise of the British Government to pay gold within 30, 60 or 90 days, as the case might be.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced, Dec 1, that

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at the request of Great Britain and France they were withdrawing the offer of the bills.

This action was taken because, as explained by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer and by the French Minister of Finance, these governments desired to show every regard to the Federal Reserve Board, a governmental body of which the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency were ex-officio members.

—Food and commodity prices and supply

Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, in Parliament, Nov 15, outlined the government's proposal for dealing with the food problem, and announced the imminent appointment of a food controller with full power over all departments concerned in food supplies, and immediate measures to restrict the luxurious use of sugar, to prevent waste and the making of large profits in potatoes and milk and for forbidding the milling of pure white flour. He said also that the government would ask new powers under the Defense of the Realm act to deal with all attempts to exploit public necessities. These measures, Mr. Runciman explained, would be temporary, but if they were found insufficient it might become necessary to have recourse in food tickets.

King George signed the new regulation on the following day.

The Board of Trade at once began work under the new food control regulations. Two orders were issued to go into operation Nov 27, dealing with wheat and milk. One regulated the percentage of flour which might be milled from wheat, varying for the different qualities from 73 to 78 per cent., and stipulated that after Jan 1 only flour made in accordance with this schedule might be used in bread or other food.

The milk order fixed a maximum price not exceeding the price which prevailed on Nov 15, or alternately, that the price might not exceed by more than a specified amount the price which prevailed in the corresponding month before the war, this amount being twopence (four cents) a quart. This order made the maximum price approximately 12 cents a quart. The order did not apply to condensed milk or milk preparations.

—Navy

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, commander of the British fleet, was appointed, Nov 29, First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, being succeeded in command of the grand fleet by Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, who commanded the British battle cruiser squadron in the Jutland naval battle.

Admiral Jellicoe succeeded Admiral Sir Henry Jackson, who had been at the Admiralty since May, 1915, when he took the place vacated by Lord Fisher. Admiral Jackson was appointed president of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich.

—Politics and government

Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, was appointed, Nov 8, Minister of Pensions, a post recently created.

D. O'Leary, Irish Nationalist and an adherent of John Redmond, was elected, Nov 16, a member of the House of Commons from the West Division of Cork County in succession to James P. Gilhooly, who died on Oct 16. O'Leary had a plurality of 117 votes over the number cast for his chief opponent, Frank Healy, a member of the O'Brien party.

GREECE

Civil war broke out in Greece on Nov 2 when an insurgent contingent of 600 troops, moving along the coast skirting the Gulf of Salonika and armed with machine guns, forced a royalist garrison of 150 to evacuate Katerina, a few miles southwest of Salonika. The Royalist troops, after a short fight withdrew toward Larissa, 40 miles southwest of Katerina, to receive reinforcements.

A French battalion arrived at Katerina Nov 5 and occupied the town. On the 6th in an encounter between the forces of the Venizelos government which occupied Katerina and the loyal troops sent there, two soldiers were killed and five wounded. There was no further fighting between the Greek forces. French forces having been detailed to take over the town, M. Venizelos decided not to oppose their coming, desiring to avoid fighting among Greeks. A despatch from Athens, Nov 11, said: "It it understood that the Greek Government has agreed to the Entente demands that army officers be allowed full liberty to join the provisional government, provided they first resign from the royal service."

Gen. Roques, the French Minister of War, who reached Salonika Nov 6, informed the Greek Government Nov 17 that Gen. Sarrail had sent troops to maintain a neutral zone along the frontier of old Greece. It was reported that Premier Lambros acquiesced in principle in this step.

On the 18th, Vice-Admiral Fournet, commander of the Anglo-French fleet in the Mediterranean, presented to the Greek Government a note demanding the surrender to the Entente Allies of all arms, munitions, and artillery of the Greek Army, with the exception of some 50,000 rifles in actual use by the forces remaining after the last step of demobilization. The Crown Council refused this demand the next day. The Entente demands for the expulsion of German diplomats, however, were agreed to. The ministers were expelled on the 22nd.

The Greek royalist troops having refused to evacuate Katerina, as demanded by the Entente authorities, Gen. Sarrail, in command of the Entente forces, warned the Government at Athens, Nov 24, that unless an order for immediate evacuation were given he would proceed to use force.

The Greek provisional Government, composed of followers of former Premier Venizelos, formally declared war on Germany and Bulgaria Nov 25.

The Greek Crown Council had voted to

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support the Government in opposing the Allies' demands for the surrender of arms and munitions, according to an Athens dispatch of Nov 28. The dispatch said this decision was reached after a session of an hour and a half which was presided over by King Constantine.

It was reported that King Constantine of Greece had refused to accede to the ultimatum of the Entente Allies summoning him to surrender the army's artillery and the major part of its rifles and munitions by Dec 1, the date on which the ultimatum expired, and had expelled the French officers who had been placed in control of the telegraph and post offices at Athens. Admiral du Fournet was preparing to land troops at Piraeus.

The attitude of the Greek working people was shown, Nov 3, when four thousand workmen followed to the cemetery the body of one of the men who perished when the Greek steamship *Angelika*, with 350 recruits for the Greek volunteer movement on board, was sunk near the Piraeus by a Prussian submarine. The funeral was held by the labor unions from the labor center during the afternoon. The Entente allied diplomatic corps sent a wreath for the coffin and the French Admiral du Fournet and the allied military attachés attended the service in full uniform.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE

The resignation of President Isaac Sharpless, to take effect in June, 1917, was announced Nov 22.

HEARST, William Randolph

Following the precedent set by the British Government, the French Government, Nov 7, deprived William Randolph Hearst and the International News Service of the use of cable service between Paris and America. The order applied to all the news channels under Hearst's control.

The Hearst papers were placed under the ban in Canada, Nov 8, and prohibited from circulation after Oct 10.

HENRY OF BAVARIA, Prince

Prince Henry of Bavaria, nephew of King Louis, was reported, Nov 9, to have died from wounds received while serving with the Bavarian Guards.

HENRY ST. SETTLEMENT, New York

The formation of a fund of $1,000,000 to enable the Henry Street Settlement to increase its facilities and to care for children who were crippled in the epidemic of infantile paralysis was announced Nov 12. It was planned to have nurses visit the homes of all paralysis convalescents in poor families to aid in their recovery. Nearly $600,000 of the fund had been raised, and a number of persons had pledged annual contributions.

HILL, Joe

The ashes of the body of Joe Hill, the organizer of the I. W. W., who was found guilty of murder and shot by the State of Utah, in 1915, were distributed, Nov 19, in 600 parchment packets to the delegates of the I. W. W. locals who were in Chicago to attend their tenth annual convention.

HIRSH, Samuel

Samuel Hirsh, who died in New York Oct 8, left $200,000 of his estate of more than $500,000 to charities. By his will, filed Nov 2, the United Hebrew Charities received $100,000 to establish "The David and Lottie Hirsh Fund" and "The Eugenia Hirsh Fund," named for his parents and his wife.

HOLLAND

By unanimous vote Parliament passed a resolution, Nov 15, providing for the amendment of article 80 of the constitution, so that thenceforth there would be universal manhood suffrage and no plural votes or compulsory voting.

The sex disability of women was also removed by the resolution. The actual granting of the vote to women, however, was still distant, as it depended on the passing of an electoral bill, which was not imminent.

The Dutch Lower Chamber voted, Nov 17, to make women eligible to membership in the States General during a discussion on the revision of the constitution in the Second Chamber.

HOSPITAL SHIPS

See
"BRAEMAR CASTLE," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"BRITANNIC," DESTRUCTION OF THE

HOSPITALS

See
DIAGNOSTIC HOSPITAL

HUGHES, Charles Evans

Charles E. Hughes, closed his campaign by a speech in Madison Square Garden, New York, Nov 4, and by reviewing a torchlight parade in which 60,000 took part.

Not until Nov 22 did the Republican nominee for President concede his defeat and send his message of congratulation to President Wilson.

Charles E. Hughes announced, Nov 27, that he would resume the practice of the law in New York City on Jan 1. He planned to go back to his old firm, now Rounds, Schurman & Dwight, with offices at 96 Broadway. The firm name would be Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight. His son, Charles E. Hughes, jr., would enter the firm at the same time. Associated with Mr. Hughes and his son would be Arthur C. Rounds, George W. Schurman, Richard E. Dwight, Walter F. Carter, Raymond M. Lowes, Martin J. Keogh, jr., Augustus L. Richards and Harvey L. Stowell.

HUGHES, Gen. Sir Sam

See
CANADA—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

I. W. W.

Trouble which had been brewing for several months, culminated at Everett, Wash., Nov 5, in a pitched battle between 250 members of the Industrial Workers of the World on a steamer and a posse of citizens who prevented

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them from landing. In the struggle seven persons were killed and about 40 injured.

The trouble was the outgrowth of a strike of shingle weavers at Everett. After several minor outbreaks of violence during the strike Sheriff McRae organized the citizens' committee and expelled all members of the Industrial Workers of the World from Everett.

On several occasions small parties of men attempted to enter Everett, but were turned back by the Sheriff. On Nov 2, five members of the Industrial Workers of the World came from Seattle by steamer, but were met at the wharf by the citizens' posse, loaded into automobiles and escorted to a point south of the town, where they were liberated and ordered to leave.

During the last week of October the *Industrial Workers*, the official organ of the I. W. W. in Seattle, announced that the forcible expulsion of men from Everett must be avenged and called for 2000 volunteers to go to Everett to establish "the right of free speech."

Two steamers, the *Verona* and the *Calista*, were accordingly chartered for "excursions."

The *Verona* left Seattle about noon on Nov 5 with 250 armed men aboard. One hundred and fifty other members of the Industrial Workers of the World who could not find room on the *Verona* boarded the steamer *Calista*, which left after the first boat had departed.

When the *Verona* reached the city wharf at Everett Sheriff McRae, who was backed by a posse of deputy sheriffs and citizens, informed the men on the boat that they would not be permitted to land. One of the men, evidently spokesman for the party, began arguing with the Sheriff and then made a speech. Apparently as a signal, the man dropped his hand and armed men on the steamer opened fire on the posse assembled on the wharf.

After the shooting, in which about 1000 shots were exchanged, the *Verona* turned around and started back to Seattle. Many men were seen to fall on the deck of the steamer, and others, panic stricken, jumped overboard.

The *Calista* and the *Verona* met four miles from Everett and came back to Seattle together.

A coroner's jury, Nov 6, placed the blame for the affair on the I. W. W.

Patrick Quinlan, I. W. W. agitator, who was sent to the New Jersey State Prison in 1915, to serve not less than two years for inciting riots in the Paterson silk strike of 1912, was released Nov 24, after he had written an apology to Judge Abram Klenert. While the letter apologizing for the language he directed against the courts was the principal thing that moved Judge Klenert to relent, he also said he had received petitions from 22,000 persons, asking that Quinlan be liberated. He also had been informed that Quinlan was in failing health.

See also
HILL, JOE

IDAHO

Moses Alexander (D.) was re-elected governor Nov 7.

ILLINOIS

Frank O. Lowden (R.) was elected governor Nov 7. The incumbent was a Democrat.

"IMPERATRITSA MARIA," Destruction of the

The loss of the Russian dreadnought *Imperatritsa Maria*, on Oct 20, was officially announced Nov 23. The statement reads:

At 6 o'clock on Oct 20 fire broke out in the forward magazine of the *Imperatritsa Maria*. An internal explosion followed immediately and the fire spread rapidly and reached the petrol tanks. The officers and crew strove with the utmost bravery to localize the effects of the explosion and flood the magazine. The commander in chief, Vice-Admiral Koischak, went aboard and took personal command of the operations. Shortly after 7 o'clock, however, the vessel sank. The greater part of the crew were saved. An officer and two first-class sub-officers and 149 sailors are missing. Sixty-four of the crew have since died from the effects of burns. The position of the ship, which lies in shallow water, gives hope that it may be refloated and completely repaired in a few months. The bridge is only one yard below water level.

The *Imperatritsa Maria* was one of the three dreadnoughts of Russia's Black Sea fleet before the war. She was launched in 1914, displacing 22,500 tons, 551 feet long, 89 feet beam and 27 feet draught. Her armament consisted of ten 12-inch guns, twenty 5-inch guns, eight smaller guns and four torpedo tubes. Her speed was 21 knots.

INCOME TAX

A new income tax regulation prescribing the form for use by debtor corporations in reporting tax withheld from dividends paid to non-resident alien corporations, etc., was issued, Nov 5, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The regulation is as follows:

"The duty of withholding income tax from dividends under Section 13 (f), Act of Sept 8, 1916, rests upon domestic or other resident corporations paying the dividends. When it shall be made to appear, as provided in T. D. 2382, or otherwise, that the actual owner of its stock is a non-resident alien corporation, etc., it shall be the duty of the debtor or issuing corporation in the United States to withhold 1 per cent. from Sept 9 to Dec 31, 1916, inclusive, and 2 per cent. thereafter, as income tax, from the amount of dividend it pays to each non-resident alien corporation, etc., and shall make return of such withholding on monthly returns provided for the purpose.

"Until such returns are printed and distributed, debtor or issuing corporations will use Income Tax Form 1012 and stamp across the printed declaration at the top of the form, in large letters, 'Monthly return of income tax withheld from dividends paid to non-resident alien corporations, etc.'

"The name and address of the withholding agent and of the debtor corporation will be inserted in the blanks provided for that purpose. As there is no exemption which may be claimed by non-resident alien corporations in receipt of dividends from domestic or other corporations resident in the United States, the column 'Amount of exemption claimed' and the column 'Amount of income on which withholding agent is liable for tax' will be disregarded. The amount of dividend payment in each case will be entered in the column 'Amount of income,' and the amount withheld will be entered in the last column.

"Such return will be accepted by this office as a compliance with the requirement for monthly return of income tax withheld from dividends paid to non-resident alien corporations pending the printing and distribution of form specially provided for that purpose."

The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, made public, Nov 26,

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showed that the income tax for 1916 had exceeded the estimates.

During the fiscal year 1916 the receipts from individual income tax aggregated $67,943,594.63, as compared with $41,036,162.09 for 1915. The corporation income tax payments during 1916 aggregated $56,993,657.98, as compared with $39,155,596.77 in 1915. From both sources the Government collected $124,937,252.61, as compared with $80,201,758.86 in 1915.

The personal income tax was paid by 336,652 persons. Of these 120,402 paid on net incomes of between $5000 and $10,000 a year. The number of married persons paying tax was 266,153. Single persons paying the income tax embraced 47,583 men and 22,916 women.

The figures show that 120 persons paid taxes on net incomes of $1,000,000 or over, 1793 on from $100,000 to $150,000, a total of 724 on from $150,000 to $200,000, a total of 386 on from $200,000 to $250,000, a total of 216 on from $250,000 to $300,000, a total of 254 on from $300,000 to $400,000, a total of 122 on from $400,000 to $500,000, and 209 on from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

The distribution by States of the 120 persons paying taxes on annual incomes of $1,000,000 and over shows 74 in New York, 4 each in Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, 1 each in Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Vermont, 2 each in Massachusetts and Michigan, 7 in New Jersey, and 6 in Ohio.

The distribution by States of income taxpayers whose incomes aggregated from $500,000 to $1,000,000 each in 1916 was: California 3, Colorado 1, Connecticut 4, Delaware 6, Florida 1, Illinois 16, Maine 1, Maryland 2, Massachusetts 13, Michigan 7, Minnesota 1, Missouri 3, New Jersey 2, New York 117, Texas 1, Vermont 1, Virginia 1, and Wisconsin 2.

The total collections of the individual income tax for the fiscal year 1916, compared with the fiscal year 1915, are given in the Collector's report as having been distributed as follows for the entire country:

	1915.	1916.
Income tax, normal	$16,559,492.93	$23,995,777.28
Income tax, additional:		
Net incomes:		
$20,000 to $50,000	4,106,673.36	6,091,775.71
$50,000 to $75,000	2,500,890.33	4,071,361.94
$75,000 to $100,000	2,102,927.01	3,623,472.62
$100,000 to $250,000	5,945,104.55	10,930,326.15
$250,000 to $500,000	3,328,423.78	6,393,858.64
Over $1,000,000	6,439,004.54	12,047,862.91
Compromises	63,645.59	183,159.38
Total	$41,046,162.09	$67,943,594.63

There was an increase of $26,897,432.54 in the amount of personal income tax collected in the fiscal year 1916, as compared with the fiscal year 1915.

Commissioner Osborn recommended that Congress make the following amendments to the personal income tax law:

(a) To require returns of annual gross income of $3000 or over instead of annual net incomes of like amounts.

(b) To require that returns of income be filed in the district in which the person making the return, or for whom the return is made, has his legal residence.

(c) To provide authority to enable United States Consular officers to make, under the direction of the Commissioner, examinations and inquiries concerning the incomes of American citizens residing within their respective Consular districts and compel attendance and testimony within the power of the United States similar to the provisions applicable to examinations and investigations provided to be made by internal revenue agents.

(d) That the provisions of law requiring the withholding of the normal income tax at the source of the income be repealed, except as to the income of non-resident alien individuals and corporations received from sources in the United States, and that a provision for information at the source be provided.

There were in 1916 15 districts in each of which the amount of corporation income tax assessed during the year was in excess of $1,000,000, as follows:

	1916.	1915.
2nd New York	$10,093,117.33	$6,342,964.89
1st Illinois	4,591,730.23	3,222,951.37
1st Pennsylvania	3,203,394.87	2,149,888.29
23rd Pennsylvania	2,980,464.01	1,806,068.85
3rd Massachusetts	2,858,713.10	1,674,496.31
3rd New York	2,443,191.35	1,587,441.04
Minnesota	1,900,349.80	1,199,714.77
18th Ohio	1,881,728.14	1,095,438.13
1st Michigan	1,811,728.14	1,023,096.20
Maryland	1,807,752.93	616,311.23
Connecticut	1,728,132.12	819,245.49
1st California	1,541,073.72	1,178,998.51
5th New Jersey	1,320,698.37	1,049,028.67
28th New York	1,104,210.24	639,347.22
1st Missouri	1,084,854.94	705,345.05
Total	$40,351,066.15	$25,111,230.84

INDIA

A battle had occurred on the frontier of India, in which a British force was engaged with 6000 tribesmen, the British War Office announced Nov 18. The tribesmen were defeated and withdrew, with a loss of 100 dead. The engagement occurred near the boundary between India and Afghanistan. The English took the offensive. The force attacked was made up of Mohmand tribesmen. The British employed aeroplanes, which had never before been used in military operations on the Indian frontier. According to the war office only one man was killed on the British side.

INDIANA

James P. Goodrich (R.) was elected governor Nov 7. The incumbent was a Democrat.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

See I. W. W.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

A committee of the American Public Health Association, had reached the conclusion, it was announced, Nov 3, that the specific cause of poliomyelitis, is a micro-organism, a so-called virus, present not only in the nervous tissues and certain other organs but also in the nose, mouth and bowel discharges.

The committee recommended this procedure in attempting to control the disease: requirement that all recognized and suspected cases be promptly reported; isolation of patients in screened premises for six weeks; disinfection of body discharges; restriction of movements of intimate associates; observation of contacts for two weeks. The report concluded:

"There is no specific treatment of established value in poliomyelitis. During the per-

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sistence of the acute symptoms the important principles of treatment are rest in bed, symptomatic relief and passive support for the prevention of deformities. Active measures are not only useless but are apt to cause serious and often permanent injury."

This committee was composed of Dr. Haven Emerson, Dr. A. J. Chesley, director of the Division of Communicable Diseases of the State Board of Health of Minnesota, and Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Frost of the United States Public Health Service.

See also
HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT

INNES, George

Twenty-one paintings of the late George Inness, including some of the masterpieces of the artist, had been sold, it became known Nov 20, to Henry Reinhardt & Son of 565 Fifth Avenue, for a sum said to be $200,000. These were the paintings retained by the Inness family after the death of Mr. Inness when the Inness collection was dispersed at the American Galleries in 1895. The collection was to be placed on public exhibition in the Reinhardt Galleries about the middle of December, and later would be exhibited, it was said, in Chicago. This was the largest number of Inness pictures which had ever been disposed of at private sale.

INSECTS

See
COTTON—INJURIOUS INSECTS AND DISEASES

IOWA

W. L. Harding (R.) was elected governor Nov 7.

"IPHIGENIA IN TAURUS" (opera)

Gluck's "Iphegenie en Tauride" had its American premier in New York, Nov 25. The book, by Guillard, is based on the Tauridian experiences of the daughter of Agamemnon. She is shown at the altar in Diana's temple, invoking the goddess to bless the deed by which her brother Orestes is made captive, tho she is unaware at the time of his identity, and surrounded by her maidens, who chant hymns of praise to their deity. Orestes and his friend Pylades, heavy in chains, are dragged by their warrior captors to the temple. Iphigenia listens to their dolorous confidences, learns, to her dismay, that the prisoners are her brother and countryman, and immediately lays plans for their release and ultimate escape from Tauris.

IRELAND

It was officially announced Nov 5 that Lieutenant-General Sir Bryan Mahon, commander of the British forces on the western frontier in Egypt, had been appointed to succeed Major-General Sir John Maxwell as commander of the British forces in Ireland. Gen. Maxwell was appointed commander in chief of the northern command in England.

The appointment of Sir Bryan Mahon was taken as an answer to the recent appeals of the Irish leaders that a man more in sympathy with and having a clearer understanding of the character of the people be appointed commander of the British forces in the island. Sir Bryan is a "Galway boy" and a typical Irish sportsman. He has had a distinguished career in the army, a dashing cavalryman always found in the thick of the fighting and when not fighting finding relaxation in hunting, polo, pig sticking and steeplechase riding. In October, 1915, he was put in command of the British forces in Serbia. He is one of the military idols of the empire, having led the flying column that relieved Mafeking in the Boer war. Earlier in his career he won distinction in the Sudan, taking part in Kitchener's Khartum expedition and the Kordofan expedition and the capture of the Kalifa. He was Colonel of the celebrated Eighth Hussars, at the beginning of the war and afterward commanded the Tenth (Irish) Division.

IRON COINS

See
COINS AND COINAGE—SCANDINAVIA

"ISE" (battleship)

The Japanese super-dreadnough *Ise* was successfully launched, Nov 14, at Kobe, Japan.

JAPAN

Hirohito, eldest son of the Emperor Yoshihito, was formally installed as crown prince and heir to the throne in Tokio, Nov 3.

Prince Hirohito, who is in his sixteenth year, was proclaimed heir apparent in 1912, after Emperor Yoshihito ascended the throne upon the death of Emperor Mutsuhito.

The feature of the celebration of installation was the Shinto ceremony early in the morning in the sanctuary of the "Kashikodokoro" or sacred mirror, attended by the Emperor, the Princes of the blood, Ministers of state and other high dignitaries. On this occasion the Emperor conferred upon the Crown Prince a sacred sword called "Tsubokiri-no-Tsurugi," which had been handed to the Emperor by his imperial father at the time of his own installation as Crown Prince. At the same time the Crown Prince was promoted to the rank of Captain in the army and Lieutenant in the Navy. After this in the state room of the palace the imperial family accepted congratulations from court and Government officials. At noon an imperial banquet was given in the Homei hall of the palace. It was accompanied with classical Japanese dances and both ancient Japanese and modern Western music. Each guest received a beautiful silver commemorative medal.

See also
BRAZIL—JAPANESE COLONIZATION
EARTHQUAKES—JAPAN
TOYO KISEN KAISHA STEAMSHIP LINE

—Navy

See
"ISE" (BATTLESHIP)

JELLICOE, Adm. Sir John

See
GREAT BRITAIN—NAVY

JEWISH LOAN

A loan, one of the largest in the history of the world, and yet non-interest bearing, for the

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rehabilitation, after the war, of the devastated Jewish areas in Europe and of their population was announced, Nov 17, in New York, by Dr. Judah L. Magnes who recently returned from Europe, whither he had been sent by Jewish charitable organizations. The project, it was said, would transcend all previous war relief enterprises in the United States in magnitude. Dr. Magnes intends to develop this idea further before a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall on Dec 21.

KANSAS

Arthur Capper (R.) was re-elected governor Nov 7.

KELP

See
POTASH—PRODUCTION FROM KELP

"KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE" (liner)

In a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston, Nov 18, the National City Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company, both of New York were held to be entitled to recover damages from the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, resulting from the abandonment of the voyage of the steamship *Kronprinzessin Cecilie,* known as the "gold ship," the day before war was declared in Europe.

The bank had $3,165,972 in gold on board the steamship and the trust company had $4,942,936, all consigned to their representatives in Paris and London. The bank sought $446,828 damages and the trust company $1,040,487.

Judge Hale in the District Court found that neither was entitled to damages, but the Court of Appeals reversed that finding. The cases were to go back to the District Court for trial to determine the amount of damages that each should get.

Liability hinged on the question of whether there was any restraint exercised by foreign Governments. Judges Dodge and Bingham held that as there was no declaration of war at the time the voyage was abandoned there was no restraint. Judge Putnam, in a dissenting opinion, held that while no actual declaration of war had been made, the international situation had reached such a stage that it amounted to restraint and, therefore, he held that the Captain of the steamship was justified in abandoning the voyage and turning back to the United States.

The court agreed that neither Charles W. Rantoul, Jr., of New York nor Maurice Hanssens of Brussels was entitled to recover damages. They were passengers on the steamship and claimed damages because they were unable to complete the voyage.

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES

See
I. W. W.
WAGES

LABOR UNIONS

See
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

LANAO

The steamer *Lanao* was sunk Oct 28, off the coast of Portugal by a German submarine. When torpedoed the ship was flying the American flag, the legal status of the vessel being Philippine registry under American protection. During the voyage she had been sold to a Norwegian firm and on her arrival was to have been transferred to Norwegian registry and carried a cargo of rice. The last report of the movements of the *Lanao* was her arrival at Suez on Oct 9 on a voyage from Saigon, French Cochin China, whence she departed on Aug 30 for Havre. She was 692 gross tons, 190 feet long, 36 feet beam, and was built in 1912 at Bowling, Scotland.

LEE, Robert E.

Robert E. Lee former member of Congress from Pennsylvania died Nov 19.

LESLIE, Mrs. Frank

See
BAZUS, BARONESS DE [MRS. FRANK LESLIE]

LIEBKNECHT, Karl

It was officially announced, Nov 4, that the Imperial Military Tribunal has rejected the appeal of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, from the sentence imposed upon him by the court-martial at Berlin.

LINCOLN, Mrs. Rufus Pratt

See
AMHERST COLLEGE

LOANS

The obligations of foreign governments, bankers and merchants held in the United States was estimated in the November *Bulletin* of the Federal Reserve Board to amount to $1,931,000,000, distributed as follows:

British America	$212,000,000
Europe	1,627,000,000
Latin America	88,000,000
China	4,000,000

The *Bulletin* adds:

"Much interest is now centered on the question of how the United States will meet foreign demands for gold should such demands arise after the close of the European war, and in this connection the maturities of the European obligations held here are of distinct importance. Those maturities are as follows:

1916	$30,000,000
1917	103,000,000
1918	260,000,000
1919	300,000,000
1920	500,000,000
1921	200,000,000
1923	5,000,000
Information lacking	229,000,000
Total	$1,627,000,000

See also
JEWISH LOAN
Also subhead FINANCE *under names of countries.*

LONDON, Jack

Jack London, author, died at Glen Ellen, Cal., Nov 22, in his forty-first year.

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"LONDON TIMES"

The price of the *Times* was increased to three and a half pence (seven cents) after Nov 20.

Owing to the cost of production, it was said, a number of leading newspapers were being conducted at very heavy losses.

LOWELL, Percival

Percival Lowell, the astronomer and mathematician, best known for his theory of canals on Mars, died at Flagstaff, Ariz., Nov 13. He was born in 1855.

"LUSITANIA" CASE

Exceptions to a petition recently filed by the Cunard Steamship Co. were overruled in New York, Nov 15. The exceptors asked the court to strike from the petition averments that the steamer was unarmed and immune from attack. The judge ruled that the statements be allowed to stand.

LYMAN, Francis Marion

Francis Marion Lyman, chief of the 12 Apostles of the Mormon Church, died in Salt Lake City, Nov 18, aged 76 years.

LYONS

See
BORDEAUX, LYONS AND MARSEILLES LOAN

McCORMICK, Andrew Phelps

Judge A. P. McCormick, of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, died Nov 2, aged 84 years.

MACHINE GUNS

The board, made up of Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers, and of civilians, appointed by Secretary of War Baker to report on the type or types of machine guns best suited for the United States, recommended, Nov 10, the immediate purchase of 4600 Vickers guns. The board's report had been approved and the Bureau of Ordnance would proceed at once to award the contracts. The department had $10,000,000 available for the purchase of these guns.

The Vickers gun is made by the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, at Hartford, Ct. The guns would cost about $1000 each, according to a rough estimate.

MAHON, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bryan

See
IRELAND, Nov 5

MANITOBA GRAFT CASE

See
CANADA—MANITOBA GRAFT CASE

MANN LAW

—Diggs-Caminetti case

Final arguments were made, Nov 14, in the U. S. Supreme Court in the white slave cases involving interpretation of whether the Mann act applies to vice in which there is no element of commercialism. The question was raised in the Diggs-Caminetti case from California.

MARSEILLES

See
BORDEAUX, LYONS AND MARSEILLES LOAN
TIDAL WAVES

MASSACHUSETTS

Samuel W. McCall (R.) was re-elected governor Nov 7.

MAXIM, Sir Hiram Stevens

Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor of the automatic system of firearms, died in London, Nov 24. He was born in 1840.

MAXWELL, Sir John

See
IRELAND, Nov 5

MEARNS, Edgar Alexander

Lieut.-Col. Edgar Alexander Mearns, author and collector, died in Washington, D. C., Nov 1, in his sixtieth year.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

See
DIAGNOSTIC HOSPITAL
INFANTILE PARALYSIS
PELLAGRA
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

MELCHERS, Gari

See
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS

MENOCAL, Mario G.

See
CUBA

MEXICO

The recall of 6000 guardsmen from the border, the signing of a protocol by the Mexican-American Joint Commission, and a series of successes by Villa culminating in the capture of Chihuahua were the principle developments in Mexico during November.

The War Dept., Nov 16, ordered 6000 National Guardsmen to return to their respective States to be mustered out of the Federal service.

These were the first National Guardsmen ordered home whose stations on the border were not to be filled by other guardsmen. There were no longer any National Guardsmen, covered by President Wilson's call for troops, in State camps available for border service. All who answered the call had either seen service on the border and been returned home for muster out or were then serving on the border. The fact that the Government was willing to withdraw 6000 trained guardsmen, knowing that their places could not be filled by other units, was accepted as meaning that regulars would be withdrawn from Mexico to take the places of guardsmen on the border.

A protocol providing for the conditional withdrawal of the American troops then in Chihuahua, Mexico, under Major General Pershing, and for the military control of the border, but with the supplemental stipulation that United States troops should be sent into Mexico in pursuit of bandits at any time the American Government should deem it necessary, was signed in Washington, Nov 24, by the members of the Mexican-American Joint Commission.

Should the protocol be ratified by the two governments, the commission would convene

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again on Dec 8 to resume the discussion of other questions affecting the two countries, especially those related to the protection of life and property of Americans and other foreigners in Mexico. If ratification by either government should be withheld, the work of the conference would be declared at an end.

The right of the American Government to send troops across the border in pursuit of bandits was not incorporated in the protocol, but was made the subject of a supplemental memorandum. The Mexicans had contended earnestly against signing any agreement in which they appeared to sanction what they termed the violation of their national territory. It was the agreement of the Americans finally to content themselves with stating the attitude of the United States in a separate memorandum that induced the Mexicans to sign the agreement.

From Santa Rosalia, captured late in October, Villa moved on Parral, the most important mining town in northern Mexico which Gen. Luis Herrera, the Carranza commander, held with a strong force. The city was captured Oct 31, and Jimenez occupied at about the same time. Parral is 110 miles south of Chihuahua City and Jimenez, fifty miles east of Parral, is the point where the Parral branch railroad joins the Mexican Central. Jimenez is forty miles southeast of Santa Rosalia.

Parral is a town of about 15,000 inhabitants and is the center of a large silver mining district and was the southernmost point reached by the American punitive expedition. Turning north Villa attacked Chihuahua, the State capital which he isolated from the north and south.

Villa drove his first attack on the Carranza forces to the south of Chihuahua Nov 23. The attack was repulsed by the artillery. The second day the Villistas made an attempt to storm Sata Rosa, where the Carrancistas had thrown up strong barbed wire entanglements, making it their strongest point of defense. For two more days indecisive fighting went on, but on the fifth, a decisive engagement decimated the Carranza forces and compelled Trevino to evacuate the city and flee to Terrazas, 20 miles to the north, whence he made his way to Juarez.

MICHIGAN

Albert E. Sleeper (R.) was elected governor Nov 7. The incumbent was a Democrat.

MINNESOTA

J. A. A. Burnquist (R.) was re-elected governor Nov 7.

MIRCEA, Prince

Prince Mircea, the youngest son of King Ferdinand of Rumania, died Nov 2. He was born in 1912.

MISSOURI

Col. Frederick D. Gardiner (D.) was elected governor Nov 7.

MOFFAT, James David

Dr. James David Moffat, for 33 years president of Washington and Jefferson College, a noted educator and a leading Presbyterian clergyman, died in Washington, Pa., Nov 4. He was born in 1846.

MONEY ORDERS

See
RUMANIA—POSTAL AFFAIRS

MONTANA

Samuel V. Stewart (D.) was re-elected governor Nov 7.

MOSS, James, & Co.

See
PHILIPPS' STEAMSHIP LINES

MOTION PICTURES

Sunday moving picture shows were branded as illegal in a decision handed down at Albany, N. Y., Nov 22, by the Appellate Division for the Third Department. Four of the five Justices signed the opinion, but as the fifth dissented an appeal could be taken to the Court of Appeals.

The decision was a complete reversal of former decisions in cases where this matter had come up, particularly of a ruling of the Appellate Division of the Second Department in 1908, in which it was decided that the Sunday law did not apply to moving picture theaters. The latest decision was that the law does apply to them, and that the Legislature alone can make Sunday moving picture exhibitions legal.

See also
SUPERPICTURES, INC.

NADEJA DE TORBY, Countess

See
GEORGE OF BATTENBERG, PRINCE

NAQUET, Alfred Joseph

Alfred Joseph Naquet, a noted French chemist and politician, died in Paris Nov 11, aged 82 years.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN

See
RANGER, HENRY WARD

NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION

See
STRIKES—PREVENTION OF

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD

An industrial board to protect American industrial interests against such legislation as the Adamson eight-hour bill, to offset the power of organized labor in politics and in labor disputes, and to deal with the public problems of the employer, was founded in New York Nov 15. The organization, to be known as the National Industrial Conference Board, represents 12 of the largest industrial associations of the country, having a total of about 15,000 members with $8,000,000,000 invested in factories, and employing nearly 7,000,000 persons. Thus it was believed to represent between 75 and 80 per cent. of the manufacturing power of the nation.

The board would deal openly with state and national law makers, furnishing to them and

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to the public facts on proposed legislation and how it would affect industry. It would likewise act as public arbiter between employers and employees in disputes between capital and labor.

The board would be made up of the presidents and other officials of the 12 big industrial organizations, as follows:

William H. Barr and Magnus W. Alexander, of the National Founders' Association; W. H. Van Dervoort and Herman H. Rice, of the National Metal Trades Association; John Kirby, jr., and James A. Emery, National Council for Industrial Defense; George Pope and Stephen C. Mason, National Association of Manufacturers; S. P. Mitchell and Walter Drew, National Erectors' Association; A. Farwell Bemis and Albert Green Duncan, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; John A. Law and Ellison A. Smyth, American Cotton Manufacturers' Association; John P. Wood and George C. Hetzel, National Association of Wool Manufacturers; Charles Cheney and Robert J. F. Schwarzenbach, Silk Association of America, Albert W. Finlay and E. Lawrence Fell, United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America; Arthur B. Daniels and C. A. Crocker, American Paper and Pulp Association, and Harvey S. Firestone and Frederic C. Hood, Rubber Club of America.

NATIONAL STARCH CO. OF NEW JERSEY

See
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

NEBRASKA

Keith Nevill (D.) was elected governor Nov 7.

NECROLOGY

For the deaths of November, *See*
BOISSEVAIN, Mrs. Inez Milholland
BOUCICAULT, Mrs. Dion
CHENEY, Bp. Charles Edward
DELLA VOLPE, Cardinal Francis
DOYEN, Eugene Louis
ENNEKING, John Joseph
FLAGG, Charles Noël
FRANCIS JOSEPH, Emperor of Austria
GEORGE, Henry
HENRY OF BAVARIA, Prince
HIRSH, Samuel
LEE, Robert E.
LONDON, Jack
LOWELL, Percival
LYMAN, Francis Marion
MCCORMICK, Andrew Phelps
MAXIM, Sir Hiram Stevens
MEARNS, Edgar Alexander
MIRCEA, Prince
MOFFAT, James David
NANQUET, Alfred Joseph
RANGER, Henry Ward
RIVERA, Louis Munoz
SADLER, Adjt.-Gen. Wilbur F., jr.
SEAWELL, Molly Elliot
SIENKIEWICZ, Henryk
VALENTINE, Robert Grosvenor
VOGUE, Charles Jean Melchior, Marquis de
WHITE, Sir George.
WILSON, Daniel Leet

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Henry W. Keyes (R.) was elected governor Nov 7.

NEW JERSEY

Walter E. Edge (R.) was elected governor Nov 7. The incumbent was a Democrat.

NEW MEXICO

H. O. Bursum (R.) was elected governor Nov 7. The incumbent was a Democrat.

NEW ORLEANS AND NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD

It became known, Nov 13, that J. P. Morgan & Co. had bought from British capitalists and in the interest of the Southern Railway Company, the securities of the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad, the chief subsidiary of the Alabama, New Orleans, Texas and Pacific Junction Railways Company, Ltd., a British company formed in London in 1881. The purchase price amounted to about $12,500,000. The securities involved consisted of $5,595,000 first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, $1,500,000 income mortgage bonds and $5,366,000 common stock, and the New Orleans and Northeastern's entire holdings of the capital stock of the Southwestern Construction Company, amounting to $448,700.

The sale was made at the request of British Treasury officials to facilitate arrangements for maintaining American exchange on a reasonable basis. The terms provided that the price realized should be applied against the purchase of British Government 6 per cent. exchequer bonds due in 1920. The principal British parties interested were Baron Emile Beaumont d'Erlanger, who is chairman of the board of the Alabama, New Orleans, Texas and Pacific Junction Railways; Viscount Grimston, the Hon. Edwin C. W. Ponsonby and John Varley, all of London.

NEW YORK CITY

See
STRIKES—STREET CAR STRIKE, NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK STATE

Gov. Charles S. Whitman (R.) was reelected Nov 7.

NEW YORK SHIPBUILDING CO.

The properties of the New York Shipbuilding Company, located at Camden, N. J., had been purchased, it was announced, Nov 16, by the American International Corporation, the International Mercantile Marine Company, W. R. Grace & Co., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at an approximate cost of $15,000,000.

The four companies involved purpose to organize a new corporation which would take over the assets and property of the New York Shipbuilding Company. The majority interest in this corporation would be owned by the four concerns, of which the American International Corporation would possess the larger share. A part of the stock of the new company would be offered to the public later.

The New York Shipbuilding Company, which was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey in Oct, 1899, had an authorized capital stock of $6,000,000, of which $6,000,000 was outstanding. Its funded debt con-

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sisted of $2,300,000 first mortgage gold 6s., due 1923. The board of directors was made up of A. W. Mellon, Pittsburgh; Philip Wick, Youngstown, O.; H. Walters, New York; George C. Jenkins, Baltimore; De Courcy May; S. M. Knox, Philadelphia; H. A. Magoun, Camden, N. J. Mr. May was chairman of the board, and Mr. Knox president of the company. The officers would be retained by the purchasers.

NEWSPAPERS

See
HEARST, WILLIAM RANDOLPH
"LONDON TIMES"

NOBEL PRIZES

It was reported, Nov 10, that the 1916 prizes for physics, chemistry and peace would not be distributed this year.

NOGUERA PALLERESA DAM

The largest dam in Europe was completed during the fall of 1916. The dam, which is the work of American engineers, was built across the gorge of the Noguera Pallesera, not far from Barcelona, Spain. It is a concrete affair 700 feet long, 330 feet high, 230 feet thick at the base and 14 feet at the top; it forms an artificial lake 15½ miles long and not quite four miles wide.

NORTH CAROLINA

Thomas W. Bickett (D.) was elected governor Nov 7.

NORTH DAKOTA

Lynn C. Frazier (R.) was elected governor Nov 7.

NOVELTY CANDY CO. OF NEW JERSEY

See
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

OHIO

James M. Cox (D.) was elected governor Nov 7. The incumbent, Gov. Willis, was a Republican.

OPERA

See
IPHIGENIA IN TAURUS (OPERA)

OSAGE ORANGE WOOD

See
DYES—OSAGE ORANGE WOOD

PAINTING

See
INNESS, GEORGE

PARALYSIS

See
INFANTILE PARALYSIS

PARIS

An official decree, issued in Paris, Nov 10, provided that until the end of the war no person should be admitted to the Opéra, the Opéra Comique, the Comédie Française, or the Odéon, which are subsidized by the state, except those attired in ordinary day costume.

PEECH & TOZER

See
FOX, SAMUEL, & CO.

PELLAGRA

That pellagra is infectious, that it is not caused by an unbalanced or inadequate diet, and that the most effective means of combating it is by installing efficient sewage disposal systems in the communities where it is prevalent, is the gist of a report issued, Nov 18, by the commission of the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Second Avenue and 20th Street, New York, that has been conducting an investigation in South Carolina. This report is almost directly contrary to the reports of previous investigations.

The Thompson-McFadden Commission was established in 1912 thru the donation of $15,000 by Colonel R. M. Thompson, of New York, and John H. McFadden, of Philadelphia. The commission was formed by the appointment of a physician representing the Army Medical Service, one representing the Naval Medical Service, and a man from the Post-Graduate. A depot was established in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, in June of 1912 and the work started.

The investigation for the Thompson-McFadden Commission was made by Dr. J. F. Siler, of the Medical Corps of the Army; Dr. P. E. Garrison, Passed Assistant Surgeon of the Navy, and W. J. MacNeal, professor of bacteriology and pathology at the Post-Graduate Medical School. Their investigation has been conducted for the last four years at Spartanburg, N. C.

The report said in part:

The facts disclosed by a searching inquiry and long-continued observation in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, where scores of persons have died from pellagra, prove conclusively that, contrary to the belief prevailing in the North, the disease is infectious. It spreads thru lack of proper sewerage facilities, and, in the opinion of the investigators, cannot be contracted by persons merely because they do not have a proper diet. The greatest immediate value that society will derive from the findings of the Post-Graduate Hospital Commission is that the disease can be controlled.

To prove this theory three years' work in Spartan Mills, an industrial district in the City of Spartanburg, has just been completed. An efficient sewerage system was built. Thoro records of all cases were kept. That community, consisting of 2000 persons was regarded as one of the worst pellagra foci in South Carolina. Scores of persons there, until recently, were newly attacked by this disease each year. The result of sewering the community is that, altho numerous old cases still were present this year, no one living within the sewered district contracted the disease in the last 12 months, with a single exception.

The commission has not discovered the cause of pellagra, but asserts that until scientific research reveals what produces the disease, which caused more deaths in South Carolina in the first half of 1915 than any other malady, the most advisable course to take is to sewer towns where it prevails and thus save the health and lives of many persons who otherwise might contract it.

Early in its investigation the commission decided that the use of maize as a food could not be regarded as the essential cause of pellagra, nor could any particular element of the diet logically be designated as the cause. This conclusion upset the belief that persons subsisting chiefly on maize contracted the disease as a result of the preponderance of that food in their diet, a theory which has been popular in Italy, and to which the American public has clung tenaciously.

The commission found pellagra more prevalent among the poor and ill-nourished, but nevertheless encountered typical cases among the well-to-do, and

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even among the apparently well-nourished. It inaugurated a hygienic-dietic treatment of many patients. The sufferers were brought to the Post-Graduate Hospital, where they were treated by rest, careful nursing, and a proper diet. The results of this régime proved excellent. The patients simply got well. There was no medication. The treatment was similar to that given tuberculosis patients.

PENSIONS

See
CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING
GREAT BRITAIN—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PHILIPPS' STEAMSHIP LINES

The old established firm of James Moss & Co., of Liverpool, and the share capital of the Moss Steamship Company, Ltd., had been taken over by Sir Owen Philipps' group of companies it became known Nov 4.

William M. Moss, whose grandfather founded the business and Walter Harding were to continue to be closely identified with the concern.

Sir Owen Philipps is chairman of Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd., British and African Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., Elder Line, Ltd., Imperial Direct Line, Ltd., King Line, Ltd., Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Lamport and Holt, Ltd., Nelson Line (Liverpool), Ltd., Nelson Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., R. M. S. Meat Transports, Ltd., and Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, Ltd. He is also a director of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

PHOTOGRAPHY

See
TEXTILES—PRINTING OF

POLAND

The independence of that part of Russian Poland occupied by the troops of the Central Powers, was officially proclaimed Nov 5, by the Austro-Hungarian and German emperors, and its administration as an autonomous state was begun, on the following noon by the Central Powers. Neither the boundaries of the new kingdom nor the ruler chosen were announced it being stated that for the present General von Besseler, former military governor of Belgium would be in chief authority, but at the end of the war the machinery of government would be turned over to the Poles.

The form of government established was an autonomous hereditary monarchy with an electoral system based on community interest rather than on geographical boundaries. The people of every city of over 20,000 inhabitants were to be divided into six classes, each of which would control an equal number of votes. The smaller cities were to have 3 classes with proportional representation. It was intimated that Austrian Poland (Galicia) would have self government after the war. Nothing was said about freeing German Poland. Within a few days after the proclamation of the independence of Poland an Austro-German proclamation to the Poles, calling upon them to volunteer for the new Polish Army, which would serve in intimate association with the armies of the Central Powers, was published at Warsaw and Lublin. It had been calculated, that, should the Germans be successful in raising a Polish legion, they might obtain enough troops to hold out an additional 4 to 8 months.

The proclamation of an autonomous Poland by the Central Powers had been forecast previously in many despatches. In the Entente capitals this action had been regarded as an excuse to recruit an army of Poles to fight the battles of Germany and Austria.

It was reported that in August German and Austrian diplomats agreed that Poland was to have her own constitution under certain guarantees. These despatches said the Poles would be called upon to form an army for "national defense." A step in that direction was taken about the same time, when the Austrian Foreign Office ordered that inhabitants of the part of Russian Poland occupied by Austrian troops be regarded as "citizens of Poland," not as "Russian subjects."

Late in August a despatch from Petrograd said that the Russian Government would soon make a definite announcement of its policy in the future toward Poland, "thus anticipating the expected proclamation of Polish autonomy by Germany and Austria-Hungary."

Soon after the war commenced, in August, 1914, a Russian imperial manifesto was issued promising Poland autonomy after the war if the Poles remained loyal to Russia. In May, 1916, Sergius Sazonoff, then Premier of Russia, said that Poland's autonomy under Russian suzerainty was sure. Later the more reactionary M. Sturmer became Premier of Russia.

An ordinance made public Nov 16 in Warsaw by von Besseler provided for the first time for the creation of an organization of the heretofore unorganized and unrecognized Jewish religious communities. The organization was to embrace the whole general Government of Warsaw. The Jewish communities were to be united into district communities, each with a governing council elected by the heads of the Jewish communities and to which the State further should appoint three members. At the head of the entire organization, which was created on a purely religious basis, was the Supreme Council, composed of fourteen Jewish laymen and seven rabbis, four laymen and two rabbis being the appointment of the Government of the State and the rest elected by the district councils.

The Polish communities, the district communities, and the Supreme Council would have the rights and status of corporations, the Jewish religion thereby having full recognition in the eyes of the law. Rabbis in the future would be required to have a writing and speaking knowledge of the Polish language.

The *Wireless Press*, Nov 17, gave out the following despatch from Berne:

"Before the main committee of the Reichstag on Nov 9, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg stated that Germany's promise to create a new kingdom of Poland was only conditional, being dependent on the success of the plan to

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raise a Polish army which would fight for Germany. If the number of Poles enlisting voluntarily should be insufficient, Germany would introduce compulsion, and if the Poles resisted or if the projected Polish army proved unsatisfactory to the general staff, the Emperor would annul his promise to create a new kingdom.

"The Chancellor made this statement in reply to Conservatives and National Liberals, who denounced the policy of creating a Polish kingdom."

POLIOMYELITIS

See
INFANTILE PARALYSIS

POPULATION

See
UNITED STATES—POPULATION

POTASH

—Production from kelp

The Department of Agriculture announced, Nov 23, that it would construct a plant in California for experimental work in the production of potash from kelp. The factory, to cost about $175,000, would be located either at Santa Barbara or Long Beach.

The plant would handle about 200 tons of wet kelp a day, producing about five tons of muriate of potash. Kelp grows in profusion in water about sixty feet deep along most of the Pacific Coast. Experts hoped their experiments might develop processes of manufacture of potash which would make the United States to some extent independent of foreign sources of supply.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

In the election of Nov 7, the Progressive Party in Nebraska failed to poll 1% of the total vote of the state, as a party is required to do in order to be recognized.

PROHIBITION

Arizona

A law providing for total prohibition was adopted Nov 7, by a majority of nearly 12,000.

RAILROADS

United States

See also
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

—Auditing

A large group of railroad representatives appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission, Nov 13, to urge the adoption of a fiscal year coterminous with the calendar year. At the time of writing the fiscal reports to the Commission were for years ending June 30. In other branches of the Government the calendar year is adopted as a basis for the fiscal return. At the hearing virtual unanimity was expressed in favor of the change.

—Capitalization

A special committee of the Association of Railroad Commissioners filed a report, Nov 16, on capitalization which advocated legislation giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to regulate railroad securities and to promote voluntary wage agreements. The particular recommendations made were as follows:

(1) That the Interstate Commerce Commission be given power to regulate the stocks and bonds of the interstate carriers.

(2) That the Interstate Commerce Commission or some other Federal agency be empowered to regulate the rates, prices, stocks and bonds of the interstate public utilities.

(3) That Congress enact the necessary legislation to provide for a national incorporation act for interstate railroads and interstate public utilities.

(4) That the Interstate Commerce Commission be empowered to exercise jurisdiction over mergers, consolidations and incumbrances of interstate railroads.

(5) That the Interstate Commerce Commission be given authority to exercise jurisdiction in receivership proceedings, preferably to the fullest extent, but at least over all matters relating to capitalization.

(6) That Federal and State statutes be amended, where necessary, to permit of the issues by railroads and public utilities of a common stock without a par value.

(7) That the Interstate Commerce Commission and the State public utility commissions be permitted to invoke the aid of the Federal Trade Commission to determine the reasonableness of the cost of essential materials of railroad and public utility construction.

(8) That adequate legislation be enacted, both national and State, to provide for voluntary wage agreements; methods of arbitration, and for Federal and State intervention in emergencies to adjust wage conditions in railroads and public utility service; nothing contained in such legislation to require men to work against their will.

(9) That such legislation as is consistent with the public interest be enacted for the enhancement of railroad credit and for the protection of American railroads against the competition in the American market for funds for private exploitation in foreign countries.

(10) That a new committee be appointed by this association to study the question of the relationship between Government and the railroads: consider the possibilities of co-operation between the Government and the railroads, and report to this association at its next annual meeting.

C. B. Aitchison concurred in part with this report and with the other members of the committee for the purpose of bringing the report before the convention, while Judson C. Clements, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, concurred in the recommendation for Federal control of the issuance of railway securities.

—Congressional investigation

Congressional investigation into the broad question of Government regulation and control of railroads and other common carriers, suggested by President Wilson in his opening address to the last session, began in Washington, D. C., Nov 20 before a joint committee of Senators and Representatives, Senator Newlands of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce presiding. Senator Newlands made an announcement of the purpose of the investigation and various persons announced a desire to testify. Other than this the committee attended to no business on the first day of the session.

First actual testimony on the broad subject of transportation was received Nov 23 by the joint Congressional Railroad Investigating Committee. Alfred P. Thom, general counsel for the Southern Railway, and counsel for the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, was the first witness in presenting the railroads' side of the case.

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Mr. Thom blamed the existing system of "corrective" regulation, divided between the State and Federal Governments, for most of the problems troubling the public and the carriers, and appealed for a discussion of necessary changes "not upon any mere theory or jealousy as to the distribution of governmental power, but upon the large issue of what public interest requires."

Among the conditions affecting railroad credit which deter investors, Mr. Thom mentioned the following:

"First.—Railroad revenues not controlled by investors but fixed and limited by governmental authority, and not by one but several governmental authorities, which do not recognize responsibility for assured results to investors.

"Second.—Railroads' inability to control and the Government's inability to limit the expense account.

"Third.—The present system of regulation, based on a policy of regulation and correction and not on a policy of helpfulness and encouragement.

"Fourth.—The outstanding obligations of the railroads, already exceeding, as they do, the financial rule of safety.

"Fifth, the necessity for the investor of accepting a subordinate obligation or security with no assurance of a surplus of earnings to support it.

"Sixth, control of the railroad business largely by political instead of business considerations."

Mr. Thom estimated, Nov 24, that the railroads of the United States were confronted with the necessity of raising $1,250,000,000 each year for the next 10 or 12 years to enable them to keep pace with the growing needs of commerce. To this enormous amount of net capital must be added $250,000,000 more to refund their outstanding debts as they mature. He also pointed out that, under the existing system, it was within the power of a State to cut the rates for state traffic below the level of interstate rates and to a point where they barely escape the constitutional prohibition of being confiscatory. Mr. Thom closed his preliminary statement, Nov 25, by outlining a plan for enforced Federal incorporation of railroads and a complete reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission with a new distribution of the powers it now exercises as the program for legislative relief proposed by the railroads.

The following was the program in detail:

"1. The entire power and duty of regulation should be in the hands of the National Government except as to matters so essentially local and incidental that they cannot be used to interfere with the efficiency of the service or the just rights of the carriers.

"2. A system of Federal incorporation which should cover all railroad corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, be compulsory, not elective, and preserve to corporations reincorporating under it not only all their contract rights and other assets of all sorts but also their existing charter powers except as to any feature contrary to an act of Congress, and should also confer upon them general powers conferred upon all corporations by the Federal acts.

"3. The Interstate Commerce Commission, with different functions, is inconsistent and violative of the principle that the legislative, executive and judicial departments should be kept separate. To reduce the pressure upon the Interstate Commerce Commission and to separate these inconsistent functions the commission should be relieved of all duties except the power over rates and routes and powers affecting the revenues."

The remaining duties of supervision, detection, prosecution and correction should be conferred on a new commission, which may be named the Federal Railroad Commission, and the Interstate Commerce Commission should be made the supreme regulating body and retain the right of review of any order made by the Federal railroad commission.

Regional commissions heretofore described:

"4. The Interstate Commerce Commission should be authorized to prescribe minimum rates in addition to its present power to prescribe maximum rates.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission should be required, in ascertaining and determining what is a reasonable rate for any service, to take into account and consider value of the service, rights of passengers, shippers and owners of property transported, expenses incident to maintenance and operation of the carrier property, rights and interests of stockholders and creditors of the corporations, the necessity for maintenance in public service of efficient means of transportation and for the establishment from time to time of additional facilities and improved service, and in addition thereto any other consideration pertinent to be considered in arriving at a just conclusion.

"The power of the commission to suspend rates should be confined to sixty days from the date the tariff is filed, as heretofore described.

"6—The Interstate Commerce Commission should have power and the duty to prescribe, upon this application of the Postmaster-General or of any interested carrier, reasonable rates for all services and facilities connected with the carrying of mails.

"7—The Federal Government should have the exclusive power to supervise issues of stock and bonds by railroad carriers."

Suggestions 8 and 9 covered the construction of the Clayton act and the legalizing of pooling agreements.

At the conclusion of his statement Mr. Thom submitted a memorandum from Richard Olney of Boston.

Mr. Olney suggested a plan for bringing the railroads of the country from under State control and into Federal control thru a reorganization committee to whom title would be passed by shareholders and who would issue stock in lieu of that now held and upon terms that would protect present private holdings fully and provide for an issue of additional securities to improve the service.

The parties concerned, Mr. Olney said, were first, the States granting the existing charters, and, second, the stockholders and creditors of such State corporations. A State grant to operate a national railroad, he said, must be regarded as becoming void whenever the national Government acts upon the subject.

The constitution by Congress must include, he pointed out, the ways and means by which the new corporation shall succeed to and acquire all the tangible railroad property of the old. His plan for nationalizing the railroads provided for:

1. Incorporation of certain designated persons to acquire, hold and manage all the franchise and properties of the old corporation.
2. Amount of capital stock to be the same as that of the old corporation, except that the organizers in their discretion may make the amount larger or smaller.
3. All debts and obligations of the old corporation to be assumed by the new.
4. Stockholders of the old corporation to be offered common or preferred shares in the new to the equivalent of their interests in the old.
5. Shares in the old corporation to be purchasable for the new corporation by the organizers on terms which they may deem fair, and, in the event of any such purchase, shares of the new corporation to be sold by the organizers to an amount sufficient to enable them to pay the agreed price.
6. Shares of the old corporation not so obtainable to be taken by the new corporation, at its option, under the power of eminent domain at a price fixed by the court or by a court and jury, at the election of the stockholders.
7. The organizers to operate the nationalized railroad with all the powers of receivers until the majority of the new capital stock shall have been issued,

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when they shall turn it over to the directors elected by the stockholders.

Senator Newlands, chairman of the committee, examined Mr. Thom Nov 27. He was inclined to agree that there was probably a necessity for Federal incorporation. On the other hand Representative Adamson, vice-chairman, stood out for States rights in the matter and favored the enactment of legislation similar to the old Reyburn bill, which would authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to supervise and regulate the issuance of securities of interstate railroads.

Representative Adamson said that it did not follow because of the dual system of government, Federal and State, that any hostility should exist between the two. Mr. Thom replied that he did not intend to indicate in any way that the Federal Government should invade any State rights by the adoption of the legislative program he had previously suggested.

The House members of the joint committee thereupon suggested that the states had the right to fix the rates on state transportation between points within the state. If the road was interstate and was operating under a Federal charter the state might be deprived of the right to fix such rates without the authority of the Federal regulating body. Mr. Thom said that under no circumstances should a state be permitted to do anything which might discriminate against another state.

In reply to Mr. Thom, Mr. Adamson said that the Interstate Commerce Commission could enter an order directing the removal of discriminatory regulation of railroads by state authorities, and that the order would be upheld by the courts. Therefore, he said, such state discrimination may be dealt with without resorting to Federal incorporation.

Mr. Thom said, Nov 28, he thought government ownership "inevitable" unless a device for the restoration of railroad credit under private ownership were provided. He pointed out that under government ownership state control of rates would necessarily cease altogether, while under the proposals for an amendment of existing laws and conditions partial state control would be maintained. He again insisted that to alleviate conditions of traffic some way must be found by which the railroads of the country would raise in new money a sum equal to about 8 per cent. annually upon the present investment for the coming twelve years.

—Eight hour day

With the starting of a suit by the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha, Neb., Nov 8, and the filing of an injunction suit on the following day by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad at Kansas City, Mo., the railroads of the United States began their legal fight against the Adamson eight-hour law.

The railroads deferred court action against the Adamson law until after election so that no political significance would be given to the railroad attorneys' condemnation of the act. Railroad Presidents who were Democrats believed that sharp criticism of the act would have hurt President Wilson, and their Republican colleagues agreed with them that it would be better to wait until after Nov 7. Again, the railroads wished to avoid all allegations that their fight against the Adamson law had any political motive and was not based entirely on the merits of the case.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad and the Chicago Great Western filed suit in Chicago, Nov 10, and, on the same day the Louisville & Nashville filed suit at Louisville, Ky. A similar petition was filed in Chicago, Nov 11, by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The seventh railroad to attack the Adamson law was the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, which filed an action for injunction in Chicago, Nov 13. The St. Paul, the Missouri Pacific and the Illinois Central also filed suits during the week. Several of the large eastern roads and the Hill systems joined the attack Nov 15. They were the New York Central, the Erie and the Pennsylvania. The Delaware and Hudson started suit in Utica Nov 16, and the New Haven, the Illinois Central, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Lackawanna railroads swung into line Nov 17. The New Haven filed its suit in Boston, the Lackawanna in Utica.

Legal skirmishing in the fight of the railroads against the Adamson law was brought to a sudden issue in Kansas City, Mo. Nov 21. The government filed a motion in the United States District Court which it was expected would result in a decision on the constitutionality of the law by the Supreme Court before Jan 1, when it was to go into effect.

"Prolonged, unnecessary and scattered litigation should, if possible, be avoided, otherwise injury may result to the public and the railroads and their employees," the government said in its motion as a reason for its action.

The government's motion, which was directed against Alexander New and Henry C. Ferriss, receivers for the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, embodied two distinct requests of the court, as follows:

1. The government asked an immediate decision on the injunction petition filed by the receivers for the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf, in which the Adamson law was attacked as unconstitutional and an order required for bidding its enforcement. The government contended that the injunction petition should be dismissed because the law is constitutional, the referee leaving the railroad no basis in equity for its action.
2. Should the law be held unconstitutional, the government asked that the court direct the receivers for the railroad to join the government in getting the case advanced immediately to the Supreme Court of the United States for final decision.

Judge William C. Hook, sitting in the case, took the motion under advisement and announced that he would render a decision on the following day.

While the government's action was taken in the case of only one railroad, every railroad system in the country was affected by the case and eventually might be participants in it. Judge Hook stated that if the motion were granted he would require the receivers of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf to invite the legal representatives of all the railroads in the United States to take part in the proceedings before the Supreme Court.

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The Adamson eight-hour law was held unconstitutional Nov 22, by Judge William C. Hook. The court made it plain that the decision was not based on mature consideration of the merits of the case, but on expediency desired by all parties at interest because of the necessity of a final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States before Jan, 1917.

The Long Island Railroad, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Illinois Central and the Lake Erie and Western Co. filed suits Nov 22.

The post-election discussion of the so-called eight-hour law and investigation by an arbitration committee of demands made by a large section of railway men who were not considered in the drafting of the Adamson bill began in New York City, Nov 13. Representatives of the railroad brotherhoods went into conference with the Railway Managers' Conference Committee in the Grand Central Terminal Building to discuss the enforcement of the Adamson law. Besides W. G. Lee, the brotherhood chiefs at the conference were Warren S. Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. S. Carter, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and F. L. Sheppard, acting president of the Order of Railway Conductors, in the absence of Mr. Garretson, who was on an extended vacation.

After sessions in the morning and afternoon no agreement was reached in the matter of the proper application of the law. The stumbling block, it was admitted by both sides, was the existing mileage system of compensation.

Instead of meeting Nov 14, as scheduled, the railway managers announced their purpose of fighting the law to the end in the courts, while the brotherhood chiefs left for their homes, professing to believe that they might safely rest their case with President Wilson.

The committee selected to arbitrate the demands of the switchmen of the New York Central and twelve other railroads for an eight-hour day began its investigation Nov 13, in the rooms of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

The switchmen made a demand for an eight-hour day after the Adamson law was passed, but it was refused. Arbitration then was sought under the Newlands Act.

The arbitrators were:

Neutrals—Charles B. Howry, ex-Judge of the United States Court of Claims, and Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, director of the division of public affairs, New York University.

For the railroads—E. F. Potter, assistant to the general manager Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway, and T. W. Evans, assistant general manager New York Central Railroad.

For the switchmen—J. B. Connors, assistant president, and W. A. Titus, vice-president of the Switchmen's Union of North America.

Horace Baker, general manager of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway, was chairman of the special conference committee of the railways. S. E. Heberlin, international president of the Switchmen's Union of North America, headed the switchmen's committee, whose duty it would be to question witnesses.

The board met before the general hearing began and organized, electing Judge Howry chairman. It was decided to meet daily except Thursdays at 10.

Altho only 5000 switchmen of the 10,000 members of the Switchmen's Union of North America were affected by the arbitration proceedings, the thirteen railroads represented covered every section of the country east of the Mississippi. The switchmen are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but not with the "Big Four" brotherhoods.

S. E. Heberling, on behalf of the switchmen, said the demands were for an eight-hour day, with pay at 47 cents an hour for helpers and 50 cents an hour for foremen, with time and one-half for time in excess of eight hours. He said he thought the demands moderate, in view of the high cost of living and the expert service required. He asserted the occupation of switchmen is the most hazardous in railroad work.

One out of every five of the 45,000 switchmen and yardmen in the United States was killed or injured in 1915, according to figures presented Nov 20.

The case of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad Company, selected to test the constitutionality of the Adamson eight-hour law, was placed Nov 28 on the Supreme Court docket, the last preliminary step by the government in its appeal from Judge Hook's decision holding the law unconstitutional.

See also
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
TAFT, WILLIAM HOWARD

—Freight congestion

The Nation-wide shortage of freight cars, the most acute for many years, would be the subject of a general formal investigation covering every part of the United States, the Interstate Commerce Commission announced Nov 4. The commission announced the investigation would go into questions of supply, exchange and return of freight cars, "with the view of issuing such orders as the commission may deem appropriate." The first hearing was fixed for Nov 8 at Louisville before Commissioner Mychord, who was already there conducting an informal conference on car shortage.

An effort would be made to learn how much additional equipment would be required on each road to handle all traffic offered; whether shippers were being discriminated against in car distribution; whether they were really cooperating with the roads to relieve the situation; how many cars had been discarded recently and how many new ones had been ordered and when delivery was to be expected.

——Damages

By a decision handed down, Nov 11, in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York a common carrier can be held liable for cotton destroyed by fire while in

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a compress for compression which had been designated in the original bill of lading. The case was that of Leo L. D'Utassy vs. The Southern Pacific Company, and the litigation arose over cotton destroyed by fire while being compressed in the Cleveland Compress at Houston, Tex. The decision, which was on an appeal from a judgment in favor of the plaintiff entered upon a directed verdict, held that the defendant carrier was not obliged to respect the wishes of the shipper as to the place of compression; that the selection of the Houston plant was to be regarded as the voluntary act of the carrier; so that the arrest of the cotton at Houston was not a stoppage and holding in transit upon request of a party entitled to make such request, and, the cotton having been destroyed by fire at the Houston plant without negligence of either the defendant carrier or the compress company, the carrier was liable for the loss.

—Freight rates

Proposing to make smaller advances in the transcontinental rates and not to disrupt the proportions heretofore established between Eastern points and the so-called intermountain territory, the trancontinental railroads were, Nov 14, granted permission by the Interstate Commerce Commission to cancel the freight tariffs already on file, but which were pending under a suspension order. The rates in question referred to what are known as Schedule C commodities, commodities susceptible of being transported by water thru the Panama Canal. The increases would reach to 10c. per hundred pounds on carload shipments and 25c. per hundred pounds on less than carload traffic.

Hearings scheduled to be held in western cities during the next few weeks were accordingly cancelled.

The Schedule C commodities constitute the heaviest westbound traffic including iron and steel, hardware, drygoods, paper, paints, oils, etc.

Resolutions adopted Nov 16 by the National Association of Railroad Commissioners demanding legislation of Congress which would tend to restore the rate-making powers exercised by the state commissions prior to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Shreveport case.

The resolution proposed an amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act, which stipulates that no decree of the Interstate Commerce Commission is to be interpreted as absolving any railroad from obeying the dictate of a state commission.

A revision of the Eastern class rates upward, proposed by the Eastern railroads, was suspended, Nov 22, by the Interstate Commerce Commission from Dec 1 until March 31, 1917. The suspended schedules contain revised class rates between points in central freight association territory, and between points in that territory and points in adjoining territories. The Commission planned to conduct an investigation into the reasonableness of the proposed schedules. The proposed rates represented both increases and reductions.

—Rebating

Fines totalling more than $171,000 were assessed by Federal Judge Landis in Chicago, Nov 11, against Swift & Co., packers, and a number of railroads convicted of violating the Interstate Commerce Act. In most of the cases, the charges were rebating or shipping less than carload shipments at carload rates. Swift & Co. were fined $60,000, the Pennsylvania Railroad, $20,000; the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad, $20,000, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, $20,000 in one case and $50,000 in another. In addition, fines ranging from $100 to $1000 were assessed against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. These fines were in most instances for failure to comply with the twenty-eight hour cattle law against permitting live stock to remain in freight cars more than twenty-eight hours at a stretch without attention. The Pennsylvania fine and the $20,000 fine against the P., C., C. & St. L. were for rebating to the W. H. Merritt Company, a Chicago Board of Trade firm, while the $50,000 fine was for rebating to B. A. Eckhart, head of the Eckhart Milling Company. Mr. Eckhart was tried for the same offense some time ago, but the case was thrown out of court by Federal Judge Anderson.

RANGER, Henry Ward

Henry Ward Ranger, landscape painter, died in New York City, Nov 7, aged 58 years.

A fund of about $250,000, comprising his entire estate was left in Mr. Ranger's will, it became known Nov 17, to the National Academy of Design, the entire income to be used for the purchase of paintings by American artists. Mr. Ranger directed that at least two-thirds of the purchases to be the works of artists 45 years of age and older.

RANKIN, Jeanette

Miss Jeanette Rankin, the first woman elected to Congress, ran on the Republican ticket as Representative at large from Montana. She is the daughter of one of the best known of the Montana pioneers and is about 34 years of age. She was graduated at the University of Montana, studied voice in Seattle, and later came to New York where she took a course in the School of Philanthropy. Returning to the Pacific coast she began intensive training for suffrage work, at the same time continuing special study at the University of Washington in Seattle. She carried on a suffrage campaign tour thru the mining camps of the state and spoke for suffrage before the legislature during the year when the suffrage amendment was first submitted to the state. Later she was elected president of the suffrage organization in Montana.

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"RETRIEVER" (steamship)
See
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—ACCIDENTS

RHODE ISLAND
R. Livingston Beeckman (R.) was re-elected governor Nov 7.

RIVERA, Luis Munoz
Luis Munoz Rivera, for 6 years Resident Commissioner for Porto Rico to the United States, died Nov 15.

ROADS
See
GARAGES—DRIVEWAYS TO

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
John D. Rockefeller, jr., President of the Rockefeller Foundation since it was chartered in 1913, would relinquish that position on May 15, 1917, to become Chairman of the Board of Trustees, it was announced Nov 28. He would be succeeded by Dr. George Edgar Vincent, President of the University of Minnesota and formerly Dean of the Faculties of Arts, Literature and Science in the University of Chicago. Dr. Vincent agreed to accept the office on condition that his salary as the executive head of the $100,000,000 organization remain at $10,000, the sum which he received from the university. He made this stipulation because he did not wish to create the impression that he was attracted to the new position for financial reasons. The reason given for Mr. Rockefeller's retirement was that the growing scope of the Foundation demanded that either he, or some one else fitted for the task, give it his entire attention. There would be no change in the policy of the foundation.

ROOSEVELT, Theodore
Col. Roosevelt in Cooper Union, N. Y., Nov 3, arraigned President Wilson as a failure in crises, declaring that the "shadows of Shadow Lawn" were those Americans who had died in Mexico and as a result of Germany's submarine warfare, while Woodrow Wilson sat in the White House, and whose murders he never has avenged.

Before a wildly enthusiastic audience of 5000 persons at Bridgeport, Ct., Nov 4, Col. Theodore Roosevelt delivered a caustic arraignment of Woodrow Wilson and the accomplishments of the Democratic party.

"Washington, like Lincoln," said the Colonel, "was of English blood, but he wasn't an English American; the men who fought under him were of German blood, but they weren't German Americans; of Irish blood, but they weren't Irish Americans; of French blood, but they weren't French Americans; of Dutch blood, but they weren't Dutch Americans. They were, all of them, just plain U. S. Just plain Americans, they gave their whole allegiance to America and they followed their leaders against every foe. We've got to be loyal to the spirit of those men. There isn't any room in this country for the man whose loyalty is on a 'fifty-fifty' basis. We've got to be strict U. S. If any man has divided loyalty, loyalty for another country, let him go back to that country."

ROSENWALD, Julius
See
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

RUMANIA
See also
MIRCEA, PRINCE

—Postal affairs
Because of the Swiss suspension of money-order business with Rumania, July 1, the United States in October was obliged to decline to issue money orders on Rumania thru Switzerland.

RUSSIA
See also
CHINESE LABOR
EXPLOSIONS—RUSSIA

—Finance
Negotiations were completed, Nov 3, by a syndicate headed by the National City Company, which is controlled by the National City Bank interests, for a loan of $50,000,000 to the Russian government, the proceeds of which would be used principally for paying for war munitions. The loan would be a direct obligation of the imperial Russian government and would bear interest at 5½ per cent.

Associated with the National City Company in the negotiations were J. P. Morgan & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company, Harris, Forbes & Co., and Lee, Higginson & Co. Four of these institutions were also connected with the negotiations for the former $50,000,000 Russian government loan, which was brought out in June. Unlike the latter, the new borrowing would not be backed by any sort of collateral, but, however, would be payable in dollars in New York City. It would run for five years. The price of the bonds was 94¼ and interest, at which figures the securities would yield about 6¾ per cent.

—Politics and government
A crisis which was brought about by the attacks upon the government by the Constitutional Democrats, led by Professor Paul Milukoff, was generally believed, Nov 21, to have passed. The event was interpreted generally as a victory for the Duma. Its chief significance was the political awakening of the entire nation and the development of real public consciousness, which, perhaps for the first time in Russian history, had become articulate and could be ignored no longer.

Alexander Trepoff, Minister of Ways and Communications, was appointed, Nov 24, Premier, to succeed M. Stürmer, who by an imperial ukase was appointed Grand Chamberlain of the imperial court, retaining his functions as a member of the Council of the Empire. The Council of the Empire was adjourned by imperial ukase until Dec 2. The resignation of M. Stürmer as Premier and Foreign Minister had long been accepted as an inevitable outcome of the struggle between the cabinet and the Duma. It caused no more than mild surprise, and this was due less to the event itself than the rapidity with which the situation matured since the definite break

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between the Duma and the government. It is almost impossible to overestimate not only the political but the national significance of the Duma victory, since for the first time in history Russian public opinion is considered to have triumphed over influences which were regarded as antagonistic to good government.

The appointment of M. Neraoff, Assistant Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, as Foreign Minister, was reported Nov 25. M. Neratoff replaced Boris Stürmer, who held the Foreign portfolio as well as the premiership.

See also
TREPOFF, ALEXANDER

SADLER, Adjt.-Gen. Wilbur F., jr.

Wilbur Fiske Sadler, adjutant-general of the New Jersey National Guard, died at Carlisle, Pa., Nov 11, aged 46 years.

ST. LOUIS SYRUP AND PRESERVING CO. OF MISSOURI

See
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

SANTO DOMINGO

Under instructions from Washington, based on reports of conditions existing in the Republic, martial law was established in Santo Domingo by the American naval and marine force of occupation. Captain Harry S. Knapp, in command of the American forces in Santo Domingo, notified Sec. Daniels that, in compliance with these instructions, military government was proclaimed by him in that Republic Nov 29.

"An order," said Sec. Daniels, "has been put into effect regarding carrying arms or having them in possession. Payment of salaries of government officials will be resumed immediately. The proclamation is reported by Captain Knapp to have been received favorably, and conditions are reported as being normal, while the great majority of the people regard the proclamation with favor."

It was explained in official circles that it became necessary to set up a military government and martial law in Santo Domingo in order to enable the Dominican government to pay the interest on its foreign debt in accordance with the treaty of 1907 between this country and Santo Domingo, under which the customs receipts of that country are collected by an American receiver-general of customs, and disbursed in accordance with the terms of that agreement. Part of the collection goes toward the payment of interest and principal on the bonds issued to cover the Dominican foreign debt, and the rest of the receipts go to the Dominican government for its own use.

Reports from Captain Knapp showed that the political situation in Santo Domingo was such that the revenues collected by the American receiver-general were tied up and could not be disbursed, the result being that, while money was collected and available for paying the interest on the country's foreign debt, these interest payments could not be made safely under the existing political conditions.

Under the military government put into effect by Captain Knapp's proclamation, Captain Knapp would act as military governor, and while so acting not only would provide for the payment of $100,000 a month to the fiscal agent of the loan, the Guarantry Trust Company of New York, and interest on any other existing foreign obligations, but also would see that the salaries of Dominican government officials and expenses of the government were paid.

SEAWELL, Molly Elliot

Miss Molly Elliot Seawell, novelist and playwright, author of historical romances and stories for boys, died in Washington, D. C., Nov 15, at the age of fifty-six.

SHACKLETON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

Sir Ernest Shackleton, Antarctic explorer, arrived at New Orleans, La., Nov 3, from Colon and left several hours later for San Francisco, on his way to rescue the ten members of the Shackleton party on the west side of the Antarctic continent on the shores of Ross Sea. Nothing had been heard of the men since May 6, 1915. The explorer said he expected to start from San Francisco for Wellington, New Zealand, Nov 8, going thence to Dunedin, where he and a rescue expedition would go to the Antarctic on board the *Aurora*. He expected to reach Ross Sea about Jan 20.

Sir Ernest said that after the rescue of the members of his expedition he would return to England and enter the war.

SHARPLESS, Isaac

See
HAVERFORD COLLEGE

SHIPBUILDING

See
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—SHIPBUILDING

SHIPS AND SHIPPING

See also
PHILIPPS' STEAMSHIP LINES
TOYO KISEN KAISHA STEAMSHIP LINE

—Accidents

In one of the worst gales ever known in the Irish Sea, the London and Northwestern Railway steamship *Connemara*, with passengers and a cargo of cattle from Greenore, Ireland, for Holyhead, Wales, came in collision on the night of Nov 3, just outside the Carlingford bar, with the British steamship *Retriever*, laden with coal and probably bound in. Both vessels sank immediately, with an estimated loss of ninety-one lives. Only two persons are known to have been saved.

—Shipbuilding

United States

Steel merchant vessels building or under contract to be built in private American shipyards on Nov 1, 1916, according to builders' returns to the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, numbered 417, of 1,489,046 gross tons, an increase of 25,676 tons over the returns for Oct 1. During October, American yards finished 17 steel merchant vessels of 52,491 gross tons and made new contracts for 17 steel merchant vessels of 77,877 gross tons.

See also
NEW YORK SHIPBUILDING CO.

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SIENKIEWICZ, Henryk

Henryk Sienkiewicz, Polish patriot and author of "Quo Vadis," died at Vevey, Switzerland, Nov 16. He was born in 1846.

SILK

See
TEXTILES—PRINTING OF

SOUTH CAROLINA

Richard I. Manning (D.) was re-elected governor Nov 7.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Peter Norbeck (R.) was elected governor Nov 7.

See also
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—SOUTH DAKOTA

SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

See
NEW ORLEANS AND NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD

SPAIN

See
NOGUERA PALLERESA DAM

STEEL TRADE

See
FOX, SAMUEL, & CO.
UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

STEYN, Martinus T.

Martinus T. Steyn, president of the Orange Free State from 1896 to 1900, died in Bloemfontein Nov 27. He was born in 1857.

STREET RAILWAYS

See also
STRIKES—STREET CAR STRIKE—NEW YORK CITY

—Accidents

Forty-five persons lost their lives in Boston, Nov 7, when a crowded electric car plunged thru an open drawbridge into Fort Point Channel in the South Boston district. Twelve persons escaped, and of these ten were so badly injured they were sent to hospitals for treatment.

STRIKES

See also
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
I. W. W.
RAILROADS—EIGHT-HOUR DAY

—Prevention of

V. Everit Macy, president of the National Civic Federation, announced, Nov 12, the formation of a committee to make suggestions to Congress and state legislatures for the perfection of laws providing for amicable settlements of labor disputes. The committee is to be composed of representatives of the railroad interests, representatives of the railway brotherhoods, the American Federation of Labor, shippers' organizations, and of the public, represented by the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, the National Association of State Railway Commissioners, and the National Association of State Boards of Arbitration.

The first meeting of the new Civic Federation Committee was scheduled to be held in Washington the first week in December.

—Street car strike, New York City

Figures made public Oct 12 showed that during September and October the strike of the street car men caused the passenger revenue of the New York Railways Company, operators of the "green car" lines, to drop $1,047,420 below the amount derived from this source in the same period of 1915.

STURMER, Boris V.

See
RUSSIA—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SUBMARINES

See also
"DEUTSCHLAND" (SUBMARINE)

—International law governing

The Norwegian note replying to the German protest against the U-boat ordinance of Oct 13 was delivered Nov 9 to the German ambassador.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

See
MOTION PICTURES

SUPERPICTURES, Inc.

The formation of a new $9,000,000 organization in the motion-picture industry, to be called Superpictures, Inc., and controlled by the men who founded the Paramount Pictures Corporation and the present owners of the McClure publications, was announced in New York City Nov 9. The officers were W. W. Hodkinson, president; Frederick Collins, vice-president. Holland S. Duell, secretary; and Raymond Pawley, treasurer.

SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON & NEW YORK RAILROAD

See
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD

SYRIA

See
ARMENIA

TAFT, William Howard

Ex-President Taft, speaking in New York, Nov 2, after describing the passage of the Adamson bill, asserted that the "surrender" of President Wilson and Congress to the threats of the four brotherhoods and the speeding up of legislation under pressure was "a disgrace to the government of the United States," and asked why 80 per cent. of the railway workers were not provided for.

TARNOWSKI, Count Adam von Tarnow

Sec. Lansing announced, Nov 10, that he had been officially advised that Count Tarnowski had been appointed Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the United States. Mr. Lansing said the appointment was acceptable to this government.

Count Tarnowski, who is 50 years of age, was born in Galicia. He was secretary of the Austro-Hungarian embassy in Washington in

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1899-1901. He has served also in Paris, London and Dresden. He was raised to the rank of counsellor in 1905 and served in the Austro-Hungarian legation in Brussels. In 1907 he was promoted to the rank of counsellor of embassy of the first class and transferred to the embassy at Madrid. In 1911 he was appointed minister to Sofia, where he is still serving. Count Tarnowski married at Warsaw, in Sept, 1901, Princess Swiapotolk Czopworpynska, native of Russian Poland.

Great Britain, Nov 27, refused to grant a safe conduct asked by Austria-Hungary to Count Tarnowski, on the ground that, even tho international law sanctions the granting of such a safe conduct, the Austrian and German embassies in neutral countries had so far exceeded their legitimate functions that it was impossible for the Entente Powers to accede to the request.

Tarnowski had planned to sail, Dec 16, from Holland.

The United States had sent notes to Great Britain and France, it became known Nov 29, requesting reconsideration of their refusal to issue the safe conduct.

See also
DUMBA, CONSTANTIN THEODOR

TAXATION

See
INCOME TAX

TENNESSEE

Thomas C. Rye (D.) was re-elected governor Nov 7.

TEXAS

James E. Ferguson (D.) was re-elected governor Nov 7.

TEXTILES

—Printing of

Printing of silk fabrics by color photography, making possible decorative effects, hitherto unattained in present methods, was reported to the State Department, Nov 3, from France.

The method is borrowed from color photography and consists in making three successive impressions—blue, yellow and red—from three selected photographic prepared plates. The fabric is rendered sensitive by the mixture of alkaline phenols and diazo sulphites, products which possess the property of giving coloring matters only thru the influence of light. The precision needed in superposing the three impressions is secured by carrying out the work on a special frame, the fabric having been previously provided with metallic eyelets to avoid tearing it. The development of the colors is accomplished with better regularity by exposure to electric light. The method is recommended by its inventors as more especially applicable in the treating of articles de luxe of the sort that cannot well be printed by machine.

The method was brought out by Messrs. Valette et Feret, of the Manufacture Nationale des Gobelins.

THANKSGIVING DAY

President Wilson, Nov 17, designated Thursday, Nov 30, as Thanksgiving Day. In his proclamation the President said:

"The year that has elapsed since we last observed our day of Thanksgiving has been rich in blessings to us as a people, but the whole face of the world has been darkened by war. . . .

"I also urge and suggest our duty in this, our day of peace and abundance, to think in deep sympathy of the stricken peoples of the world upon whom the curse and terror of war has so pitilessly fallen. . . . Our people could in no better way show their real attitude toward the present struggle of the nations than by contributing out of their abundance to the relief of the suffering which war has brought in its train."

TIDAL WAVES

A tidal wave jumped the breakwaters at Marseilles, France, Nov 19, and swept far into the city, causing great loss of life and destruction of property.

TOBACCO

See
UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPT.—REVENUE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA STEAMSHIP LINE

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the largest Japanese steamship company in the transpacific trade, was reported, Nov 4, to be building a new steamer designed to be the largest and the fastest on the Pacific for the express purpose of supplying the best passenger service yet attained between the United States, Japan, and the East. This vessel would engage in express service between San Francisco and Yokohama with connection at Yokohama for Hong Kong and Manila, and stops both ways at Honolulu.

The new vessel would have a length of 636 feet, about 46 feet longer than the *Empress* ships of the Canadian Pacific ocean service, which now furnishes the fast service across the Pacific. The ship would have a speed of 23 knots, accommodations for 300 first-class passengers, 100 second-class, and 800 steerage passengers, and every possible convenience and luxury. It will be followed by other ships of the *Empress* class.

TREATIES

United States-Colombia

Resolutions protesting against the conduct of the United States in regard to the Panama question were passed by the Colombian Senate and House of Representatives Nov 4.

TREPOFF, Alexander

Alexander Trepoff, the new Russian Premier, belongs to the Conservative group. He has held prominent court positions and assisted in conferences under imperial direction to consider changes in the Duma and the Imperial Council in 1915. In 1914 he was made a member of the Imperial Council. Since 1915, M. Trepoff has been Minister of Ways and Communications. Recently he was appointed Secretary of State to the Emperor.

See also
RUSSIA—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

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TUNA FISH

The quota of the tuna fisheries of the season up to November was approximated by prominent California operators as follows:

SEASON 1915

Pounds caught, 20,000,000.
Fish caught, 1,000,000.
Valuation canned product, $3,000,000.
Valuation of Long Beach products, $750,000.
Expenditures, $1,600,000.
Valuation of fishing fleet, $3,000,000.
Valuation of Long Beach fleet, $800,000.
Paid to fishermen, $200,000.
Cases packed, 250,000.
Cases packed in Long Beach, 80,000.
Average price received per case, $5.00.

SEASON 1916 TO DATE

Pounds caught, 23,000,000.
Fish caught, 1,100,000.
Valuation canned product, $3,600,000.
Valuation of Long Beach products, $1,200,000.
Expenditures, $2,000,000.
Valuation of fishing fleet, $5,000,000.
Valuation of Long Beach fleet, $1,175,000.
Paid to fishermen, $350,000.
Cases packed, 280,000.
Cases packed in Long Beach, 90,000.
Average price received per case, $7.00.

Among the innovations introduced during the year were a floating cannery which proved both economic and successful, and a purse net measuring 1800 x 300 ft., with which the albicore could be caught.

TURKEY

See
BAGDAD RAILROAD

"U-53" (submarine)

Sec. of State Lansing admitted, Nov 9, that he was awaiting a reply from Germany to an inquiry regarding the character of the campaign of the German naval submarine *U-53*, which sank five steamers off the New England coast, after having put in at Newport, R. I., for two hours. Mr. Lansing said the inquiry was dispatched to Germany shortly after the *U-53* had completed her work of destruction off Nantucket Shoals.

Official announcement was made Nov 30, that Germany would pay damages for the Dutch freighter *Bloomersdijk*, sunk off Nantucket in October by a German submarine, and for her grain cargo. The rest of the vessel's cargo was to be submitted to a prize court.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

The Union Pacific, Nov 9, ordered the expenditure of several millions of dollars for a tunnel under the summit of the Rocky Mountains, much double-tracking, and a large number of new freight cars. The new tunnel will be under the famous Sherman hill in Wyoming, the highest point on the Union Pacific, where the Ames Monument is situated.

UNITED STATES

See also
BANKS AND BANKING—UNITED STATES
CLOTHING—MANUACTURES OF
COINS AND COINAGE—UNITED STATES
DUMBA, CONSTANTIN THEODOR
DYES—UNITED STATES
FIRES—UNITED STATES AND CANADA
GRAIN STANDARD ACT
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—SHIPBUILDING
TARNOWSKI, ADAM VON TARNOW
TREATIES—UNITED STATES-COLOMBIA

—Congress

See
RAILROADS—CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION

——House

With the count not revised in all districts, the Republicans appeared to have elected a majority of the members of the House in the elections of Nov 7. The new Congress would be composed of 217 Republicans, 212 Democrats and 6 of other parties.

The party alignment, from unofficial returns of November, was as follows:

State.	Rep.	Dem.	Others.
Alabama	..	10	..
Arizona	..	1	..
Arkansas	..	7	..
California	6	4	*1
Colorado	1	3	..
Connecticut	4	1	..
Delaware	..	1	..
Florida	..	4	..
Georgia	..	12	..
Idaho	2	..	..
Illinois	21	6	..
Indiana	9	4	..
Iowa	11	..	..
Kansas	3	5	..
Kentucky	2	9	..
Louisiana	..	7	†1
Maine	4	..	..
Maryland	2	4	..
Massachusetts	11	4	‡1
Michigan	12	1	..
Minnesota	8	1	§1
Mississippi	..	8	..
Missouri	2	14	..
Montana	1	1	..
Nebraska	3	3	..
Nevada	1	..	..
New Hampshire	2	..	..
New Jersey	10	2	..
New Mexico	..	1	..
New York	26	16	**1
North Carolina	1	9	..
North Dakota	3	..	..
Ohio	9	13	..
Oklahoma	2	6	..
Oregon	3	..	..
Pennsylvania	29	6	¶1
Rhode Island	2	1	..
South Carolina	..	7	..
South Dakota	2	1	..
Tennessee	2	8	..
Texas	..	18	..
Utah	..	2	..
Vermont	1..	2	..
Virginia	1	9	..
Washington	4	1	..
West Virginia	4	2	..
Wisconsin	11	..	..
Wyoming	1	..	..
Total	217	212	6

*Prohibitionist. †Protectionist. ‡Independent. §Progressive. ¶Doubtful. **Socialist.

See also
RANKIN, JEANETTE

——Senate

As a result of the Nov 7 elections, the Senate remained Democratic, with a majority of 10, instead of 16.

Republicans succeeded Democrats in Cal.,

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Ind., (2) Md., N. J., N. Y. and W. Va.; and Democrats succeeded Republicans in Del., N. M., R. I., Utah and Wyo. The candidates were as follows:

STATE	ELECTED	DEFEATED
Arizona	*Henry F. Ashurst (D.)	Joseph H. Kibbey (R.)
Arkansas	Justice W. F. Kirby (D.)	Harmon L. Remmel (R.)
California	Gov. Hiram Johnson (R.)	George S. Patton (D.)
Connecticut	*George P. McLean (R.)	Homer S. Cummings (D.)
Delaware	Josiah O. Wolcott (D.)	*Henry A. du Pont (R.)
Florida	Gov. Park Trammell (D.)	(none)
Indiana	Harry S. New (R.)	*John W. Kern (D.)
	James E. Watson (R.)	*Thomas Taggart (D.)
Maryland	Dr. Joseph Irwin France (R.)	Cong. David J. Lewis (D.)
Massachusetts	*Henry Cabot Lodge (R.)	John F. Fitzgerald (D.)
Michigan	*Charles E. Townsend (R.)	Lawrence Price (D.)
Minnesota	Frank B. Kellogg (R.)	Daniel W. Lawlor (D.)
Mississippi	*John Sharp Williams (D.)	(none)
Missouri	*James A. Reed (D.)	Walter S. Dickey (R.)
Montana	*Henry L. Myers (D.)	Charles N. Pray (R.)
Nebraska	*Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.)	Ex-Cong. John L. Kennedy (R.)
Nevada	*Key Pittman (D.)	Samuel Platt (R.)
New Jersey	Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (R.)	*James E. Martine (D.)
New Mexico	Andrieus A. Jones (D.)	Frank A. Hubbell (R.)
New York	Ex-Cong. William M. Calder (R.)	William F. McCombs (D.)
North Dakota	*Porter J. McCumber (R.)	Ex-Gov. John Burke (D.)
Ohio	*Atlee Pomerene (D.)	Ex-Gov. Myron T. Herrick (R.)
Pennsylvania	Philander C. Knox (R.)	Ellis L. Orvis (D.)
Rhode Island	Peter Goelet Gerry (D.)	*Henry F. Lippitt (R.)
Tennessee	Cong. Kenneth D. McKellar (D.)	Ben W. Hooper (R.)
Texas	*Charles A. Culberson (D.)	(none)
Utah	Ex-Cong. William H. King (D.)	*George Sutherland (R.)
Vermont	*Carroll S. Page (R.)	Oscar C. Miller (D.)
Virginia	*Claude A. Swanson (D.)	(none)
Washington	*Miles Poindexter (R.)	Ex-Sen. George Turner (D.)
West Virginia	Cong. Howard Sutherland (R.)	*William E. Chilton (D.)
Wisconsin	*Robert M. La Follette (R.)	William F. Wolfe (D.)
Wyoming	John B. Kendrick (D.)	*Clarence D. Clark (R.)

*Incumbent.

—Food and commodity prices and supply

A statement in the nature of a warning from the Attorney-General was forthcoming from the Department of Justice, Nov 5, giving notice that the Federal Government would invoke the severest penalties prescribed by law against persons who should conspire to raise the price of food and coal.

The statement authorized by the Attorney-General follows:

"The Department of Justice is investigating the recent abnormal and suspicious increases in prices of various necessaries of life, especially coal. Wherever any such increase is found to have been due to conspiracy or other unlawful action the Department will invoke against the offenders the severest penalties which the law prescribes."

The Federal Trade Commission, Nov 17, deferred consideration of a cost of living investigation pending a report from its counsel as to the scope of its authority. The trade commissioners realized that any such inquiry might develop into a greater task than the funds at their disposal would warrant. Its investigators already were at work delving into the paper and coal industries and there was much other business awaiting action.

—Navy

The appropriation sub-committee of the House Naval Committee began work Nov 20 on the 1918 estimates, the heaviest in American history, to be presented to Congress this winter. The Navy Department's 1918 figures contemplated construction of half of the ships yet to be built in the great three-year program and showed total appropriations of $379,151,701, or more than $66,000,000 in excess of the record total appropriated during the summer.

The department estimates called for funds to begin construction of three battleships, one battle cruiser, three scout cruisers, sixteen destroyers, four fleet submarines, fourteen coast submarines, one submarine tender and one destroyer tender, a total of forty-three vessels. It was understood that the navy General Board urged that the two battle cruisers remaining on the three-year program and four of the six battleships be placed in the 1916 estimates. The department decided, however, to divide the new construction equally between the 1918 and 1919 bills.

Sec. Daniels awarded contracts, Nov 29, for over $65,000,000 worth of new fighting ships for the navy, including 4 battleships at $11,000,000 each, 2 fleet submarines at approximately $1,190,000 each and 27 coast submarines at from $694,000 to $698,000 each. With armor and armament the battleships would cost the government about $18,000,000 each.

Contracts for two battleships each were awarded to the New York Shipbuilding Company and the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Secretary Daniels announced that the companies had agreed to the department's specifications calling for turbo-electric propulsion. It was this point which delayed the awards.

The new battleships would be sister ships to the *California* and *Tennessee*, except that they would be fitted to carry eight 16-inch

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rifles instead of twelve 14-inch. They would displace about 32,500 tons.

Three of the new submarines would be built by the California Shipbuilding Company of Long Beach, Cal.; eighteen coast and one 850-ton fleet submersible went to the Electric Boat Company of New York, and the remaining six small boats and one 850-tonner went to the Lake Torpedo Boat Company of Bridgeport, Conn.

The two fleet submarines would be of the so-called 800-ton type and similar in size to the German *U-53*, which called recently at Newport, R. I., before making a raid on allied commerce off Nantucket. A third boat of this size would be laid down at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, where the *L-8* was nearing completion. The type was experimental and for comparison with the 1300-ton *Schley* being built for the navy with a required surface speed of twenty knots against sixteen for the 800-ton type.

The coast submarines would range between 475 and 550 tons, according to design, being substantially similar to the most recent submersibles of the *L* class completed for the navy.

To release the names for use on the new superdreadnaughts, four battleships were rechristened Nov 30 as follows: The cruiser *Maryland* renamed *Frederick*, the *Colorado* renamed *Pueblo*, the *West Virginia* renamed *Huntington*, the cruiser *Washington* renamed *Seattle*.

—Personnel

Five officers of the United States Marine Corps were selected Nov 9, by President Wilson for promotion to the rank of Brigadier General, under the Naval Appropriation bill. They were Major-General Commandant George Barnett, Colonel Littleton W. T. Waller, Colonel Joseph H. Pendleton, Colonel John A. Lejeune, and Colonel Eli K. Cole. Before taking their new rank the officers must pass the required physical and mental examination.

—Post Office Dept.

See
RUMANIA—POSTAL AFFAIRS

—Population

Population estimates of each of the United States for Jan 1, 1917, as determined by the Bureau of the Census, which based its calculations upon the increase as shown by the Federal censuses of 1900 and 1910, were announced, Nov 24, as follows:

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES	102,826,309
Alabama	2,348,273
Arizona	259,666
Arkansas	1,753,033
California	2,983,843
Colorado	975,190
Connecticut	1,254,926
Delaware	214,270
District of Columbia	366,631
Florida	904,839
Georgia	2,875,953
Idaho	436,881
Illinois	6,193,626
Indiana	2,826,154
Iowa	2,224,771
Kansas	1,840,707
Kentucky	2,386,866
Louisiana	1,843,042
Maine	774,914
Maryland	1,368,240
Massachusetts	3,747,564
Michigan	3,074,560
Minnesota	2,296,024
Mississippi	1,964,122
Missouri	3,420,143
Montana	466,214
Nebraska	1,277,750
Nevada	108,736
New Hampshire	443,467
New Jersey	2,981,105
New Mexico	416,966
New York	10,366,778
North Carolina	2,418,559
North Dakota	752,260
Ohio	5,181,220
Oklahoma	2,245,968
Oregon	848,866
Pennsylvania	8,591,029
Rhode Island	620,090
South Carolina	1,634,340
South Dakota	707,740
Tennessee	2,296,316
Texas	4,472,494
Utah	438,974
Vermont	364,322
Virginia	2,202,522
Washington	1,565,810
West Virginia	1,399,320
Wisconsin	2,513,758
Wyoming	182,264
OUTLYING POSSESSIONS	
Alaska	64,873
Guam (a)	12,866
Hawaii	217,660
Panama Canal Zone (b)	31,048
Philippine Islands	8,879,999
Porto Rico	1,223,981
Samoa (a)	7,426
TOTAL UNITED STATES (c)	113,309,285

(a) Enumeration by Governor, 1913.
(b) Police census, 1916.
(c) Includes 45,123 persons in military and naval service stationed abroad.

—President

Not until three days after election day when the final returns from California came in, was it established that President Wilson had been re-elected by 276 electoral votes out of a possible 531. The approximate popular vote was Wilson 8,577,613, Hughes 8,164,410. The division of the electoral vote was as follows:

States.	Wilson.	Hughes.
Alabama	12	..
Arizona	3	..
Arkansas	9	..
California	13	..
Colorado	6	..
Connecticut	..	7
Delaware	..	3
Florida	6	..
Georgia	14	..
Idaho	4	..
Illinois	..	29
Indiana	..	15
Iowa	..	13
Kansas	10	..
Kentucky	13	..
Louisiana	10	..
Maine	..	6
Maryland	8	..
Massachusetts	..	18
Michigan	..	15
Minnesota	..	12
Mississippi	10	..
Missouri	18	..
Montana	4	..
Nebraska	8	..
Nevada	3	..
New Hampshire	4	..

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New Jersey	..	14
New Mexico	3	..
New York	..	45
North Carolina	12	..
North Dakota	5	..
Ohio	24	..
Oklahoma	10	..
Oregon	..	5
Pennsylvania	..	38
Rhode Island	..	5
South Carolina	9	..
South Dakota	..	5
Tennessee	12	..
Texas	20	..
Utah	4	..
Vermont	..	4
Virginia	12	..
Washington	7	..
West Virginia	..	8
Wisconsin	..	13
Wyoming	3	..
Total	276	255

Total electoral vote—531.
Necessary to choice—266.

—Treasury Dept.

In his annual report for the last fiscal year made public, Nov 26, the Treasurer of the United States, in part, said:

The total receipts on ordinary account were $779,664,552.49, an increase of $87,180,107.37 over those of 1915. The total ordinary disbursements were $724,492,998.90, which were $5,610,592.90 less than in the preceding year. The surplus on ordinary transactions for the year was $55,171,553.59.

The net excess of disbursements on account of the Panama Canal during the year was $14,633,732.79, which was paid out of the general fund of the Treasury, and the total net balance expended out of the general fund of the Treasury to June 30, 1916, reimbursable from the proceeds of bonds not yet sold is $228,710,200.17.

The receipts on account of the public debt were $1,803,500 for postal savings bonds, and deposits of lawful money of the United States to retire national bank circulation, under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, amounting to $56,648,902.50, while the disbursements for the principal of matured loans and fractional currency were $35,903, and for national bank notes canceled and retired $24,633,010.50. The net result was an excess of receipts of $33,783,489.

There was a great inflow of gold into the country during the last year and as a result the Treasury holdings of the precious metal at the close of the year amounted to $1,803,493,032.83, an increase of $420,533,943.65 over that of 12 months earlier. The imports of gold were $494,009,301 and the exports $90,240,548.

At the close of the fiscal year the money in circulation amounted to $4,024,097,762, an increase of $454,878,188, as compared with that of 1915. The growth in the element of gold (coin and certificates) was remarkable, being $388,091,123. The circulation per capita was $39.28 and the share of gold to whole circulation 50.97 per cent.

On June 30, 1916, the stock of paper currency in the United States amounted to $3,507,033,795, of which the government issued and distributed directly $2,577,690,685, and the banks $929,343,110.

See also
INCOME TAX

——Customs

See
CLOTHING—CUSTOMS DUTIES

——Revenue

W. H. Osborne, commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his annual report, made public Nov 26, gives the total receipts of the bureau for the fiscal year 1916 as $512,723,287.77, exceeding by $97,042,263.91 the receipts for 1915, which were then the largest in the history of the bureau.

The receipts from ordinary sources (exclusive of the income tax, details of which will be found under the heading INCOME TAX), including the "emergency revenue," were $387,786,035.16, as compared with $335,479,265 during the preceding fiscal year, an increase of $52,306,770.16.

The emergency revenue collected amounted to $84,278,302.13. However, no comparison of these collections with those of the preceding fiscal year can be made which under provisions of the act of Oct 22, 1914, embraced fractional parts only of the year.

The ordinary receipts for fiscal year 1916, exclusive of this emergency revenue, as compared with those for fiscal year 1915, showed increase in receipts from the following sources:

Distilled spirits	$13,385,092.80
Manufactured tobacco, snuffs, cigars and cigarettes	7,853,337.28
Miscellaneous	13,891.59
Total	$21,252,921.67
Less decrease in collections from fermented liquors	1,155,327.35
Net increase	$20,097,594.32

See also
INCOME TAX

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

To meet the increased cost of living the United States Steel Corporation decided, Nov 21, to increase the wages of its employees at steel works and blast furnaces 10 per cent., with a proportionate advance in case of workers in the mines and transportation companies. This was the third increase made in 1916 for a total of 33 per cent. over the wages in force Jan 1.

UTAH

Simon Bamberger (D.) was elected governor Nov 7. The incumbent was a Republican.

VALENTINE, Robert Grosvenor

Robert G. Valentine, formerly Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Taft and more recently known for his work as an industrial counselor in settling labor disputes, died in New York City, Nov 14, in his forty-fifth year.

VERMONT

Horace F. Graham (R.) was elected governor Nov 7.

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VICKERS GUNS

See
MACHINE GUNS

VOGUE, Charles Jean Melchior, Marquis de

The death of the Marquis de Vogué, member of the Academy and president of the central committee of the French Red Cross, was announced Nov 10. He was in his eighty-eighth year.

WAGES

A wage survey summary, issued Oct 10 by national labor organizations, estimated that since the war began a wage increase averaging 12 per cent. had taken place, giving approximately 5,700,000 workers an annual addition to their incomes of $300,000,000. The figures were compiled from a labor census taken by Secretary of Labor Wilson, based on reports from 138 publications, mostly trade and labor journals, among which were 18 dailies, 20 monthly and semi-monthly journals and 100 weeklies.

More than 180 wage increases were listed for New York. In the clothing trades 50 cents to $2.50 a week was added to the pay envelopes of 40,000 workers, the report asserts. Three building trades experienced raises affecting 26,000 men. One common labor settlement in the state placed 10,000 men on a basis of $2 to $2.75 a day. There were seven wage jumps for street railway operators and 15 for printers.

One hundred and thirty wage increases were reported for New Jersey, most of them affecting thousands of men. They included bakeries, building trades, clothing, foundry and machine shops, munition plants, publishing houses, railroads, iron and steel mines and textile mills.

WASHINGTON

Ernest Lister (D.) was re-elected governor Nov 7.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE

See
MOFFAT, JAMES DAVID

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

See
DECIMAL SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

WENDELL, Barrett

See
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS

WEST VIRGINIA

John J. Cornwell (D.) was elected governor Nov 7. The incumbent was a Republican.

See also
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—WEST VIRGINIA

WHITE, Sir George

Sir George White, who established the first aeroplane factory in Great Britain, died in London, Nov 22, in his sixty-third year.

WILSON, Bp. Alpheus Waters

Bp. Alpheus W. Wilson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Baltimore, Md., Nov 21, in his eighty-third year.

WILSON, Daniel Leet

Daniel Leet Wilson, first president of the Bell Telephone Co., died Nov 10, aged 76 years.

WILSON, Woodrow

Crowds, estimated by the police at 75,000, took active part in three Woodrow Wilson demonstrations in New York City, Nov 2. An evening parade enlisted 23,000 marchers, a late meeting at Cooper Union drew a cheering throng of 12,000, and, greater than either, the Madison Square Garden meeting resulted in an outpouring of 40,000.

In his Madison Square Garden speech, the President declared that the country stood at a serious turning point and assailed those who for their own advantage had tried to discredit the government.

President Wilson held the middleman responsible for the high cost of foodstuffs, Nov 14, in a speech welcoming to Washington the convention of the National Grange, the first formal speech he had delivered since the election. Urging that farmers increase their output, the President said:

"We ought to raise such big crops that circumstances like the present can never recur, when men can make as if the supply was so short that the middleman could charge for it what he pleased. It will not do to be niggardly with the rest of the world in respect to its food supply."

President Wilson told a delegation from the American Federation of Labor, Nov 18, that all class feeling in America should be wiped out by the establishment of justice "with a heart in it." He said no one who fails to work for this end is qualified to call himself a true American.

"What I have tried to do," he said, "is to get rid of any class division in this country; not only that, but of any class consciousness and feeling. The worst thing that could happen to America would be that she should be divided into groups and camps in which there were men and women who thought they were at odds with one another, that the spirit of America was not expressed except in them and that possibilities of antagonism were the only things that we had to look forward to."

See also
THANKSGIVING DAY
UNITED STATES—PRESIDENT

WINES AND LIQUORS

See
UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT.—REVENUE

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

A message sent by President Wilson to the Emperor of Japan, Nov 15, signalized the opening of the transpacific wireless service between the United States and Japan. The service was inaugurated at 10 o'clock in the morning. Japanese time being ten hours earlier than ours it was midnight at Tokio and 4.30 o'clock in the morning at Honolulu, where, after crossing the Pacific Ocean from San Francisco, the messages were relayed on their final journey of 3355 miles to the Japanese station at Funabashi, ten miles east of Tokio. Messages were sent by the Western Union

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wires to San Francisco, and thence by wireless across the Pacific.

From the San Francisco transmitting station at Bolinas Ridge, near the city, it is 2087 miles to the Hawaiian wireless station at Kahuku, near Honolulu. This, added to the 3355 miles to Tokio, makes the distance covered by the wireless service 5442 miles, with one relay.

If the conditions were absolutely correct it would be possible to get word to Tokio from New York in a minute, or less. Under normal conditions, however, a telegram from New York to San Francisco is sent in 20 minutes, or a little less. When it leaves San Francisco on its wireless journey the time to Japan is "infinitesimal," less than a minute.

WISCONSIN

Gov. Emanuel L. Philipp (R.) was re-elected Nov 7.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

See also
BAZUS, BARONESS DE [MRS. FRANK LESLIE]

South Dakota

A suffrage amendment was defeated in South Dakota, Nov 7.

West Virginia

A suffrage amendment was defeated in West Virginia Nov 7.

WORLD'S COURT LEAGUE

The World's Court League, of which William H. Taft is honorary president, announced, Nov 3, a movement to organize an international council, with a view to calling a third Hague conference, perhaps before the close of the war. In the latter event, the conference would be prepared to act as a medium for peace proposals. After the war it would serve as a permanent international council of conciliation for formulating and codifying new rules of international law.

The league's purpose was revealed in connection with the announcement of a new set of principles and program of action recently adopted. Dr. John Wesley Hill resigned as the general secretary on Oct 1, it was stated, and Dr. Samuel T. Dutton was elected in his place.

Under the plans, the International Council of Conciliation would be associated with an international court of justice representing all nations. This court, "subject to the limitations of treaties," would be empowered to assume jurisdiction over international questions in dispute that are justiciable in character, and that are not settled by negotiation. The league intends its program to "afford the common ground" upon which all peace workers may meet and co-operate.

The league, in purposing to establish itself as a clearing house of peace movements, planned to go before the world, "not as a sheriff assigned to enforce peace," it was explained, but as a permanent body which would be sustained by public opinion. If necessary, however, the armed power of nations might be called to its support, according to the league's plans, should public opinion not prove to have a convincing influence upon any of the nations.

It was stated that "at the proper time," not necessarily after the termination of the war, the league's purposes would be placed before the President of the United States with a view to soliciting his support.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, Of INFORMATION, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1916.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, | *ss.*

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. A. Holden, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of INFORMATION, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher . . . . . R. R. BOWKER CO.
241 West 37th St., New York.

Editor . . . . . R. R. BOWKER.
241 West 37th St., New York.

Managing Editor . . . . . FREMONT RIDER.
241 West 37th St., New York.

Business Manager . . . . JOHN A. HOLDEN.
241 West 37th St., New York.

2. That the owners are:
R. R. BOWKER CO., 241 West 37th St., New York.
R. R. BOWKER, 241 West 37th St., New York.
A. H. LEYPOLDT, 241 West 37th St., New York.
J. A. HOLDEN, 241 West 37th St., New York.
FREMONT RIDER, 241 West 37th St., New York.
W. A. STEWART, 241 West 37th St., New York.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

NONE.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

R. R. BOWKER CO.,
J. A. HOLDEN, *Business Manager.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of September, 1916.

E. D. LOSER,
Notary Public, Queens Co., N. Y., No. 294
(My commission expires Mar. 30, 1918.)

[Seal.]

Certificate filed in New York Co. No. 41.
New York Register No. 6106.

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NEW SERIES
Vol. 2 No. 12 COVERING DECEMBER, 1916 January, 1917

INFORMATION

A DIGEST OF CURRENT EVENTS INCLUDING INDEX TO DATES

ISSUED MONTHLY—ALSO IN QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL CUMULATION

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In using INFORMATION as a daily newspaper index, it should be remembered that the dates given in articles are those upon which the events cited occurred, and that, generally speaking, further information should be sought in the daily papers of the day following the date given.

Main entries are indicated by BLACKFACE CAPS; subheads by lower case blackface; geographical subdivisions by *italic* center heads.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, FRENCH
See
FLEXNER, SIMON, M.D.

ACCIDENTS
See
FIRES
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—ACCIDENTS

ADVERTISING
—Liquor
A bill prohibiting the transmission of liquor advertisements by mail to any one except licensed liquor dealers or agents was favorably reported Dec 15 by the House Post Office Committee. It was aimed at the so-called mail-order liquor business in dry territory.

AERONAUTICS
The flying cruiser *America*, built by Glenn Curtiss at a cost of $28,000 and designed to fly between New York and Liverpool, was demolished Dec 22, when a gale swept it from the beach at Port Washington, L. I., against a big boat storage building.

—Hydroaeroplanes
The Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y., which recently acquired the basic patents to hydro-aeroplane and flying boats in this country, notified constructors Dec 19 that they were expected to obtain licenses from the Curtis Company before building these aircraft. The Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, owners of the Wright patents, notified constructors on the 18th that they must pay a minimum of $10,000 a year royalty. The Curtiss Corporation had not yet named the royalty it would ask, but it was expected to equal the amount demanded by the Wright Corporation.

AGRICULTURAL CREDITS
See
RURAL CREDITS

AMBASSADORS
See
FUAD BEY
TARNOWSKI, COUNT ADAM VON TARNOW
VAN DYKE, HENRY

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION
See
SHACKLETON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

ARABIA
A protest from the new kingdom of Arabia against the alleged cruelties of the Turks reached Washington Dec 2. The protest was signed by Fuad El Khatib, Acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

"ARABIA," DESTRUCTION OF THE
A preliminary reply from Germany to the request for information concerning the sinking of the British liner *Arabia* was cabled to the State Department Dec 5 by the American Embassy at Berlin. It said a submarine commander had reported attacking the ship, believing her to be an armed transport, and asked that the United States inform the Imperial Government of any evidence it might have about the incident and the character of the vessel. The State Department received from the British Government a statement to the effect that the *Arabia* had at no time been used as a transport by any of the allied Governments. This information was forwarded to Germany.

ARBITRATION
See
TREATIES—BRAZIL-URUGUAY

ARCHBOLD, John Dustin
John Dustin Archbold, president of the Standard Oil of New Jersey, died at Tarrytown, N. Y., Dec 5. He was born in 1848. His will, filed Dec 18, left his entire estate estimated at $25,000,000 to the family.

ARIZONA
Both candidates for the governship took the oath of office, Dec 30. Thomas E. Campbell, the Republican, based his claims on a certificate of election issued by Sec. of State Sidney P. Osborne. Gov. George W. P. Hunt, the incumbent, based his on the assumption that a recount would show him to have been re-elected. At the last moment Gov. Hunt was repudiated by the officials of the Democratic State Central Committee.

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ARKANSAS

See
STORMS—ARKANSAS

ARMED MERCHANTMEN

Lord Robert Cecil, British Minister of Blockade, in reply to a question in the House of Commons on armed merchantmen, said, Dec 4, that only one neutral maritime government "at present refuses to admit defensively armed ships into its ports, and even that government does not impugn the legality of arming merchant ships for defense."

ARMENIA

The United States collier *Caesar*, bearing a $250,000 cargo of food, clothing and medical supplies for war sufferers in Syria, sailed from New York Dec 16.

ASTRONOMY

See
ECLIPSES

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD

Directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company Dec 6 authorized at New York a distribution equal to 10 per cent. of a year's pay to all employees in the service of the system for at least two years and whose annual compensation did not exceed $2500. The railroad planned to distribute $2,750,000 to 25,000 employees, but stipulated that members of the four railway brotherhoods should not share in the bonuses.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

See also
CHARLES I., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA
FRANCIS JOSEPH, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA
TARNOWSKI, COUNT ADAM VON TARNOW

—Coronation of the Emperor

An assemblage of 1500 Hungarian nobles witnessed the coronation of the Emperor at Budapest Dec 30. It was the most brilliant in the history of the country. The coronation was entirely a Hungarian event. No foreign princes were present except King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who attended in the capacity of Magyar magnate, which he is by birth. The crown was placed on the King's head by Premier Tisza on the stroke of 10. While wearing the crown the King also put on the ancient St. Stephen cloak of faded purple, covered with odd designs in gold, and held the ancient sword of St. Stephen, with which he made the customary passes which symbolize the intention of the monarch to defend the kingdom against enemies. After the church ceremony the King repeated the oath of office before a great crowd from the base of Trinity Fountain, before the church. There was cheering for fifteen minutes. Later in the afternoon Parliament met in joint session and took official cognizance of the accomplishment of the coronation.

—Embargo

A law prohibiting the importation into Austria-Hungary of all articles of luxury became effective Dec 24. The list included southern fruits, champagne, chocolate, high priced textiles, such as silk and half silk garments, furs, toys, jewelry, musical instruments and perfumery. The intent of the law was to prevent the outgo of money to foreign countries and cause improved exchange rates.

—Politics and government

The Austrian ministry under Dr. von Korber, resigned, Dec 13. The resignation was attributed in part to the opposition of a number of German speaking Deputies to the reopening of Parliament and in part to a desire to reach a solution of the question of a compromise between Austria and Hungary on the lines proposed by the ministry of the late Count Karl Stuergkh. The resigning government, appointed Nov 1, was the shortest lived of any since 1848 and was constituted as follows:

Premier—Dr. Ernest von Koerber.
Justice—Dr. Franz Klein, (a former minister).
Interior—Baron von Hochtinau.
Commerce—Dr. Franz Stibral.
Finance—Karl Merck.
Railways—Major General Ernest Schaible.
Agriculture—Count Clam-Martiniz.
National Defense—Colonel General Baron von Georgi.
Construction—Baron von Hussareke.
Public works—Baron von Trnka.
Minister without portfolio—Michael Bobrzynski (former Governor General of Galicia).

The members of the Stuergkh Cabinet continued in office by Dr. von Koerber were the Minister of National Defense, Construction, and Public Works.

The formation of a new government was entrusted to Alexander Spitzmueller, a former Minister of Commerce and a former director of the Kredit Anstalt.

Spitzmueller failed and the task was handed over, Dec 20, to Count Clam-Martiniz, former Minister of Agriculture, Herr Spitzmueller agreeing to serve in the new cabinet as Minister of Finance. The new cabinet was constituted as follows:

Premier—Count Clam-Martiniz.
Interior—Von Handel.
Commerce—Dr. Urban.
Labor—Von Trnka.
Education—Baron von Hussarek.
Agriculture—Count Clam-Martiniz.
National Defense—F. von Georgi.
Finance—Alexander Spitzmueller.
Justice—Von Schenck.
Railways, Dr. Z. von Forster.
Minister without portfolio—Dr. Baernreither.
Governor-General of Galicia—Michael Bobrzynski.

The appointment, Dec 23, of Count Czernin von Chudenitz as Austro-Hugarian Foreign Minister, in succession to Baron von Burian, was looked upon as a culmination of the efforts of Emperor Charles in pursuance of the desire attributed to him to solidify the relations between Austria and Hungary. Count Czernin is a German-Bohemian, with a successful record as a diplomat, and personally close to the Emperor, to Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier; to Count Clam-Martiniz, the new Austrian Premier, and to Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf, Chief of the Austro-Hungarian General Staff.

Emperor Charles conferred upon Baron Burian the brilliants of the Order of St. Stephen for his services as Foreign Minister, and appointed him Finance Minister for the Dual Monarchy in the place of Prince Conrad von Hohenlohe, who had resigned.

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AUTOMOBILES

See

FORD MOTOR CO.

BAKER, Bernard N.

See

SHIPS AND SHIPPING—FEDERAL SHIPPING BOARD

BANKS AND BANKING

United States

According to *Bradstreet's* October bank clearings in this country "surpassed any previous monthly level, reaching the $25,000,000 mark."

—Federal Farm Loan Board

See

RURAL CREDITS

—Federal Reserve Board

A warning against overspeculation as a result of the extraordinary influx of gold and demand of foreign governments for loans, was given in Federal Reserve *Bulletin* Dec 4, as follows:

"While all members of the council reported excellent business conditions in their districts, statements were made that here and there some indications of increasing demand for credit facilities are to be noted, as well as a tendency on the part of some banks toward over-investment of funds. Such over-investment has apparently manifested itself decidedly in connection with foreign obligations of various kinds.

"There appears to be a danger that such unsecured foreign debts may be too largely assumed by American banks to the detriment of their liquid condition, and that should such overinvestment be too long continued it would tend to place the banking and credit system of the United States in a position analogous to that of sundry foreign countries.

"Special danger would seem to lie in the absorption of securities which appear to be of a self-liquidating nature, but which actually are not so."

A report on the question of establishing branches of the Federal Reserve banks was laid before the board, Dec 14, by the governors of the reserve banks. At the time only one branch had been established, the New Orleans branch of the Atlanta bank.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, it became known, Dec 25, had with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, appointed the Bank of England as its agent and correspondent to buy, sell, and collect bills of exchange. This action was sanctioned by the last clause of Section 14 of the Federal Reserve act, which describes the authorized functions of the Federal Reserve banks in open market transactions. The effect of it would be to relieve the existing situation in meeting the requirements of the largest foreign trade the United States has ever had, and would facilitate enormously the mechanism of foreign exchange. One of the first things accomplished would be to substitute bank paper for gold, and the flow of that instrument of exchange to this country would be restrained and controlled.

The scope of this arrangement is practically boundless and the establishment of it is one of the most important financial events of the war period. The action marked a radical departure from the previous financial policy of the country inasmuch as it placed the Government of the United States and Great Britain, for the first time, in direct, continual financial relationship.

BELGIUM

In spite of protests, Germany continued during December, her policy of deporting Belgian workmen to Germany.

Acting on its own behalf, the American Government informed Germany anew, Dec 1, of its deep concern over the deportation of Belgians from their own country by the German military authorities. This action was taken as a result of information about the deportations gathered from different sources, and after fruitless informal efforts on behalf of the Belgians made by the American Chargé d'Affairs at Berlin. Germany was informed that the treatment of the Belgians had made a very bad impression in this country, and that the United States could not avoid taking notice of the situation, basing its stand on the broad grounds of humanity. The American Government was led to move, not only because of the expressed feeling that the deportations had been looked upon with disfavor both by the American people and Government, but because of fear that Belgian relief work which was administered by Americans might be interfered with. Protests on the deportation were also sent by Spain, Holland and the Vatican.

The Belgian Government at Havre stated Dec 1 that it had received the information that the Germans had ordered suspended the work of sinking shafts in the coal mines of Campine, and had caused a stoppage of work in other industries in that Belgian district. The workers, thus deprived of their occupation, it was said, had been classed among the "unemployed," and deported with others for service in Germany. The pretext given for the stoppage of work and the deportation of the miners was that "miners are needed in Germany." It was also reported that girls and women possessing sewing-machines, were to be deported to Germany.

The German Socialists took advantage, Dec 2, of a debate on the compulsory civilian service bill to condemn the action against the Belgians.

The British Government, in conjunction with Great Britain's allies, Dec 4, issued a "declaration regarding the present state of Belgium," in which protest was made to the civilized world against the "slave raids" conducted by the German authorities in Belgium, and a warning given to the world that "the work of relief which neutrals have built up is in danger of falling."

The document, after reciting the assistance the Entente Allies had given in the past in the work of relief in Belgium, says:

"The Allies stipulated that the Germans should equally draw no advantage from the operations of the neutral commission; that they should not seize imported or native supplies and that the distribution of relief should not be used for the purpose of coercing Belgian workmen against their consciences. These conditions which the Germans were pledged to obey, have been frequently violated. But the infractions in the past have been disavowed by the German Government, and the Allies have been content to rely upon the neutral commission to watch and enforce the

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fulfillment of the conditions under which it worked.

"Now, however, the situation is changing. The Germans have abandoned all pretence of respecting personal freedom in Belgium. They have deliberately ordered the suspension of the public relief works supported by the commission and openly aimed at creating unemployment, which furnishes them an excuse for deportations. They have become themselves the organizers and co-operators in man hunts which they pledged themselves by the Brussels Convention of 1890 to put down in Africa. The machinery of Belgian industry is now totally destroyed, and exports of Belgian foodstuffs have again begun on a large scale.

"The Allies must therefore warn the world of what is about to take place. The Central Empires, as their own situation grows more desperate, intend to tear up every guarantee on which the work of the Relief Commission rests. They intend to cast aside all their promises and use Belgian foodstuffs and Belgian labor to support their own failing strength.

"The work of relief which the neutrals have built up for two years is about to lose its foundation and is in danger of falling.

"The Allies do not intend to change their policy or desert the oppressed population of Belgium in this most critical moment of the war, but, as it will be impossible for the relief work to continue if its basic guarantees are destroyed, they appeal to the civilized world, not on their own behalf, but on behalf of innocent civilians, who cannot protect themselves, to see that this great work of international benevolence and co-operation, which has grown up amidst the war and for which the Allies have advanced money, shall not be endangered by treachery or destroyed by violence.

"But they remind the world that the German policy which stands revealed is being carried out not only in Belgium, but in North France and all the occupied territories. The Allies pledge themselves not to seek in the future, any more than in the past, any advantage from the operations of this purely neutral commission."

The Associated Press received, Dec 11, an appeal to the American people "to put an end to this hellish scourge, which at this moment lacerates the whole of Northern France and Western Russia." The appeal was signed by the Holland section of the League of Neutral States.

Germany's reply to the American note of Nov 29 was made public Dec 13. It was confined almost exclusively to a presentation of the situation in Belgium before the deportation order became effective. The note declared that there was urgent need of some kind of work for the Belgians because their idleness was causing demoralization and said that the deported workers were assured of well being in new situations in Germany.

Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Assistant Parliamentary under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, characterized the German reply to the American protest, as dishonest, pointing out that Germany had denied trade opportunities to Belgium and tho Britain agreed to permit exports and imports to feed the population, Germany declined to promise freedom from requisition. Local relief committees had also ever since the initiation of the relief measure, found employment for all the idle on the public roads and in other public works. But three months since the German authorities of the Province entirely suppressed these relief works and forced the people thus thrown out of work to go to Germany.

A meeting protesting against the enslavement of Belgians was held, Dec 15, at Carnegie Hall, New York. The first meeting of protest was held in Boston, Nov 28.

BLAIKIE, Capt. James

The British public became greatly worked up during December over the fate of Capt. Blaikie of the Anchor Line steamship *Caledonia,* who was captured, Dec 4, by a German submarine which Germany announced the *Caledonia* attempted to sink when attacked. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer and member of the British War Council, announced in the House of Commons, Dec 14, that the Government had taken "such action as it considered necessary" regarding Captain Blaikie, and stated, Dec 19, that the German Foreign Office had given assurance that the captain would not share the fate of Capt. Fryatt.

BOISSEVAIN, Mrs. Inez Milholland

Services for a woman suffragist were held in the Capitol, Dec 21, for the first time. Members of the Congressional Union for Woman's Suffrage gathered in Statuary Hall, by permission of Speaker Clark, to pay tribute to the memory of Inez Milholland Boissevain, and such a crowd tried to join them that the police had to bar the entrances. The hall and its galleries were packed before the program began.

BOLDT, George Charles

George Charles Boldt, the widely known hotel proprietor of New York and Philadelphia, died, Dec 5, aged 65 years.

BONUS SYSTEM

See
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

"BOPP CASE"

At the trial of Franz Bopp, German Consul General and 6 associates for conspiracy to violate neutrality by plotting to blow up ships and railroads carrying munitions to the Allies, Louis J. Smith, the government's star witness testified, in San Francisco, Dec 13, that Charles C. Crowley, one of the defendants, had told him to apply to Capt. Franz von Papen, former military attaché to the German Embassy in case he needed money.

Franz Bopp admitted, Dec 22, that he hired spies to watch recruiting and shipments of Canadian troops to Europe for the information of the German General Staff. The testimony was intended to show that Charles C. Crowley, Louis J. Smith, government informer, Mrs. Margaret Cornell and J. H. Van Koolbergen were hired by the German consulate as spies—not dynamiters to block munition shipments, as charged by the government. Bopp denied under cross-examination, Dec 26, that von Papen had financed or directed the alleged dynamiting attempts. Crowley, Dec 28, declared that his activities had been confined to the investigation of alleged neutrality violations.

BORDEAUX, LYONS AND MARSEILLES LOAN

After hearing a report from Mayor Charles Gruet, the City Council of Bordeaux decided, Dec 2, to accept the offer of a group of American bankers of a loan of $25,000,000.

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Government decrees were published, Dec 4, authorizing the towns of Bordeaux, Lyons and Marseilles to contract loans in the United States. Each municipality would be permitted to issue $25,000,000 in bonds to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. for three years.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

Minority stockholders of the Boston and Maine Railroad would be allowed to attack the receivership of the road, on the ground of solvency of the corporation and alleged fraud and conspiracy on the part of the directors, according to an agreement reached in the federal district court at Boston, Dec 5, between Judge Morton and counsel.

Counsel for certain stockholders of the railroad, who were opposed to receivership of that property, were not permitted to introduce evidence bearing on the merits of the claim of $4,000,000 made against the Boston and Maine by the Hampden railroad in Boston federal court Dec 8. Judge Morton ruled that evidence in support of the minority contention that fraud and conspiracy entered into receivership would be limited to the service of the present board of directors, which began in October, 1914. The Hampden road was built while Charles S. Mellen was president of the Boston and Maine.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

See
SARGENT, JOHN SINGER

BRAZIL

See
TREATIES—BRAZIL—URUGUAY

BRENT, Theodore

See
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—FEDERAL SHIPPING BOARD

"BRITANNIC," Destruction of the

The British Admiralty, Dec 3, reiterated its denial that the hospital ship *Britannic* which was sunk by the Germans, had troops on board.

BRITTON, Catherine

See
HOHENLOHE-SCHILLINGSFURST, PRINCE ALFRED ZU

BRYAN, William Jennings

W. J. Bryan, at a dinner in New York, Dec 6, formally advocated the adoption of prohibition as a national issue by the Democratic Party, and outlined the reforms which he hoped to see accomplished in the next 4 years as follows:

Nation-wide prohibition, woman suffrage by federal amendment, election of the President by direct popular vote, changes to make the constitution more easily amendable.

Mr. Bryan also said he proposed to fight against the effort to give the federal government exclusive control over railroad regulation, and "the menace of militarism," presented by proposals for universal military service.

On Dec 9 he suggested to the federal council of churches of Christ at St. Louis that the churches of America appoint a deputation to go to Europe to confer with the religious leaders of that continent, and to offer to cooperate with them in bringing about peace. Mr. Bryan said the American Government should tender its good offices in bringing about peace, but that if the Government would not do so, the churches should.

See also
RAILROADS—CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION

BUILDINGS

See
PUBLIC BUILDINGS BILL

BURBANK, Luther

Luther Burbank, the plant expert, married his secretary, Miss Elizabeth Waters at San Francisco, Dec 21. The bridegroom was 67, and the bride 30 years of age. His former wife divorced him 20 years before.

BURLESON, Bp. Hugh Latimer

The Rev. Hugh Latimer Burleson S. T. B., was consecrated missionary Bishop of South Dakota in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City, Dec 14.

BUTLER, Rev. Dr. James Glentworth

Rev. Dr. J. Glentworth Butler, Presbyterian minister and author, died at Boonton, N. J., Dec 29, aged 95 years.

CANADA

Sir Robert Borden, Canadian Premier, in reply to despatches received from the British Government on assuming the Premiership, renewed, Dec 20, Canada's pledges to Great Britain and declared:

"We shall indeed tread the path side by side in full realization that the sacrifice, however great, is for a case transcending even the interests and destiny of our Empire and in supreme confidence that this path alone can lead to the ultimate triumph of democracy, liberty and civilization."

See also
EUROPEAN WAR—LOSSES—CANADA

CARDINALS

See
VATICAN

CARR, J. W. Comyns

J. W. Comyns Carr, the British critic and dramatist, died in London, Dec 13. He was born in 1849.

CASGRAIN, Thomas Chase

Thomas Chase Casgrain, Postmaster General of Canada, and a member of the Borden Cabinet since 1915, died in Ottawa, Dec 29, in his sixty-fifth year.

CATHOLIC CHURCH

See
VATICAN

CHARLES I., Emperor of Austria

The question as to what the official title of the new Emperor should be in Hungary, so as to avoid duplication of the titles of previous King Charles, was settled Dec 16 by the announcement by Premier Tisza that the Emperor would call himself at the coronation "Emperor Charles I. of Austria and King Charles IV. of Hungary and Bohemia."

See also
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR

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CHIMAY, Princess
See
WARD, CLARA

CHINA
See also
RAILROADS—CHINA

—Finance

The Russian, Japanese, British, and French Legations intimated, Dec 21, to the Foreign Office and the American Legation their desire for American co-operation in the re-organization loan of £10,000,000. The Chinese Government had been becoming impatient at the delay on the part of the representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Japan in concluding arrangements for the loan. These representatives said that the loan was being considered by the London agents.

—Politics and government

The Senate, Dec 30, rejected the nomination of Chang Kua-kan, appointed Minister of the Interior by Premier Tuan Chi-jui.

The deadlock between Parliament and the Premier continued. Vice-President Fengkwo-chang and seventeen military governors had telegraphed President Li Yuan Hung and the Premier condemning the dilatoriness of Parliament, supporting the Premier in his position and urging President Li Yuan Hung to give the Premier full authority to reorganize the Government. The message suggested that the provinces would act independently unless Parliament ceased to engage in political squabbles and speedily draft a constitution.

CITIZENSHIP
See
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—CITIZENSHIP

CLOTHING TRADES
See
STRIKES—CLOTHING TRADES STRIKE—NEW YORK

COAL
See
GREAT BRITAIN—FOOD AND COMMODITY PRICES AND SUPPLY, DEC 5

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
See
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

A gift of $600,000, the largest anonymous offering ever made to the University, was announced Dec 4. The donor stipulated only that his name be not disclosed, and that his money be employed to erect a suitable home for the Columbia School of Business, which began its first year in September.

"COLUMBIAN," Destruction of the

The German Government's answer to the inquiry of the United States in regard to the sinking of the American steamship *Columbian* by a German submarine was handed to Joseph C. Grew, the American Chargé d'Affaires, Dec 19. The note stated, according to the Overseas News Agency, that the liner sent out an S. O. S. signal of distress to hostile warships giving the U boat's location to the enemy, and also carried contraband.

COMPULSORY CIVIL SERVICE
See
GERMANY—COMPULSORY CIVIL SERVICE

CORRUPT PRACTICES BILL

After brief consideration of Senator Owen's Corrupt Political Practices bill and proposed amendments, the Senate Elections Committee, Dec 18, appointed Senators Reed, Walsh and Kenyon a sub-committee to re-draft the measure and report to the Senate not later than Jan 3. Senator Owen added to the amendments one to carry out William Jennings Bryan's suggestion that the Government publish a pamphlet, in which political parties would be allotted space to inform the people regarding pending public questions.

COSIMO, Piero di

Piero di Cosimo's tondo of the "Virgin Adoring the Child," which was formerly in the collection of A. E. Street of London, had been purchased by the Duveen Galleries of New York and London, it became known, Dec 29, presumably for an American collector. The painting was said to be worth $100,000.

CURZON OF KEDLESTON, George Nathaniel Curzon, 1st Earl of

The engagement was announced, Dec 10, of Earl Curzon of Kedleston, former Viceroy of India, and Mrs. Grace Elvina Duggan, widow of Alfred Duggan of Buenos Aires. Mrs. Duggan is the eldest daughter of the late J. Munroe Hinds, formerly American Minister to Brazil. Earl Curzon married in 1895 Mary Victoria, daughter of Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago and Washington. The Countess died in 1906.

DANISH WEST INDIES

The plebiscite held, Dec 14, on the question of the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States resulted in 283,000 votes being cast in favor of the sale and 157,000 against such action.

After a single reading the Folkething, Dec 20, adopted the bill ratifying the treaty. The vote was 90 in favor of and 16 against ratification. Five members were absent. When the bill came up for discussion, fourteen members, of whom six were conservatives and eight of the left party, joined in moving an amendment asking the Government to negotiate with the United States to purchase only St. John or St. Thomas, while Denmark would retain the other two islands. This was rejected by 90 to 14. The proposal for the sale of all three islands was then adopted. The Landsthing, after a debate lasting three hours and a half, adopted the bill, Dec 21, and the king in the cabinet council ratified the treaty on the following day. It was thought that the exchange of the ratification instruments would take place in Washington toward the end of January.

"DELTO" CASE

The reply of the German Government announced Dec 27 to the American inquiry in

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regard to the destruction of the Norwegian steamship *Delto*, with Americans in the crew, declared that the steamship was chartered for transport purposes to a belligerent government and hence its destruction was legitimate.

DENMAN, William

See
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—FEDERAL SHIPPING BOARD

"DEUTSCHLAND" (submarine)

The German submarine *Deutschland* arrived, off the mouth of the Weser, Dec 10, having completed her trip from New London in 19 days. This bettered considerably the record for her previous eastward trip, which, starting from Baltimore, occupied 23 days. Her two westward voyages occupied, respectively, 16 days and 21 days.

Capt. Paul Koenig of the *Deutschland* was held, Dec 19, by the Federal steamboat inspectors to be guiltless of any blame for the collision on Nov 17 between his vessel and the tug *T. A. Scott, Jr.*, which caused the loss of the tug and its crew.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

See
PROHIBITION—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

See
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

See
SANTO DOMINGO

DONALD, John A.

See
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—FEDERAL SHIPPING BOARD

DONNERSMARCK, Prince Henckel von

The death of Prince Henckel von Donnersmarck, a German industrial and financial leader, reputed to be one of the wealthiest land owners in the country, was reported, Dec 19, from Berlin. The prince was 87 years of age.

ECLIPSES

Four eclipses of the sun, and three of the moon, the greatest number possible in a single year, will occur in 1917, according to a memorandum issued Dec 30 by the Naval Observatory. The last year in which seven eclipses came was early in the last century, and the next will be 1935.

On Jan 8 there will be a total eclipse of the moon by the earth's shadow, visible thruout the United States, beginning at 12.50 a. m., and ending at 4.39 a. m., eastern standard time. Between 2 and 3.29 a. m. eastern time, the eclipse will be total.

EDUCATION

See
STRIKES—SCHOOL CHILDREN'S STRIKE

ELECTIONS

See
CORRUPT PRACTICES BILL
UNITED STATES—CONGRESS—HOUSE
UNITED STATES—PRESIDENT

EMBARGOES

See subhead EMBARGOES *under names of countries.*

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

See
BURLESON, BP. HUGH LATIMER

EUROPEAN WAR

See also
BRYAN, WILLIAM JENNINGS
HEARST, WILLIAM RANDOLPH
JEWISH WAR RELIEF FUND
RED CROSS SOCIETY, AMERICAN
WAR RISK INSURANCE

—Cost

Denmark conceived and carried out the timely idea of organizing a voluntary scientific society for the purpose of studying the effects of war, says the *Saturday Evening Post*, Dec 2. This society reported that, in two years of fighting, 4,600,000 soldiers were killed and almost 11,250,000 wounded, of whom nearly 3,500,000 suffered permanent disability. Thus, from the point of view of economic effectiveness, the total loss is near 8,000,000.

—Losses

Canada

The average of Canadian casualties for the past six months was about on a par with the enlistment of recruits for overseas service, according to figures issued, Dec 4, by the War Department. For the six months from June to November casualties numbered 45,565, while the casualties since the active participation of Canadian troops in the war were 65,680.

—Peace proposals

Peace proposals, made by the Kaiser early in December, were unanimously rejected by the allied governments on the ground that they contained no terms and were a military manœuvre rather than a sincere offer.

A proposal by President Wilson that all belligerents state their terms was indorsed by Switzerland and Scandinavia, and declared to be inopportune by Spain. The German reply to President Wilson, instead of stating the German terms, proposed an immediate conference of delegates in a neutral city.

The plea of the Kaiser was made Dec 12 thru his Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. It asked America, Switzerland, Spain and the Pope to transmit his proposal to the Entente powers. The Chancellor in his note and in a speech delivered in the Reichstag confined his public utterances to a recital of the horrors of the war and to the miseries and death and destruction its continuance must mean. He reiterated the oft-repeated Prussian declaration that the war was not of German make, but was forced upon the Central Empires. He pleaded for a cessation of bloodshed, but added that Germany was willing to take either course—make peace or continue to fight.

Following is the text of the note addressed by Germany and her allies to the hostile governments:

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TEXT OF GERMAN PEACE PROPOSALS

"In the midst of the most terrific war ever experienced in history, which has been raging for the last two years and a half over a large part of the world —a catastrophe which thousands of years of common civilization was unable to prevent and which injures the most precious achievements of humanity, our aims are not to shatter or annihilate our adversaries. In spite of our consciousness of our military and economic strength and our readiness to continue the war (which has been forced upon us) until the bitter end if necessary; at the same time prompted by the desire to avoid further bloodshed and make an end to the atrocities of war, the four allied powers propose to enter forthwith into peace negotiations.

"The propositions which they bring forward for such negotiations and which have for their object a guarantee of the existence of the honor and liberty of evolution for their nations are, according to their firm belief, an appropriate basis for the establishment of a lasting peace.

"The four allied powers have been obliged to take up arms to defend justice and the liberty of national evolution. The glorious deeds of our armies have in no way altered their purpose. We have always maintained the firm belief that our own rights and justified claims in no way control the rights of these nations.

"The spiritual and material progress which were the pride of Europe at the beginning of the twentieth century are threatened with ruin. Germany and her allies, Austro-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, gave proof of their unconquerable strength in this struggle. They gained gigantic advantages over adversaries superior in number and war materiel. Our lines stand unshaken against ever-repeated attempts made by armies.

"The last attack in the Balkans has been rapidly and victoriously overcome. The most recent events have demonstrated that further continuance of the war will not result in breaking the resistance of our forces, and the whole situation with regard to our troops justifies our expectation of further successes.

"If in spite of this offer of peace and reconciliation the struggle should go on, the four allied powers are resolved to continue to a victorious end, but they disclaim responsibility for this before humanity and history. The imperial government, thru the good offices of Your Excellency, ask the government of (here is inserted the name of the neutral power addressed in each instance) to bring this communication to the knowledge of the government of (here are inserted the names of the belligerents)."

Distrust of the German peace proposal was voiced authoritatively, Dec 14, in England, Russia, France and Italy.

Great Britain's attitude toward the German overture was that the Allies required from Germany "adequate reparation for the past and adequate security for the future."

Russia's attitude was indicated in a semi-official statement issued in Petrograd:

"We are sure this new enterprise of the disturbers of peace will lead no one astray; that it is condemned to failure like the previous efforts."

France's attitude was indicated by the introduction in the Chamber of Deputies of a bill to give the new French war council almost dictatorial powers in a more energetic prosecution of the war.

The comment of Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, on the German proposal was, "There it is; there is nothing in it," after he had read the note to the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

William J. Bryan, Dec 15, sent this message to the British Premier:

"As a friend of the nations at war, as a Christian and a lover of humanity, I respectfully but most earnestly appeal to you to use your great influence to secure your government's consent to negotiations. There is no dispute that must necessarily be settled by force. All international disputes are capable of adjustment by peaceful terms. Every guarantee that can possibly be secured by war can be stated as a condition precedent to peace. Do not, I pray you, by refusing an exchange of views, assume responsibility for a continuation of the unspeakable horrors of this unparalleled conflict. Your decision may mean life or death to millions."

The State Department forwarded the German note Dec 16.

By a unanimous vote the Russian Duma, Dec 15, went on record against acceptance of the peace proposals of the Teutonic powers.

Their resolution reads:

The Duma, having heard the statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, unanimously favors a categorical refusal by the allied governments to enter, under present conditions, into any peace negotiations whatever.

It considers that the German proposals are nothing more than fresh proof of the weakness of the enemy and a hypocritical act from which the enemy expects no real success, but by which it seeks to throw upon others the responsibility for the war and for what happened during it, and to exculpate itself before public opinion in Germany.

The Duma considers that a premature peace would not only be a brief period of calm, but would also involve the danger of another bloody war and a renewal of the deplorable sacrifices by the people. It considers that a lasting peace will be possible only after a decisive victory over the military power of the enemy and after definite renunciation by Germany of the aspirations which render her responsible for the world war and for the horrors by which it has been accompanied.

The Council of the Empire adopted, Dec 10, an order of the day identical with that adopted by the Duma.

Reparation for the past and security for the future—these were the keynotes of the reply made by Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons, Dec 19, on behalf of Great Britain and her allies to Germany's peace proposals.

"There were no proposals for peace," said Lloyd George. "To enter into proposals of which we have no knowledge would be to put our heads into a noose, with the ends of the rope in the hands of Germany."

Having shown the allies' readiness for peace on reasonable terms, and their unwillingness to prolong the war beyond the point where the enemy would agree to make reparation for the past, and guarantee that in the future there will be no repetition of aggression, the Premier told his radical plans for the prosecution of the war.

President Wilson's appeal to all the belligerants to discuss terms of peace was made Dec 20. Without actually proposing peace or offering mediation, the President sent formal notes to the governments of all the warring nations suggesting that "an early occasion be sought to call out from the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded, and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guarantee against its renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future as would make it possible frankly to compare them."

TEXT OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTES TO THE BELLIGERENT GOVERNMENTS

"The President of the United States has instructed me to suggest to the [here is inserted a designation

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of the government addressed], a course of action with regard to the present war which he hopes that the government will take under consideration as suggested in the most friendly spirit, and as coming not only from a friend, but also as coming from the representative of a neutral nation whose interests have been most seriously affected by the war and whose concern for its early conclusion arises out of a manifest necessity to determine how best to safeguard those interests if the war is to continue."

At this point the texts vary. In the note to the Central Powers this paragraph follows next:

"The suggestion which I am instructed to make the President has long had it in mind to offer. He is somewhat embarrassed to offer it at this particular time, because it may now seem to have been prompted by a desire to play a part in connection with the recent overtures of the Central Powers. It has, in fact, been in no way suggested by them in its origin, and the President would have delayed offering it until those overtures had been independently answered, but for the fact that it also concerns the question of peace and may best be considered in connection with other proposals which have the same end in view. The President can only beg that his suggestion be considered entirely on its own merits and as if it had been made in other circumstances."

In the note to the Entente allies the following paragraph takes the place of the one just quoted:

"The suggestion which I am instructed to make the President has long had it in mind to offer. He is somewhat embarrassed to offer it at this particular time because it may now seem to have been prompted by the recent overtures of the Central Powers. It is, in fact, in no way associated with them in its origin, and the President would have delayed offering it until those overtures had been answered, but for the fact that it also concerns the question of peace and may best be considered in connection with other proposals which have the same end in view. The President can only beg that his suggestion be considered entirely on its own merits and as if it had been made in other circumstances."

Then all the notes proceed identically as follows:

"The President suggests that an early occasion be sought to call out from all the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guarantee against its renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future as would make it possible frankly to compare them. He is indifferent as to the means taken to accomplish this. He would be happy himself to serve, or even to take the initiative in its accomplishment, in any way that might prove acceptable, but he has no desire to determine the method or the instrumentality. One way will be as acceptable to him as another, if only the great object he has in mind be attained.

"He takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that the objects which the statesmen of the belligerents on both sides have in mind in this war are virtually the same, as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world. Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small states as secure against aggression or denial in the future as the rights and privileges of the great and powerful states now at war. Each wishes itself to be made secure in the future, along with all other nations and peoples, against the recurrence of wars like this and against aggression of selfish interference of any kind. Each would be jealous of the formation of any more rival leagues to preserve an uncertain balance of power amidst multiplying suspicions; but each is ready to consider the formation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice thruout the world. Before that final step can be taken, however, each deems it necessary first to settle the issues of the present war upon terms which will certainly safeguard the independence, the territorial integrity and the political and commercial freedom of the nations involved.

"In the measures to be taken to secure the future peace of the world, the people and government of the United States are as vitally and as directly interested as the governments now at war. Their interest, moreover, in the means to be adopted to relieve the smaller and weaker peoples of the world of the peril of wrong and violence is as quick and ardent as that of any other people or government. They stand ready, and even eager, to co-operate in the accomplishment of these ends, when the war is over, with every influence and resource at their command. But the war must first be concluded. The terms upon which it is to be concluded they are not at liberty to suggest; but the President does feel that it is his right and his duty to point out their intimate interests in its conclusion, lest it should presently be too late to accomplish the greater things which lie beyond its conclusion, lest the situation of neutral nations, now exceedingly hard to endure, be rendered altogether intolerable, and lest, more than all, an injury be done civilization itself which can never be atoned for or repaired.

"The President therefore feels altogether justified in suggesting an immediate opportunity for a comparison of views as to the terms which must precede those ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world, which all desire and in which the neutral nations as well as those at war are ready to play their full responsible part. If the contest must continue to proceed towards undefined ends by slow attrition, until the one group of belligerents or the other is exhausted, if million after million of human lives must continue to be offered up until on the one side or the other there are no more to offer, if resentments must be kindled that can never cool and despairs engendered from which there can be no recovery, hopes of peace and of the willing concert of free peoples will be rendered vain and idle.

"The life of the entire world has been profoundly affected. Every part of the great family of mankind has felt the burden and terror of this unprecedented contest of arms. No nation in the civilized world can be said in truth to stand outside its influence or to be safe against its disturbing effects. And yet the concrete objects for which it is being waged have never been definitely stated.

"The leaders of the several belligerents have, as has been said, stated those objects in general terms. But, stated in general terms, they seem the same on both sides. Never yet have the authoritative spokesmen of either side avowed the precise objects which would, if attained, satisfy them and their people that the war had been fought out. The world has been left to conjecture what definitive results, what actual exchange of guaranties, what political or territorial changes or readjustments, what stage of military success even, would bring the war to an end.

"It may be that peace is nearer than we know; that the terms which the belligerents on the one side and on the other would deem it necessary to insist upon are not so irreconcilable as some have feared; that an interchange of views would clear the way at least for conference and make the permanent concord of the nations a hope of the immediate future, a concert of nations immediately practicable.

"The President is not proposing peace; he is not even offering mediation. He is merely proposing that soundings be taken in order that we may learn, the neutral nations with the belligerents, how near the haven of peace may be for which all mankind longs with an intense and increasing longing. He believes that the spirit in which he speaks and the objects which he seeks will be understood by all concerned, and he confidently hopes for a response which will bring a new light into the affairs of the world."

An attempt was made, Dec 21, to obtain the Senate's formal indorsement of the President's action in sending peace notes to the belligerent powers, but it was blocked by Senator Borah of Idaho. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska asked consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution by which the Senate "strongly indorses and approves the action taken by the President," and states that "it is the sense of the Senate that this action represents the overwhelming sentiment and earnest desires of the people of the United States." Senator Borah objected, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

After authorizing a statement, Dec 21, in which he said that President Wilson's peace note was sent because "we are drawing nearer

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the verge of war ourselves," Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, following a talk with President Wilson, issued an explanatory statement announcing that he "did not intend to intimate that the government was considering any change in its policy of neutrality," and that he "regretted that his words were open to any other construction, as he now realized they were."

MR. LANSING'S FIRST STATEMENT

"The reasons for the sending the note were as follows:

"It isn't our material interest we had in mind when the note was sent, but more and more our own rights are becoming involved by the belligerents on both sides, so that the situation is becoming increasingly critical.

"I mean by that that we are drawing nearer the verge of war ourselves and therefore we are entitled to know exactly what each belligerent seeks in order that we may regulate our conduct in the future.

"No nation has been sounded. No consideration of the German overtures or of the speech of Lloyd George was taken into account in the formulation of the document. The only thing the overtures did was to delay it a few days. It was not decided to send it until Monday.

"Of course the difficulties that face the President were that it might be construed as a movement toward peace and in aid of the German overtures. He specifically denies that that was the fact in the document itself.

"The sending of this note will indicate the possibility of our being forced into the war. That possibility ought to serve as a restraining and sobering force safeguarding American rights. It may also serve to force an earlier conclusion of the war. Neither the President nor myself regards this note as a peace note; it is merely an effort to get the belligerents to define the end for which they are fighting."

MR. LANSING'S SECOND STATEMENT

"I have learned from several quarters that a wrong impression was made by the statement which I made this morning, and I wish to correct that impression.

"My intention was to suggest the very direct and necessary interest which this country as one of the neutral nations has in the possible terms which the belligerents may have in mind, and I do not intend to intimate that the government was considering any change in its policy of neutrality which it has consistently pursued in the face of constantly increasing difficulties.

"I regret that my words were open to any other construction, as I now realize that they were. I think that the whole tone and language of the note to the belligerents show the purpose without further comment on my part. It is needless to say that I am unreservedly in support of that purpose and hope to see it accepted."

King George's speech in proroguing Parliament, Dec 22, was a direct and unequivocal reply to President Wilson's peace note and to Germany's proposal. In terse but decided terms the King's speech flatly rejected all idea of peace.

Secretary of State Lansing, Dec 24, made public the text of an official communication from the Swiss government pledging itself to support the efforts of President Wilson to sound the nations of the world, and particularly the belligerents, with respect to the ending of the war, and guarding against such catastrophes in the future. It showed that the Swiss government had been "in touch," to quote the communication, with President Wilson concerning his desire to bring peace.

The translation of the note showed that it was addressed by the Swiss Federal Council, under date of Dec 23 to all belligerents and neutrals, and that the Swiss government would consider itself happy "if it could act in any, no matter how modest, way for the rapprochement of the peoples now engaged in the struggle and for a lasting peace."

TEXT OF SWISS NOTE

The President of the United States of America, with whom the Swiss Federal Council, guided by its warm desire that the hostilities may soon come to an end, has for a considerable time been in touch, has the kindness to apprise the Federal Council of the peace note sent to the governments of the Central and Entente Powers. In this note President Wilson discusses the great desirability of international agreements for the purpose of avoiding more effectively and permanently the occurrence of catastrophes such as the one under which the people are suffering today. In this connection he lays particular stress on the necessity for bringing about the end of the present war. Without making peace proposals himself or offering mediation, he confines himself to sounding as to whether mankind may hope to have approached the haven of peace.

The most meritorious personal initiative of President Wilson will find a mighty echo in Switzerland. True to the obligation arising from observing the strictest neutrality, united by the same friendship with the states of both warring groups of powers, situated like an island amidst the seething waves of the terrible world war, with its ideal and material interests most sensibly jeopardized and violated, our country is filled with a deep longing for peace, and ready to assist by its small means to stop the endless sufferings caused by the war and brought before its eyes by daily contact with the interned, the severely wounded and those expelled, and to establish the foundations for a beneficial co-operation of the peoples.

The Swiss Federal Council is therefore glad to seize the opportunity to support the efforts of the President of the United States. It would consider itself happy if it could act in any, no matter how modest, way for the rapprochement of the peoples now engaged in the struggle and for reaching a lasting peace.

Germany and her allies—Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey—replied, Dec 26, to the note of President Wilson. The proposal was made by the Central Powers that a conference of the delegates of all the belligerents be held immediately in a neutral city. The task of preventing future wars, the official statement said, could be begun only after the end of the present struggle.

The German government's response was thoroly disappointing to officials in Washington. It was regarded as unsatisfactory from every viewpoint and was characterized as evasive and as not meeting the issue.

TEXT OF GERMANY'S ANSWER TO PRESIDENT WILSON

The high-minded suggestion made by the President of the United States of America in order to create a basis for the establishment of a lasting peace has been received and considered by the imperial government in the friendly spirit which was expressed in the President's communication.

The President points out that which he has at heart and leaves open the choice of road.

To the imperial government an immediate exchange of views seems to be the most appropriate road in order to reach the desired result.

It begs, therefore, in the sense of the declaration made on Dec 12, which offered a hand for peace negotiations, to propose an immediate meeting of delegates of the belligerent states at a neutral place.

The imperial government is also of the opinion that the great work of preventing future wars can be begun only after the end of the present struggle of the nations.

It will, when this moment shall have come, be ready with pleasure to collaborate entirely with the United States in this exalted task.

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The three Scandinavian nations, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, thru identic notes, the Norwegian copy of which was handed to the State Department, Dec 29, expressed their lively interest in President Wilson's proposals "looking toward the establishment of a durable peace" and their "deepest sympathy" with all efforts to shorten the war. Unlike the Swiss government, which offered to help in any way, "no matter how modest," the Scandinavian countries made no direct offer of co-operation. This fact attracted particular interest, because Norway particularly had been one of the greatest sufferers among the neutrals.

TEXT OF NORWEGIAN NOTE

It is with the liveliest interest that the Norwegian government has learned of the proposals which the President of the United States has just made with the purpose of facilitating measures looking toward the establishment of a durable peace, while at the same time seeking to avoid any interference which could cause offense to legitimate sentiments.

The Norwegian government would consider itself failing in its duties toward its own people and toward humanity if it did not express its deepest sympathy with all efforts which would contribute to put an end to the ever-increasing suffering and the moral and material losses. It has every hope that the initiative of President Wilson will arrive at a result worthy of the high purpose which inspires it.

In reply to the proffer of Germany and her allies for a peace conference, the Entente Allies, in a collective note declared that they "refuse to consider a proposal which is empty and insincere." The note was handed to the American ambassador, William Graves Sharp, Dec 30, by Premier Briand, and was made public simultaneously in London and Paris. The allied governments insisted that no peace was possible so long as they had not secured reparation for violated rights and liberties and the free existence of small states, and had not brought about a settlement for the future security of the world. The note declared that the proposal of the Central Powers was not an offer of peace, but a "war manœuvre."

It was declared to be founded on "calculated misinterpretation of the character of the struggle in the past, the present and the future."

The note did not specifically outline the definite war aims of any of the Entente governments, except Belgium.

The text of the note of the Entente governments to the Central Powers and their allies is as follows:

TEXT OF THE ALLIES' ANSWER TO GERMANY

The allied governments of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Portugal, Rumania, Russia and Serbia, united for the defense of the liberty of their peoples and faithful to engagements taken not to lay down their arms separately, have resolved to reply collectively to the pretended propositions of peace which were addressed to them on behalf of the enemy governments thru the intermediary of the United States, Spain, Switzerland and Holland.

Before making any reply, the Allied Powers desire particularly to protest against the two essential assertions of the notes of the enemy Powers that pretend to throw upon the Allies responsibility for the war and proclaim the victory of the Central Powers.

The allied governments cannot admit an affirmation doubly inexact and which suffices to render sterile all tentative negotiations.

The allied nations have sustained for thirty months a war they did everything to avoid. They have shown by their acts their attachment to peace. That attachment is as strong to-day as it was in 1914. But it is not upon the word of Germany after the violation of its engagements that the peace broken by her may be based.

A mere suggestion without a statement of terms that negotiations should be opened is not an offer of peace. The putting forward by the imperial government of a sham proposal lacking all substance and precision would appear to be less an offer of peace than a war manœuvre. It is founded on calculated misinterpretation of the character of the struggle in the past, the present and the future.

As for the past, the German note takes no account of the facts, dates and figures which establish that the war was desired, provoked and declared by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

At the Hague conference it was a German delegate who refused all proposals for disarmament. In July, 1914, it was Austria-Hungary who, after having addressed to Serbia an unprecedented ultimatum, declared war upon her in spite of the satisfaction which had at once been accorded.

The Central Empires then rejected all attempts made by the Entente to bring about a pacific solution of a purely local conflict. Great Britain suggested a conference, France proposed an international commission, the Emperor of Russia asked the German Emperor to go to arbitration and Russia and Austria-Hungary came to an understanding on the eve of the conflict. But to all these efforts Germany gave neither answer nor effect.

Belgium was invaded by an empire which had guaranteed her neutrality and which had the assurance to proclaim that treaties were "scraps of paper," and that "necessity knows no law."

At the present moment these sham offers on the part of Germany rest on the war map of Europe alone, which represents nothing more than a superficial and passing phase of the situation and not the real strength of the belligerents. A peace concluded upon these terms would be only to the advantage of the aggressors, who, after imagining that they would reach their goal in two months, discovered after two years that they could never attain it.

As for the future, the disasters caused by the German declaration of war and the innumerable outrages committed by Germany and her allies against both belligerents and neutrals demand penalties, reparation and guarantees. Germany avoids mention of any of these.

In reality, these overtures made by the Central Powers are nothing more than a calculated attempt to influence the future course of the war and to end it by imposing a German peace. The object of these overtures is to create dissension in public opinion in the allied countries. But that public opinion has in spite of all the sacrifices endured by the Allies already given its answer with admirable firmness and has denounced the empty pretence of the declaration of the enemy Power.

They have the further object of stiffening public opinion in Germany and in the countries allied to her —one and all, severely tried by their losses, worn out by economic pressure and crushed by the supreme effort which has been imposed upon their inhabitants.

They endeavor to deceive and intimidate public opinion in neutral countries whose inhabitants have long since made up their minds where the initial responsibilities lie and are far too enlightened to favor the designs of Germany by abandoning the defense of human freedom.

Finally, these overtures attempt to justify in advance in the eyes of the world a new series of crimes —submarine warfare, deportations, forced labor and forced enlistment of the inhabitants against their own countries, and violations of neutrality.

Fully conscious of the gravity of this moment, but equally conscious of its requirements, the allied governments, closely united to one another and in perfect sympathy with their peoples, refuse to consider a proposal which is empty and insincere. Once again the Allies declare no peace is possible so long as they have not secured reparation for violated rights and liberties, the recognition of the principle of nationalities and of the free existence of small states; so long as they have not brought about a settlement calculated to end once and for all forces which have constituted a perpetual menace to the nations and to afford the only effective guarantee for the future security of the world.

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In conclusion, the Allied Powers think it necessary to put forward the following considerations, which show the special situation of Belgium after two and a half years of war.

In virtue of the international treaties signed by five great European Powers, of whom Germany was one, Belgium enjoyed before the war a special status, rendering her territory inviolable and placing her, under the guarantee of the Powers, outside all European conflicts. She was, however, in spite of these treaties, the first to suffer the aggression of Germany. For this reason the Belgian government thinks it necessary to define the aims which Belgium has never ceased to pursue while fighting side by side with the Entente Powers for right and justice.

Belgium has always scrupulously fulfilled the duties which her neutrality imposed upon her. She has taken up arms to defend her independence and her neutrality, violated by Germany, and to show that she remains faithful to her international obligations.

On the 4th of August, 1914, in the Reichstag, the German Chancellor admitted that this aggression constituted an injustice contrary to the laws of nations and pledged himself in the name of Germany to repair it. During two and a half years this injustice has been cruelly aggravated by the proceedings of the occupying forces, which have exhausted the resources of the country, ruined its industries, devastated its towns and villages, and have been responsible for innumerable massacres, executions and imprisonments.

At this very moment, while Germany is proclaiming peace and humanity to the world, she is deporting Belgian citizens by thousands and reducing them to slavery.

Belgium before the war asked for nothing but to live in harmony with her neighbors. Her king and her government have but one aim—the re-establishment of peace and justice. But they only desire peace which would assure to their country legitimate reparation, guarantees and safeguards for the future.

The Spanish Government sent a note, Dec 30, in reply to President Wilson's with reference to peace, stating that the time was inopportune and that action taken now would be inefficacious.

TEXT OF SPANISH NOTE

"The Spanish Government, in answer to the initiative of the President of the United States, knowing the various impressions produced, believes that the action in which Spain is invited to participate will be inefficacious, especially as the Central Empires have expressed their intention that the peace conditions shall be accorded exclusively among the belligerents.

"Nevertheless, the Spanish Government, having in consideration the noble desires of the American Government, which are worthy of all peoples, is disposed to associate itself with every negotiation which has for its object the facilitating of the humanitarian work of ending the present war.

"Spain, however, will suspend all action until the time when her efforts and work in favor of peace can be more useful and efficacious than at the present time. Until then the Spanish Government believes that it would be opportune to declare with regard to an entente of neutral powers for the defense of their interest; that it is disposed now, as it was at the beginning of the war, to commence negotiations which might lead to an accord capable of uniting the belligerent powers."

See also

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

—Prisoners

Official statistics published in Berlin, Dec 2, in regard to sanitary conditions in the war prisoners' camps in Germany stated that there were 1,663,794 prisoners in the country on Aug 1, 1916. In the two years of war which had then elapsed, 29,297 prisoners died. Of these, 6032 died from tuberculosis, 4201 from spotted fever, 6270 from wounds, and 6603 from other illnesses. The statistics indicated that only .10 per thousand war prisoners committed suicide. It was said that the number of tuberculosis cases were decreasing, owing to effective medical treatment, and that numerous patients were able to leave the sanatoriums.

The detailed plans approved by Great Britain for the feeding of British prisoners of war in Germany were received, Dec 8, by an official of that Government in New York. The statement in which the food problem of the British prisoners was discussed said that reports received from the American Embassy in Berlin showed that were it not for the food parcels sent from England the British prisoners would die of starvation.

To supply these deficiencies a Red Cross Prisoners of War Committee was organized. Beginning with December this committee planned to take over the entire control of sending food parcels to prisoners of war in Germany and elsewhere. A scheme called The Adopters' Bureau was drawn up and it would be compulsory. There would be, in future, only two avenues thru which parcels could be forwarded. Regimental care committees supply the needs of men from their battalions. A Central Committee in London would look after civilians. The two bodies would be linked together by the "adopters' bureau." If any regimental committee should have under its care prisoners whom it would like to have, as it were, "adopted," or if there should be persons in any part of the country wishing to relieve the hard lot of these men, communication would be established thru the bureau. It was intended to keep a complete and detailed index of all the prisoners' names and needs.

It is calculated that each officer or man should be sent every fortnight the equivalent of three parcels of food of a gross weight of 10 pounds each, apart from a matter of about 7 pounds of bread a week. An "adopter" may pay for one parcel of food or bread a fortnight or more. The headquarters of the Adopters' Bureau for sending food to British prisoners of war is at 4 Thurloe Place, London.

After protracted negotiations thru the medium of the United States, arrangements had been made, it was announced Dec 9, for the exchange of German and British civilian prisoners who were more than forty-five years old. About 4000 Germans were interned in the United Kingdom and 700 British civilians in Germany. Only 2200 of the Germans interned in the United Kingdom expressed a desire to return to Germany. If the opportunity offered, many preferred to go to America.

AFRICAN FRONT

Few reports came from the African front during December.

Successful British operations in German East Africa, by which the British line of investment was advanced sixty miles along a front of 200 miles, were described in a Reuter's dispatch of Dec 11. The advance was made from New Iringa and Kissaki to the coast.

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In the course of the operations a detached German corps, consisting of seven white officers, forty-seven white soldiers and 240 native soldiers, was captured.

BALKAN FRONT

The Germans made great gains in Rumania during December, sweeping over Bucharest, Ploesci, Bezeu and other towns until they reached Braila at the end of the month. The defending Russians and Rumanians were driven steadily back into Moldavia.

The attack against Bucharest was made from both the north and south. Mackensen, early in December, was on the southern side of the Danube, except at one or two places where he had forced a crossing. With relatively small forces he made another crossing and succeeded in taking up a position far in the rear of the Rumanian flank, thus destroying the value of the Alt line, which stretched north and south to his west, while Bucharest was to his northeast. Thus the Rumanians were forced to retreat across the numberless parallel streams which cut up this part of Rumania until they reached the Argechu, just before Bucharest, where a temporary stand was made.

The real danger to Bucharest, however, lay in the north, where the German left wing thrust thru the passes south of Kronstadt. Here again the Argechu was crossed. Campulung taken, the Teutons continued their march toward the valley of the Prahova. Soon Predeal and the other Kronstadt passes were occupied, and the line of the Prahova was reached. As a consequence Bucharest, the second largest fortress in the world, fell Dec 7. Ploesci, in the heart of the oil district, fell the same day.

The Teutons, without cessation, pursued the Rumanian army, sweeping at once over the Jalonitza River, which was flooded at the time, and continuing their progress northward. A Rumanian army under Averescu was cut to pieces at Singia. On Dec 12 the capture of Mizil, on the railroad from Ploesci to Buzeu was reported. Buzeu fell on the 15th. Forced back across the Buzeu River, the Rumanians and Russians took up a temporary position along the Rimnik-Sarat River, a small stream almost exactly paralleling the Buzeu. Altho the position was obviously insecure, the defenders were able to hold off the enemy for five days, during which time they probably removed the stores of provision from Braila, the next place in line, and a large grain and oil center. Rimnik-Sarat fell on the 27th and Braila came under fire on the 31st.

During these operations still another offensive was in progress in the coastal province of Dobrudja. On Dec 10 a Bulgarian force which had crossed the Danube east of Silistria, marched against Fitesci and soon occupied that town. As the Allied troops fell back, the flank resting on the river was exposed and forced to retire. Matchin, on the Danube, was threatened Dec 31. The objective of this Teuton offensive was evidently Bessarabia.

The Serbians, French and Italians made every attempt to follow up their victory at Monastir, but while slight advances were made no great progress was reported. From a military point of view Monastir was not a great prize.

The Italian troops developed an offensive at Tirnova, northwest of Monastir. The French and Serbians showed considerable activity in the vicinity of Hill 1050. By Dec 18 this allied offensive ceased, probably because of the appearance of new German forces.

EGYPTIAN FRONT

The British announced, Dec 30, that virtually an entire Turkish force of 2000 men was destroyed in the capture of the strong Turkish position at Maghdabah, 20 miles southeast of El Arish and ninety miles east of the Suez Canal. El Arish was captured the next day. On the 25th it was announced that following up the capture of El Arish the British troops in Egypt had moved 20 miles inland and captured a strong Turkish position at Maghdabah. This achievement protected the Suez Canal from Turkish raids, a constant menace since Turkey entered the war, and gave the British a position from which they might be able to strike at Palestine. On the 27th a squadron of British seaplanes attacked and destroyed the Chicaldar Bridge, eighteen miles east of Adana, thus cutting off the main Bagdad line.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

Fighting at Verdun, which had practically ceased after the French advance in October, recommended on Dec 15 when, by another great stroke the French broke thru the German lines on a front of six and a quarter miles, extending from the Meuse River to the plain of the Woevre, penetrating to a depth of nearly two miles. A great number of prisoners were taken. The French troops captured the villages of Vacherauville and Louvemont, the fortified farm of Chambrettes, and the fortified field works of Hardaumont and Bezouvaux. This new effort was directed by Gen. Nivelle on the eve of his departure from Verdun to assume his larger command. 70 hours of artillery fire preceded the advance.

Further gains were made on the 16th and 17th, in spite of heavy counter attacks. The new French line was extended from Vacheranville on the Meuse east past Pepper Hill, thru Louvemont and the Chambrettes to the village of Bezouvaux. On the 18th Paris announced the capture of over 11,000 prisoners during this offensive.

Elsewhere on the western front there was little activity beyond the usual skirmishes and trench raids. It was generally conceded that the Somme battle was over for the time being. Fog and shell holes filled with water made any advance difficult. On Dec 28 it was announced that a French sector had been taken over by the British forces.

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ITALIAN FRONT

The situation on the Carso was not changed in December. Cold and snow made military operations difficult. There was considerable artillery activity on both Italian fronts, but few troop movements. An aerial battle, in which the Italians claimed to be victors, occurred above Tolmezzo.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

German submarines raided Funchal, capital of the island of Madeira, Dec 3, and sank the French gunboat *Surprise*. Thirty-four of the crew perished. Two merchantmen, the *Dacia* and the *Kanguroo* were also sunk with the loss of 6 lives.

The gunboat *Surprise* was a vessel of 636 tons. She was 184 feet long and carried a complement of 100 men. The *Surprise* was built in 1895. The *Dacia* was a British cable laying steamer of 1856 tons and was owned in London.

The *Kanguroo* was an interesting craft to ship men and naval experts when she was anchored off Bedloe's Island on her first trip here in 1915. She was a great tank steamship, into which a submarine could be floated and dry-docked. The *Kanguroo* was built by the Schneiders of Creusot and was designed to deliver new submarines to purchasers.

She delivered a submarine to Buenos Ayres in Jan, 1915, but after that time was employed so far as known in carrying general cargo.

A summary of the total losses of the various Entente navies in warships since the begining of hostilities, according to German figures, was given by the Oversea News Agency as follows:

British warships, 123, of a total of 563,200 tons.
French, 29 ships, 53,900 tons.
Italian, 20 ships, 63,600 tons.
Russian, 16 ships, 54,800 tons.
Japanese, 4 ships, 9100 tons.
Total, 192 ships, 834,600 tons.

The British Admiralty announced Dec 25 that two destroyers were sunk in a collision in the North Sea on Dec 21 during very bad weather. Six officers and forty-nine men were lost.

See also
"DEUTSCHLAND," (SUBMARINE)
"GAULOIS," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"KARNAK," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"RUSSIAN," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"SUFFREN," DESTRUCTION OF THE

—Merchantmen destroyed

Spain sent a sharp protest to Germany Dec 29, over the action of German U-boats in sinking Spanish ships. The note concluded with an announcement that further steps were being taken to avoid or diminish in future the risks to Spanish shipping.

"During November," says a German Admiralty statement issued Dec 20, "138 hostile merchant ships, of a total of 314,500 gross tons, were lost thru the war measures of the Central Powers. Of this tonnage, 244,500 tons was British. In addition, fifty-three neutral merchant ships, of 94,000 tons gross, were sunk for carrying contraband to enemies. The month's total is thus 408,500 tons.

"Since the beginning of the war, thru the war measures of the Central Powers, 3,636,500 hostile tonnage has been lost, of which 2,794,500 was British."

See also
"ARABIA," DESTRUCTION OF THE
ARMED MERCHANTMEN
BLAIKIE, CAPT. JAMES
"COLUMBIAN," DESTRUCTION OF THE
"DELTO" CASE
"LANAO," DESTRUCTION OF THE
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—GREAT BRITAIN, DEC 24
"PALERMO" CASE

RUSSIAN FRONT

Because of severe weather the entire front between Bukovina and the Baltic showed little activity during December. A few small encounters occurred at Volhynia, initiated by the Germans, and a Russian attack near Illukst was mentioned by the Germans Dec 17.

The Russians put their chief effort into an attempt to relieve Rumania by piercing the mountain regions at Von Falkenhayn's rear, with the idea of capturing the important railroad lines close to the Moldavian frontier which the Germans held. The principle attack was made in the Trotus Valley which leads up the Gymes Pass. While a handful of villages were taken, here, no gains of any importance were made. More or less continuous pressure was exerted at Dorna Watra, at Kirlibaba, but in the middle of December this offense suddenly slackened.

TURKISH FRONT

The Turco-Russian front was comparatively inactive during December. The chief fighting of the month occurred on the 25th, when the Turks, about one battalion strong, assumed the offensive in the region of Petrakolai. They were repulsed by the Russian counterattack and driven into their intrenchments.

In the region of Charafkhan, west of Mush, the Russians drove the Turks from their trenches and captured some prisoners. In the vicinity of Lake Van the Russians, after having dislodged a Turkish patrol guard, developed an attack and occupied the village of Attman. Under pressure the Turks, about a battalion strong, retired eastward.

In the middle of December British troops began an offensive in the region of Kut-el-Amara in Mesopotamia and occupied Turkish positions on the Hai River. Trenches near Kala Hadji Fahan, two and a half miles from Kut-el-Amara, were taken.

UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH

—Neutrality

The Special Grand Jury which since Oct 1 had been investigating alleged violations of the neutrality laws reported to Federal Judge Manton, Dec 19, that it was unable to find indictments and was excused. More than fifty witnesses were called, including exporters, shipping merchants and labor leaders.

—Pro-German activities

See
"BOPP CASE"

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EXPLOSIONS

Great Britain

Twenty-six women were killed and about thirty injured by an explosion in a munitions factory Dec 5 according to an official annoucement.

Russia

The steamships blown up in the Russian harbor of Archangel in November with the loss of millions of dollars in munitions and other war supplies, were destroyed by bombs placed in the cargoes of the ships at the piers of the Bush Terminal Company in New York City, it was charged at police headquarters at New York Dec 4 by the commercial agent of the Imperial Russian Embassy. According to the Russian representative, C. I. Nedzikhovsky, the bombs were planted to hide evidences of extensive thefts in this country from the cargoes. Samuel Gatter, a Brooklyn junk dealer, had been arrested in connection with the case on a federal charge of having stolen articles in his possession. The police alleged that Gatter had in his possession binoculars which had been identified as part of a $12,000 consignment by a Rochester firm to the Russian Government.

FARM LOAN BOARD

See
RURAL CREDITS—UNITED STATES

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

See
BANKS AND BANKING—FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

FEDERAL SHIPPING BOARD

See
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—FEDERAL SHIPPING BOARD

FINANCE

See subhead FINANCE *under* NAMES OF COUNTRIES

FIRES

United States and Canada

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of November, as compiled by the New York *Journal of Commerce* reached a total of $19,898,450, compared with $17,701,375 in Oct, 1916, and $21,204,850 in Nov, 1915. The fire losses for the eleven months of 1916 aggregated $209,379,670, which compared with the figures for the same months in 1915, $161,959,100, show a gain of over forty-eight million dollars. There were during November some 281 fires each causing an estimated property damage of $10,000 or over.

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of December, as compiled by the New York *Journal of Commerce* aggregated $22,063,325, as compared with $20,877,100 for December, 1915. The losses for the entire year 1916 reached a total of $231,442,995. The December losses included several large fires, the most important being that at Petersboro, Ont., which caused a loss $1,500,000. There were during the month some 274 fires each causing an estimated property damage of $10,000 or over.

The large fires of December included the following: Plant of the Columbia Compress and Warehouse Co., Columbia, S. C., Dec 2, loss $250,000; the warehouse of the Flatbush Storage Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec 6, estimated loss $500,000; the Kimball Office Building, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Dec 8, loss $250,000; store of the Paddock Merchandising Co., Toledo, O., Dec 11, loss $200,000; plant of the Quaker Oats Co., Petersboro, Ont., Dec 11, loss $1,500,000; business section, Summerside, P. E. I., Dec 13, loss $325,000; business section, Oskaloosa, Ia., Dec 15, loss $250,000; the plant of the Filer & Stowell Co. at Milwaukee, Wis., Dec 15, loss $400,000; the business section of Shamokin, Pa., Dec 15, loss $250,000; the Summit Hotel, Creston, Ia., Dec 15, loss $200,000; plant of the Llewellyn Iron Works, Los Angeles, Cal., Dec 16, loss $500,000; the business section of Minneapolis, Minn., Dec 18, loss $200,000; the Stout Furniture Co.'s factory, at Salem, Ind., Dec 19, loss $200,000; the J. P. Allen department store, Atlanta, Ga., Dec 20, loss $200,000; the Kleeb Lumber Co.'s mill, South Bend, Wash., Dec 20, loss $200,000; the business section of Newcastle, Pa., Dec 21, loss $240,000; the Kansas Masonic lodge, Wichita, Kan., Dec 22, loss $250,000; Hampton Terrace Hotel, Augusta, Ga., Dec 31, loss $600,000; the St. Ferdinand de Halifax Asylum for Female Idiots, St. Ferdinand de Halifax, Canada, Dec 31, estimated loss $100,000. In this fire forty-five inmates and one Roman Catholic sister in charge of the institution lost their lives.

See also
EXPLOSIONS

FLEXNER, Simon, M. D.

Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, of New York, was elected Dec 20 foreign associate member of the French Academy of Medicine.

FLOOD CONTROL

The Humphreys flood control bill, appropriating $50,600,000 for the lower Mississippi and Sacramento rivers, which passed the House at the last session, was ordered favorably reported Dec 22 by the Senate Committee on Commerce. An unsuccessful fight was made by Senator Newlands for a compromise measure, to include the Administration plan for the creation of a river regulation commission and a comprehensive scheme of waterway conservation and control. Rejection of the compromise, which would have carried the Humphreys bill appropriations of $45,000,000 for the Mississippi and $5,600,000 for the Sacramento, besides $1,000,000 for inaugurating the country-wide system, would result in determined opposition to the Humphreys bill on the floor of the Senate. Senators Newlands, Kenyon and others from the West banded together to prevent further "piecemeal waterway legislation." Before the committee voted Secretary Baker appeared in behalf of the Newlands compromise.

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FOOD PRICES AND SUPPLY

See
PAPER
Also subhead FOOD AND COMMODITY PRICES AND SUPPLY *under names of countries*

FORD, Henry

Three of the demurrers which the Navy League entered to Henry Ford's defense in the $100,000 libel suit the league had brought against him on the basis of his published advertisements attacking military preparedness were sustained in Washington, D. C., Dec 15 in the local Supreme Court. The case would go to trial later on its merits. Ford pleaded in defense that the publication was privileged because he believed it to be true; the league demurred to that plea as an issue to be tried in court, and was sustained.

FORD MOTOR CO.

The three Circuit Judges who heard the Dodge brothers' injunction case at Detroit Dec 9 extended for sixty days the temporary injunction restraining Henry Ford from using the profits of the Ford Motor Company to develop its business. The judges were not unanimous in their discussion of whether Mr. Ford could legally spend millions of his company's funds to construct and maintain blast furnaces. Judges Weist and Hart held that the Ford Motor Company could properly build up such an enterprise, provided all the products which left the smelters were used in the manufacture of automobiles by the Ford concern. Judge Chester, who did not concur, held that an automobile corporation cannot legally engage in the smelter business, even if it intended to use the product of its smelter. The judges were unanimous in their declaration that minority stockholders had a right to receive consideration from Mr. Ford. They held that when Mr. Ford put thru projects without notifying minority stockholders of his intentions or without listening to their complaints or suggestions he was disregarding the rights which they, as stockholders, should enjoy.

The three judges denied a petition, Dec 18, to annul the temporary injunction. Ford offered to give a bond to reimburse the Dodge brothers for any loss. The offer was not approved. The court also denied a motion by Ford's attorneys that the Dodge brothers furnish a bond of $3,000,000 to insure the Ford Motor Company against loss.

A petition that the scope of the injunction be broadened was denied, Dec 22.

FRANCE

See also
PROHIBITION—FRANCE

—Army

In conformity with the change in military command announced the night before, President Poincaré, Dec 13, signed a decree naming "General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French armies, technical counsel of Government regarding the direction of the war."

Another decree declared that the commander-in-chief of the armies of the north and northeast and of the army of the Orient should exercise command in conformity with the decrees of Oct 28 and Dec 2, 1913, which made the commanders-in-chief of the armies in the field responsible directly to the Minister of War.

The effect of this decree was to make both General George Nivelle and General Sarrail, commander of the Entente forces in Macedonia, responsible directly to the War Office and independent of the commander-in-chief.

Gen. Joffre handed over his command to Gen. Nivelle, Dec 19.

Brigadier Fenelon François Germain, one of the commanders in the victory at Verdun on Dec 5, was promoted Dec 22 to be general of division. The cravat of a commander of the Legion of Honor was given to Brigadier Guyot d'Asnieres de Salins, who commanded the division which retook Fort Douaumont, and the Military Medal, the highest distinction a general officer can receive, was awarded to General Foch. The medal is a simple decoration, which was created for soldiers in the ranks and non-commissioned officers. The only commissioned officers who can receive it are generals already possessing the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

In addition to a decree creating General Joffre a Marshal of France, President Poincaré signed another, Dec 27, revoking the decrees of Dec 2, 1915, and Dec 13, 1916. The first of these appointed Marshal Joffre commander-in-chief of all the French forces, except those in the colonies and Morocco, the second said: "General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces, will act as technical adviser to the Government in all concerning the direction of the war."

The title of Marshal of France had fallen into disuse since the establishment of the third republic.

The high command as now settled finally consisted of the War Committee, composed of Premier Briand; General H. Lyautey, Minister of War; Rear Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine; Albert Thomas, Minister of National Manufactures; Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance, and President Poincare. The duty of the Minister of War is to notify the other Ministers and commanding Generals concerning the decisions of the committee and to take measures to insure their concerted execution. In addition, he is responsible for everything concerning the preparation and maintenance of the nation's resources. There are two Generals commanding, General Nivelle of the armies of the north and northeast, who also assures a liaison with the allied staffs, and General Sarrail of the army of the Orient, who as already announced, is no longer answerable to Grand Headquarters, but directly to the Minister of War.

—Embargos

Further restrictions on importations effective Dec 22, will be found in the New York *Journal of Commerce* for Dec 29.

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—Moratorium

An extension of the moratorium for three months from Jan 1 was provided in a decree published Dec 20. The decree was accompanied by a note from the Minister of Commerce, stating that there remained unpaid only 1,340,000,000 of a total of 4,480,000,000 francs of paper benefiting from the moratorium which was held by the Bank of France in Aug of 1914.

—Politics and government

At the tenth secret session of the Chamber of Deputies, Dec 7, Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber, read twenty orders of the day, whereupon Premier Briand, speaking from his seat, announced that the government would accept the fourth of the list, which called for a reorganization of the high command and expressed confidence in the government. The first two paragraphs of the resolution, dealing with the high command and war council, were accepted without division, but a division was demanded on the third paragraph based on Albert Favres's statement that France was putting one in six of the population into the fighting ranks, England one in ten, Italy one in eleven and Russia one in twenty, and calling for a more equal distribution of the burden among the Allies. The vote gave the government a majority of 184.

At a public session following the private session the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 344 to 160 adopted a resolution expressing confidence in the government in its conduct of the war, and noting favorably the plan to reorganize the General Staff.

At a special meeting held on the following morning the Cabinet "considered measures justified by the vote of the Chamber of Deputies."

There was a tumult in the Chamber of Deputies Dec 11, during the discussion of the military appropriations bill, when the Socialist Deputy Pierre Brizon spoke. M. Brizon was violently interrupted from all parts of the Chamber when he declared that Frenchmen should no longer fight to assure the possession of Constantinople to Russia. "You're a traitor," was yelled at M. Brizon by numerous Deputies. During the excitement M. Brizon grasped a water glass which stood before him and threw it at the heads of the Deputies in a semi-circle before the Secretary's desk. Thereupon René Renoult, Vice-President of the Chamber, who was presiding, ordered a suspension of the sitting. After the Chamber reconvened Mr. Brizon was excluded.

Premier Briand announced, Dec 12, the restruction of the Cabinet, containing a special War Council of five members, as follows:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Aristide Briand.
Finance—Alexandre Ribot.
War—Gen. Hubert Lyantey.
Marine—Rear Adm. Lacase.
Fabrication national, including munitions and transportation—Albert Thomas.

Besides the ministers named the cabinet would include the following:

Interior—Louis J. Malvy.
Public Instruction—Paul Painleve.
Commerce and Agriculture—Etienne Clementel.
National Subsistence and Labor—M. Herriot.
Colonies—Gaston Doumergue.
Justice and Public Works—Rene Viviani.

Two under-secretaries also would be members of the cabinet under Sec. Thomas, namely, M. Loucheur for munitions and Albert Claveille for transportation. Justin Godart would be under secretary of state for sanitary service.

Radical changes were indicated in this list. The main feature was the reduction of the number of ministers from twenty-two to eleven. Five ministers of state without portfolios were done away with altogether, while in several cases ministries were combined under one head, with subdivisions under the charge of the deputy secretaries.

Thus, under the new ministry of Revataillement were included both civil and military supply and transportation. Public works were combined with the ministry of Justice, and public instruction and labor were to go hand in hand. Agriculture, commerce and industry were united under one head.

Another innovation was the bringing of business and technical experts who were not members of the Chamber or Senate into the government in the positions of deputy secretaries.

Finally, there was a council of war which would have constant and active charge of the direction of the war, the other members of the government being concerned only with the carrying out of the plans of the council.

The new members of the government, as indicated in the unofficial list above, were well known to the French public. M. Lyautey is Governor General of Morocco, M. Herriot is Senator for the Department of Rhone and the Mayor of Lyons, M. Loucheur is a manufacturer and a specialist in war material.

Among the deputy or under secretaries were to be Lieutenant Colonel Coste, who before the war directed the Department of Mines; Daniel Vincent, who will have charge of the organization of labor, and M. Blanzy, who would be Director of Mines.

Premier Briand denounced the German peace offer Dec 13 as a trap, and accompanied his denunciation an announcement that he would ask for the increased power with which to carry on the war. At the same time, the Premier promised that the government would not undertake any scheme of national mobilization such as that involved in the German home army plan. The Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 314 to 165 adopted a resolution of confidence in the new government.

The government, on Dec 14, introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a bill conferring upon the government the large powers, outlined by the Premier the day before, to take measures for the national defense by decree instead of asking the authorization of Parliament in each instance.

The Cabinet henceforth would meet only twice weekly, Tuesdays and Fridays, it was announced Dec 21. The other days of the week would be devoted to deliberations by the War Committee under the presidency of Presi-

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dent Poincare, and by the Economic Council, presided over by M. Viviani, Minister of Justice.

The Economic Council would be composed of Minister of the Interior Malvy, Minister of the Colonies Doumergue, Minister of Commerce and Economics Clementel, and Minister of Public Works Herriot.

The Economic Council would have the assistance of M. Claveille, Under Secretary of Public Works for Transport, and M. Loucheur, Under Secretary for Munitions Production. It would also have the aid of managers of railroad and steam navigation companies.

"FRANCESCA DA RIMINI" (opera)

The first American performance of Riccardo Zandonai's "Francesca da Rimini" was given in New York city Dec 22. The story of the opera is told in Dante's "Inferno," and its tense, dramatic and picturesque qualities have inspired nearly a dozen composers to place it in an operatic frame. The version used by Zandonai was Tito Riccordi's adaptation of Gabriele D'Annunzio's play.

FRANCIS JOSEPH, Emperor of Austria

Twenty-six million dollars was the value of the Austrian Emperor's private estate, according to the Munich *Neueste Nachrichten*, Dec 13. Nearly half of this, $12,000,000, was willed for a fund for the benefit of wounded soldiers, invalids, and relatives of men killed in the war. The old Emperor's two daughters and one granddaughter received $4,000,000 each, and the remaining $2,000,000 was divided among legatees.

FUAD BEY

Fuad Bey, it was announced Dec 18, had been chosen by the Porte to succeed the last Turkish Ambassador, Rustem Bey, who was practically recalled for refusing to retract derogatory statements made in a public letter comparing negro lynchings in this country to persecutions in Armenia. Fuad Bey is said to be a diplomat of much experience, having been Minister at Belgrade at the outbreak of the war. He speaks French and German fluently, but not English.

The department had allowed his appointment to go unanswered for several weeks, ostensibly because not enough was known of his personality to be sure that he would be acceptable, but actually as a means of expressing displeasure at Turkey's refusal to give consideration to American representations and interests.

GALLAGHER, Rev. Dr. Charles Wesley

Rev. Dr. Charles W. Gallagher, president of the Maryland College for Women in Lutherville, died, Dec 14, aged 70 years.

"GAULOIS," Destruction of the

The French armored cruiser *Gaulois* was torpedoed in the Mediterranean Sea on Dec 27 and sank in half an hour, according to a French official announcement. Owing to the coolness of the crew and the arrival of patrol boats there were only four victims, two of whom were killed by the explosion.

GERMANY

Emperor William issued the following order, addressed to the army and navy, Dec 31:

"Again a year of war lies behind us, with hard fighting and sacrifices rich in successes and victories. The hopes which our enemies placed in 1916 have been vain. All their attacks, east and west, have collapsed owing to your bravery and devotion.

"Our recent triumphal march tru Rumania has by Divine Providence again added imperishable laurels to your banners. The greatest naval battle this year was our victory in the Skagerrak, and the gallant deeds of our submarines have won for my navy glory and admiration forever.

"You are victorious in all theatres of war on land and sea. A grateful fatherland looks to you with unshakable confidence and proud reliance. The incomparable warlike spirit alive in your ranks, your tenacity, your never-slackening will to vanquish, your love of the fatherland, are to me a guarantee that in the new year also victory will remain with our banners. God also in the future will be with us."

—Compulsory civilian service

The Reichstag Dec 2, adopted the compulsory civilian service bill, after the third reading, by a vote of 235 to 19. Several members did not cast their ballots. The bill as passed was not changed after the second reading. The bill had been introduced, Nov 29, by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. The principle of the measure was that all able-bodied males between the ages of eighteen and sixty not serving with the colors were liable to labor service in the interest of Germany.

In the course of a debate on the bill a socialist proposal that permanent workmen's committees should be appointed in connection with industrial workshops and railways was defeated by one vote. Dr. Karl Helfferich, the vice-chancellor, opposed the proposal on the ground that powers conferred on existing committees of railway men already exceeded in practice the limit of the demands submitted by the socialists. The vice-chancellor added that the adoption of the proposal would endanger the bill. The socialists took advantage of the debate to condemn the action of the government in deporting Belgian workers.

—Food and commodity prices and supply

According to the *Tageblatt* only 21,000,000 tons of potatoes were harvested in 1916, as against 51,000,000 the year before. The crop was not only a failure in quantity, but also in quality, so that only one-third as many potatoes were available for the current year as during the one ended in June, 1916.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

See
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

GOETHALS, Major Gen. George W.

See
PANAMA CANAL

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Salary or wage increases of from 5 to 10 per cent. for about 16,000 government employees receiving less than $1800 a year, and of $500 a year for each Representative's secretary, were provided for in the Legislative.

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Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill passed, Dec 19, by the House without a record vote. The secretaries were getting $1500 a year. An attempt to provide each Representative with an extra stenographer at $75 a month during the session failed.

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

The ninth annual Governers' Conference opened in Washington, D. C., Dec 11, with more than a score of State Chief executives present to discuss State administrative problems and other questions. About an equal number of Governers-elect and former Governors were in attendance.

GRAHAME-WHITE, Claude

Flight Commander Claude Grahame-White was married at the Registry Office, London, Dec 21, to Ethel Levey, the actress.

Claude Grahame-White was one of the pioneers among aviators. His first wife, Miss Dorothy Caldwell Taylor, divorced him in June, 1916.

Ethel Levey was George M. Cohan's first wife. She obtained a divorce from him in 1907, and the following year went to Paris to study for opera.

GREAT BRITAIN

Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons, Dec 19, outlined his radical plans for the prosecution of the war. The foremost was practically a levy en mass of the whole population of Great Britain, with Neville Chamberlain, Lord Mayor of Birmingham and brother of Joseph A. Chamberlain, as director general. It would be his duty to see that every man give his highest efficiency to the state, whether in the army, in a factory or on a farm. Tho only vaguely referring to Ireland, it was plain that he considered it the least of his difficulties, and Home Rule only an incident in the great reforms which he planned.

Then he announced that henceforth the Dominions were to play a bigger part in the war, and that an imperial conference would soon be summoned.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies had sent a telegram to the dominions, it became known Dec 26, explaining the purposes of the forthcoming Imperial conference announced by Premier Lloyd George.

The Prime Minister of each of the dominions was "invited to attend a series of special meetings of the War Cabinet in order to consider urgent questions affecting the prosecution of the war, possible conditions on which, in agreement with our allies, we could assent to its termination and problems which would then immediately arise."

The Premiers were urged to attend at an early date—not later than the end of February.

See also
EXPLOSIONS—GREAT BRITAIN
RAILROADS—GREAT BRITAIN

—Army

A supplementary estimate issued Dec 14 provided for an additional 1,000,000 men of all ranks for the army service during the existing financial year. The orginial estimate was for 4,000,000 men.

—Embargo

Further changes in the British embargo list will be found in the New York *Journal of Commerce* for Dec 19, 27 and 29.

—Finance

A vote of credit of £400,000,000 was moved in the House of Commons, Dec 14, by A. Bonar Law, who had recently assumed the duties of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It was unanimously granted after a short debate. The credit was the fourteenth since the outbreak of the war, bringing up the total for the financial year to £1,750,000,000 and the grand total for the war to £3,532,000,000. Mr. Bonar Law's statement showed that the daily average expenditure of Great Britain in the war had risen to £6,710,000.

"Financially we cannot hope to go on indefinitely on the present scale," said the Chancellor, "but we can go on long enough to make sure that it will not be from financial causes if we fail to secure victory."

Assuming the rate of expenditure to be the same that then existed, the vote was intended to carry on the Government and the war until Feb 24. From that date to the end of the financial year on Mar 31 an additional £200,000,000 would be required, bringing up the total votes for the year to £1,950,000,000, or £350,000,000 in excess of the estimate made some months before by the then Chancellor, Reginald McKenna. The enormous increase in output of munitions was emphasized by the Chancellor. Loans to Allied governments amounted, he said, to £400,000 daily.

The new war credit passed thru all its stages in the lower House on the following afternoon.

The tax on excess profits produced £73,699,000 ($368,495,000) up to Dec 16. Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons, Dec 20. The original estimate for the full year ending Mar 31, said the Chancellor, was £86,000,000 ($430,000,000), an amount which he considered likely to be greatly exceeded.

The interest on the debt created under the war loans of 1914-15 amounted during the financial year ended Mar 31, 1916, to £38,445,856 ($192,229,280), according to a white paper issued Dec 28. The total capital national debt, which on Mar 31, 1915, was £1,104,967,076 ($5,524,835,380), had increased by Mar 31, 1916, to £2,133,147,644 ($10,665,738,220), the statement showed.

—Food and commodity prices and supply

The Board of Trade under the defense of the realm act issued an order, Dec 5, to the effect that after Dec 18 no meal exceeding three courses between 6 p. m. and 9:30 p. m. or two courses at any other time might be served in any hotel, restaurant or public place. The announcement added that it was proposed to issue another order at an early

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date forbidding both in public places and private houses the consumption on certain days of meat, poultry and game.

Great Britain's inability to guarantee bunker coal to any vessel not utilizing it "in such a way that British or allied interests are benefited" was announced, Dec 5, in a statement by the British Embassy in the form of a memorandum drawn up in London.

—Politics and government

A political crisis culminating in the resignation of the Asquith Cabinet and the appointment of David Lloyd George, the first Welshman to become Prime Minister, the formation of a war Cabinet of five, and a general Cabinet reorganization, developed during December.

Almost from the outbreak of the war the bitterest criticisms had piled upon the Liberal Cabinet and its members, particularly upon the head of Premier Asquith. The coalition Cabinet was formed May 25, 1915, in the hope that all the big political parties in Great Britain, being represented, would be satisfied with the new Government.

Instead neither the Liberals nor the Unionists were satisfied, because neither was strongly enough represented. Added to the partisan discontents of the party men were the attacks of the so-called "ginger group," headed by Lord Northcliffe and his string of powerful newspapers and magazines.

There were twenty-two members in the coalition Cabinet. Twelve of these were Liberals, eight were Unionists, one was a Laborite and one, the late Lord Kitchener, was non-partisan. Since its formation there had been several changes. Some dropped out to be replaced by others, while others had their posts changed. But in the main the resigning Cabinet was the same as when it was formed.

A list of the members of the coalition Cabinet as originally appointed will be found in INFORMATION Annual, 1915, p. 285.

As constituted on its retirement the Cabinet had twelve Liberals, ten Unionists and one Laborite. Kitchener had gone: he was drowned on June 6, and David Lloyd George had been made Secretary for War; Sir Edward Carson resigned on Oct 15, 1915, because he found himself entirely out of sympathy with the other members in relation to near Eastern policies; Winston Spencer Churchill, Sir John A. Simon and Augustine Birrell were out. Two new portfolios had been created, Minister of Blockade and Minister of Pensions. Arthur Henderson, the Laborite, after having left the Cabinet once, had accepted this last portfolio in order to represent the labor party in the Cabinet.

Attacks on the coalition Cabinet were bitter and continuous. Whereas the Liberal Cabinet had been attacked chiefly in relation to the navy, the coalition Cabinet was attacked from all directions. The "ginger group" (so-called because it wanted the Government to inject more ginger into its actions and display more force) for long demanded that a food controller be appointed to take charge of the food situation. The delay in appointing one gave the Cabinet's critics fine opportunity.

The ginger group demanded that the Government arm all merchant vessels, fore and aft and abeam, with weapons large enough to sink a U-boat. The decision of the United States that vessels so armed would not be classed as merchant vessels, but as warships, was waved aside by the outsiders.

The ginger group did not believe that the Allies were showing a stern enough front to Greece in her indecision. Powerful action toward the King of the Hellenes, it was urged, would long ago have placed that country on the side of the Allies. Here was another weapon used against the coalition Cabinet by the ginger group.

They demanded that the Cabinet discover some efficient method of combating the Zeppelin raids against England. They demanded that Balfour resign as head of the Admiralty. And for months the Cabinet had been attacked because of the success of the German campaign in Rumania.

On top of all of this there were the differences between the two outstanding figures in the Cabinet, Premier Asquith and David Lloyd George, each of whom had strong backing in the Cabinet, and in the country as well. These differences, many or all of which became public, came to a head with Lloyd George's demand for a smaller war council, which would have power to act independently of the Cabinet as a whole. When Asquith refused to assent to this proposal, Lloyd George handed in his own resignation, and, it is understood, at the same time Bonar Law notified Asquith of his intention of resigning, thereby withdrawing the Unionist support from the coalition Government.

The British Government crisis found a solution Dec 5, which up to the hour of its announcement was considered the least probable of practical alternatives. Herbert H. Asquith resigned the premiership, which he had held thru eight stormy days of domestic and foreign history.

The fall of the Asquith Government was not a political overthrow. That could come only thru an adverse vote in the Commons and an appeal to the country thru which changed opinion, if opinion had changed, could express itself. The King, therefore, was under no obligation to call the Opposition to power. He was free to make up such a Ministry as his advisers deemed best fitted for the great responsibilities of the time.

The Unionist leader, Andrew Bonar Law, the Minister of the Colonies, who was summoned to the palace on Asquith's resignation, intimated, Dec 6, that he was unable to form an administration. Thereupon the King called David Lloyd George.

The official announcement, Dec 7, that Lloyd George had undertaken the task, with the cooperation of Bonar Law, was a notification of the coalition nature of the new Government.

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Any party Government would be impossible, because neither the Unionists nor the Liberals had a majority in the House of Commons. Either one must attach the Irish Nationalists or the Laborites to itself to command a majority.

The Nationalists had refused to participate in the Government until home rule should become established. The Laborites were sworn enemies to Lloyd George because they resented his accusations that the workingmen had put their personal interests above the national interests at times during the war.

In the formation of a new ministry Lloyd George faced one of the most difficult tasks that had ever fallen to his lot. He could count only on the support of the Unionists.

Lloyd George, however, finally succeeded in winning the support of a majority of the Labor party, by promising to give Labor two seats in the Cabinet, a place in the War Council and three under secretaries. In addition, he pledged himself to secure state control over food, mines, shipping and railways. This success surmounted the greatest obstacle in his course.

Parliament held the shortest session on record Dec 7, meeting for only three minutes. None of the ministers was present.

Former Premier Asquith insisted, Dec 8, that his successor get fair play, and the Liberal party, after giving the retiring premier a heartening vote of confidence, added their support to the new Government.

Official announcement was made Dec 10 that the new Government had been constituted, with a War Cabinet.

The complexion of the new government was twelve Liberals, fifteen Unionists, three Laborites and the Presidents of the Boards of Trade and Education and the Shipping Controller, who had been attached to no parties. The War Cabinet comprised the following:

David Lloyd George, Premier.
Lord Curzon, Lord President of the Council (also Government leader in the House of Lords).
Arthur Henderson, Minister without portfolio.
Lord Milner, Minister without portfolio.
Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer (also leader in the House of Commons).

The other members of the Ministry who were not in the War Cabinet were:

Lord High Chancellor, Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay.
Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir George Cave.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Arthur J. Balfour.
Secretary of State for the Colonies, Walter Hume Long.
Secretary of State for War, the Earl of Derby.
Secretary of State for India, Austen Chamberlain.
President of the Local Government Board, Baron Rhondda.
President of the Board of Trade, Sir Albert Stanley.
Minister of Labor, John Hodge.
First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Edward Carson.
Minister of Munitions, Dr. Christopher Addison.
Minister of Blockade, Lord Robert Cecil.
Food Controller, Baron Davenport.
Shipping Controller, Sir Joseph Paton Maclay.
President of the Board of Agriculture, Rowland E. Prothero.
President of the Board of Education, Herbert A. L. Fisher.
First Commissioner of Works, Sir Alfred M. Mond.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir Frederick Cawley.
Postmaster General, Albert Illingworth.
Minister of Pensions, George N. Barnes.
Attorney General, Sir Frederick E. Smith.
Solicitor General, Gordon Hewart.
Secretary for Scotland, Mr. Munro.
Lord Advocate, James A. Clyde.
Solicitor General for Scotland, Thomas B. Morrison.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Baron Wimborne.
Chief Secretary for Ireland, Henry E. Duke.
Lord Chancellor for Ireland, Sir Ignatius J. O'Brien.

The War Council contained: A Welshman, Lloyd George; an Englishman, Earl Curzon; a Scotsman, Arthur Henderson; a Canadian, Bonar Law, and a native of Germany, Viscount Milner, who in part was educated in that country and one of whose grandmothers was German.

Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, in view of his double duties, was not expected to attend the War Council regularly.

Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Milner, Earl Curzon, Andrew Bonar Law and Arthur Henderson formed what was officially termed the War Cabinet, while others, who ordinarily had been designated Cabinet Ministers, were called heads of departments.

The important point in this novel organization was that it concentrated far more power in the hands of the Prime Minister than the British system had ever known before.

The War Cabinet would hold daily sessions, directing the prosecution of the war, and the freedom of Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Milner, Lord Curzon and Mr. Henderson from departmental duties would allow them to devote all their time to the War Council.

For practical purposes the Government would be by a Cabinet of four.

The most important new officials were the food and shipping controllers. Baron Devonport has been Manager of the Port of London, and Sir Joseph Maclay is one of the great Scottish shipowners. Business was further represented by Baron Rhondda, a coal mining magnate, at the Local Government Board; by Sir Albert Stanley, at the Board of Trade; by Sir Alfred Mond, a manufacturer, as First Commissioner of Works, and by Frederick Cawley and Albert Illingworth.

There had been a strong demand for live, experienced men to direct the boards of Agriculture and Education. This was met by the selection of Rowland E. Prothero, manager of the Duke of Bedford's enormous estates, and of Herbert A. L. Fisher, who made a brilliant record as head of the Sheffield University as a progressive educator.

Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, in accepting the office of Lord High Chancellor, stipulated that his right to a pension be waived.

GREECE

Greece yielded to the allies and consented to give up the artillery that was demanded in the ultimatum that produced a clash at Athens. A truce was declared, Dec 1, the date on which Admiral du Fournet's ultimatum expired. The Admiral had demanded that the

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first delivery of arms—sixty-four machine guns—be made by Dec 1. In view of the definite refusal of the Greek Government to deliver any arms, the Entente commander evidently did not wait before taking the forceful measures he had threatened if his demands were not acceded to. A truce was arranged, but not until after fighting, in which there were numerous casualties.

After a day of terror in Athens, in which Venizelists fought royalists and Greek troops fired upon Entente forces, which had been landed, according to Vice-Admiral du Fournet, to maintain order, King Constantine finally agreed to surrender the mountain guns demanded by the allies, and the latter withdrew their troops, with the exception of a small guard.

Disturbances began as soon as the allied troops were landed. Greek troops fired on the Entente force which occupied the Zappeion, while reservists and Venizelists exchanged shots in the streets. A pitched battle between the opposing Greek forces occurred in Stadium street.

The Dutch and Spanish Ministers finally intervened and induced the King to surrender the guns on condition that the Entente withdraw the troops, except 300 left in the Zappeion. According to information received at London from a source close to the Greek Government, Admiral du Fournet telegraphed to Premier Lambros suggesting an armistice, which was effected after conference of the Premier with the King. While the conference was in progress and even after the French Minister had been summoned to take part in it, guns continued to boom. Dispatches from Athens said the French bombarded the hill behind the palace.

The casualties in the fighting in the Greek capital were said to number 200.

The Allies, Dec 8, instituted a blockade of Greek ports.

It was announced officially, Dec 12, that Vice-Admiral du Fournet, commander of the allied squadron in Greek waters, had been replaced by Admiral Gaucher.

The Greek Chargé d'Affaires appeared at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the same day for the purpose of "expressing to the Government of the republic in the name of the King and the Government at Athens their sincere regret at the events which occurred at Athens, and declaring that they deplored them."

The Greek Government accepted, Dec 15, an ultimatum presented on the previous day by the Entente allies. The note was said to have demanded the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Thessaly, and was reported to have stated that if the Government disregarded the note its attitude would be considered a hostile act. A note, reported to have been presented by Greece to the Entente allies, Dec 19, was said to have protested against the aid given to the Venizelists.

Toward the end of the month conditions in Athens were said to have improved greatly from the Allied point of view. The Royalists were beginning to feel the effects of the Allied blockade, and even the strongest Royalist newspapers were completely changing their tone.

In the meantime, the Foreign Office announced, the demobilization of the Greek army was taking place rapidly and satisfactorily, in accordance with Greece's promises.

The Italian Minister to Greece presented, Dec 31, the demands of the Entente Allies for reparation by the Greek Government on account of the losses suffered during the recent clash between Greeks and Entente troops The Crown Council and the Cabinet immediately assembled at the palace, King Constantine presiding.

GROSVENOR, William Mercer

The Very Rev. William Mercer Grosvenor, Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City, died Dec 9, aged 53 years.

GUNNISON, Dr. Walter Balfour

Dr. Walter Balfour Gunnison, a noted educator, and Principal of Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn since it was given to the city in 1896, died in Brooklyn, Dec 19. He was born in 1852.

"H-3" (submarine)

Twenty-six members of the crew of the United States submarine *H-3*, which went ashore on a shoal near the entrance to Humbolt Bay, Cal., were rescued by the coast guard Dec 14. It was believed that the submarine could be recovered in good condition.

HARKNESS, Charles William

Charles W. Harkness, owner of Standard Oil interests, who died May 1, left a total estate of $49,566,895, having a net value of $49,319,294, according to transfer tax report filed Dec 7. The deductions amounted to $247,294. The state would receive as a tax $1,905,234.

Edward W. Harkness, brother, received the interests in the Standard Oil Company and subsidiaries, appraised at $25,525,525, together with $10,662,062 from a residuary estate, making his total share $36,182,971. Mrs. Mary Warden Harkness, widow, received the residence Fifth avenue and Fifty-fourth street, valued at $535,000; the garage and stable at No. 155 West Fifty-second street, valued at $35,000; household effects, automobiles, personal property worth $44,567, and one-half of the residue, valued at $11,537,062, making her total interest $12,151,629.

HARKNESS, Mrs. Charles William

Mrs. Mary Warden Harkness, widow of the Standard Oil magnate, died in New York City, Dec 8, in her fifty-third year. Her will, filed Dec 13, disposed of an estate of about $15,000,000, of which $1,100,000 went to institutions. The larger public bequests were:

Yale University, $300,000 for endowment purposes; St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, $200,000 for endowment purposes; Morristown Memorial Hospital, Morristown, N. J., $100,000; Flagler Hospital, St. Augustine, Fla., $100,000; Germantown Dispensary and Hospital, Philadelphia, $100,000; Babies' Hospital, $100,000; St. Mary's Free

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Hospital for Children, $100,000; Art Museum of Cleveland, $100,000 to create a Charles W. Harkness endowment fund.

HEARST, William Randolph

The Newfoundland Government, under the provisions of the War Measures Act, passed at the outbreak of hostilities, prohibited, Dec 7, the admission into Newfoundland of the American publications that had been excluded from English and Canadian territories. The regulation specifically forbade the bringing in of these newspapers, either by mail or freight, and made it illegal for any person to have a copy in his possession, even if sent by friends abroad. A heavy fine was provided for a violation of the prohibition.

HOHENLOHE-SCHILLINGSFURST, Prince Alfred zu

The marriage of Miss Catherine Britton to Prince Alfred zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, attaché of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, took place, Dec 14, at Washington, D. C.

HYDRO-AEROPLANES

See
AERONAUTICS—HYDROAEROPLANES

IMMIGRATION

See also
NATURALIZATION

—Burnett Immigration bill

The immigration bill carrying the literacy test, because of which it had been thrice vetoed in the past, again came up in the Senate in December. The bill was passed in April by the House by a vote of 308 to 87. It was substantially the same measure that was vetoed by President Wilson when passed by the preceding Congress, solely on account of the provision that required all immigrants admitted to the counry to be able to read some language, with certain exceptions of women and children.

The Senate, Dec 12, adopted the committee amendment to the immigration bill which would bar Hindus and certain other Asiatics without mentioning them by name, with an added provision stipulating that nothing in the act should be construed to repeal any existing law, treaty or agreement which serves to prohibit or restrict immigration.

The added stipulation, proposed by Senator Phelan of California, was designed to replace the direct reference to the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan, which was stricken out of the House bill bv the Senate at the request of the State Department.

The committee amendment prescribed certain geographical areas immigrants from which should not be admitted, instead of naming the races or nationalities, as was done in the bill as it passed the House.

Senator Reed's amendement to exclude African blacks from the United States was defeated by a vote of 32 to 37. When the Senate adjourned there was pending another amendment by Senator Reed to exclude all persons who came to the United States for temporary employment as laborers, intending to return to their native land.

The following day was devoted entirely to the bill by the Senate, most of the debate centering on amendments to the literacy test provision, the exclusion of Asiatics and the right of asylum for the persecuted.

Senator Phelan's amendment to deny entrance to women of any race whose men are not admitted, unless they are married, according to American law, was rejected. He explained it was purposed to exclude the so-called "Japanese picture brides."

The Senate, Dec 14, reconsidered the clause designed to exclude anarchists who teach destruction of property as a propaganda. An amendment by Senator Hardwick for the committee, permitting entry of persons who advocate or teach destruction of property "in war, insurrection, or revolution," but not otherwise, was adopted. The bill was then passed by a vote of 64 to 7 and sent to conference.

Three Republicans—Brandegee, Colt and du Pont—and four Democrats—Husting, Martine, Phelan and Reed, voted against the bill.

IRELAND

Henry E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced in the House of Commons, Dec 21, that the government had decided to release the Irish prisoners interned after the rebellion.

See also
STRIKES—IRELAND

JAPAN

See also
OYAMA, FIELD-MARSHAL PRINCE IWAO

—Politics and government

The Diet was opened Dec 27 by the Emperor, who in his address from the Throne declared that the alliance with Great Britain and the convention with France were becoming stronger, and called attention also to the new convention with Russia, which he termed a matter for congratulation. The Emperor explained that he had ordered the Ministers to draft bills necessary for the development of the country "keeping in mind the world situation," and asked the Diet to co-operate in passing these measures. The House was then adjourned to Jan 21.

JEWISH WAR RELIEF FUND

At a meeting held in New York City, Dec 22, with the object of raising funds for the aid of Jews in Poland, Lithuania and Galicia, $3,000,000 was raised. Among the larger pledges made were two of $100,000 each from Jacob H. Schiff and Julius Rosenwald, $1,000,000 by the People's Relief Committee, $500,000 by the Jewish people of Chicago, $250,000 by the Central Committee of Philadelphia, and $100,000 from Boston and Pittsburgh respectively.

JOHNSON, Hiram

United States Senator-elect Hiram Johnson, of California, in a letter to Alfred Gramlich, Republican state committeeman, made public at Hackensack, N. J., Dec 8, expressed his thanks for a boom started for him for Presi-

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dent in 1920 at a recent dinner of New Jersey Progressive Republicans, but added that he "would not attempt to minister to it," as he felt that "it would hardly be taken seriously." The senator-elect asserted he was "a little too doubtful" about himself and his ability "to contemplate such a dazzling prospect."

"KARNAK," Destruction of the

The German Admiralty announced, Dec 3, the sinking, on Nov 27, near Malta, of the French transport *Karnak* by a German submarine. According to the German report the vessel was crowded with troops destined for Salonika. The *Karnak* was 447 ft. long and 6300 tons burden.

KRAG, Ole Herman Johannes

Col. Ole Herman Johannes Krag, the Norwegian rifle inventor, died Dec 12, aged 79 years.

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES

See
EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—PUBLIC

LAFAYETTE, Marquis de

The National Allied Relief Committee announced, Dec 31, that the birthplace of the Marquis de la Fayette, a chateau in southern France, had been purchased by the French Heroes Fund, of which Mrs. William Astor Chandler was president. The château would be restored and would become a complement to Mount Vernon as a shrine for American tourists. In it would be kept records of the American Revolution, as well as those of the present war.

One room was to be dedicated to the British, one to the Legion, another to the American Ambulance, and still another to aviation. It was also to be made a home for orphans and for disabled soldiers. The thirty odd rooms of the château and its chapel and halls made it easily possible to adapt it to the latter purpose.

"LANAO," Destruction of the

A note of explanation from Germany in response to the American inquiry concerning the sinking of the steamer *Lanao* on Oct 28 reached the State Department Dec 13 thru Chargé Grew at Berlin. It said the *Lanao* was sailing under the British flag and was sunk, after provision had been made for the safety of her crew, because she was captured carrying contraband, and could not be taken into port.

The only question at issue in the case was whether the vessel was under American registry, in which case Germany would be liable for damages to her owners. It was admitted that she was sold by her owners in Manila before starting on her last voyage, but her master reported that the actual transfer of registry had not taken place. This point would be investigated further.

LEA, Preston

Preston Lea, former governor of Delaware, died Dec 4, aged 75 years.

LEROY-BEAULIEU, Pierre-Paul

Pierre-Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the eminent economist, died in Paris, Dec 10. He was born in 1843. From its establishment he occupied the chair of financial science at the Ecole libre des Sciences Politiques, was professor of political economy at the Collége de France from 1880, and was elected a member of numerous scientific and learned societies.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu came into international prominence in 1912, when he issued a striking appeal to the French people, in which he pointed out there was grave danger of the depopulation and denationalization of France by the reduced birth rate

LIBERTY, Statue of

President Wilson, Dec 2, officiated at the installation of a permanent lighting system for the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor. Funds for the lighting system which would illuminate the statue from top to bottom had been raised by public subscription by the New York *World*, which had also raised, 30 years previously, funds for the construction of the pedestal of the statue.

The illumination of Liberty was regarded by electrical experts as the climax of development in the art of flood lighting. For the bronze torch which Liberty held aloft was substituted a glass torch held together by the same riveted lines. To put "life" or a "quiver" into the simulated flame of the torch, 15 500-candle-power gas-filled lamps were placed upon a series of "flashers." The sources of the light which would illuminate the entire statue were 15 batteries of projectors. The current was carried by submarine cables under the channel between New Jersey and Bedloe's Island.

Grouped around the President upon the deck of the yacht *Mayflower*, anchored off Bedloe's Island, as he flashed the signal which turned on the lights, were Mrs. Wilson, Jules J. Jusserand, ambassador of France, Mme. Jusserand, high officials of the army and navy, and representatives of several nations.

"I light this statue," said the President, "with the thought that it may always stand as a symbol of our purpose to throw upon liberty, out of our own life as a nation, a light which shall reveal its dignity, its serene power, its benignant hope and spirit of guidance."

The great guns of a division of the Atlantic fleet anchored in the harbor as a guard of honor boomed a salute as the statue flashed into view, outlined in white light.

A spectacular touch was given to the ceremonies by Ruth Law, who circled the statue in an aeroplane on which the word "Liberty" was outlined in electric light.

Speaking at a banquet which was the culmination of the celebration, the President said that he had thought for the past two years that "peace is going to come only with liberty." "The peace of the world," he added, "is not going to be secured by the compacts of nations, but by the sympathies of men." Then, even more signaficantly, the President added that "with all due respect to those who represent other forms of government than ours, I

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may be permitted to say that peace cannot come so long as the destinies of men are determined by small groups who make selfish choices of their own."

LINTHICUM, Charles Clarence

Charles Clarence Linthicum, a widely known patent lawyer of Chicago, died Dec 12, aged 59 years.

LOANS

See subhead FINANCE *under names of countries*

LYONS

See
BORDEAUX, LYONS AND MARSEILLES LOAN

MAGAZINES

See
UNITED STATES—POST OFFICE DEPT.—APPROPRIATION BILL

"MARINA," Destruction of the

It was officially stated at the State Department, Dec 20, that final information, showing that the British steamer *Marina*, torpedoed with the loss of six American hostlers, was not and had not been in admiralty service, had been forwarded to Germany.

In reply to an inquiry from the United States, Germany had recently stated that her submarine commander sank the *Marina* without warning, believing her to be a transport, and asked for any information on that point available to the American government.

MARKS, Harry Hananel

Harry Hananel Marks, editor and chief proprietor of the *Financial News*, died in London, Dec 21, aged 61 years.

MARSEILLES

See
BORDEAUX, LYONS AND MARSEILLES LOAN

MASSACHUSETTS

See
PROHIBITION—MASSACHUSETTS

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

See
PELLAGRA

MERCIE, Jean Marius Antoin

Jean Marius Antoin Mercie, sculptor and painter, died in Paris, Dec 14. He was born in 1845.

MERRELL, Rear-Adm. John Porter

Rear-Adm. John Porter Merrell, who retired while head of the Naval War College, died at New London, Ct., Dec 8. He was born in 1846.

MERRILL, Frederick James Hamilton

Frederick J. H. Merrill, formerly state geologist for New York, died at Los Angeles, Cal., Nov 30. He was born in 1861.

MERRITT, Gen. Edwin A.

Gen. Edwin A. Merritt, former collector of the port of New York and one time consul-general in London, died in Potsdam, N. Y., Dec 26, aged 88 years.

MEXICO

Further successes by Villa, the assembly of the Constitutional Convention and an appeal from Carranza for the modification of the protocol were the principle developments in Mexico during December.

Villa, flush with his victory at Chihuahua city, made a dash southward to strike a blow at the advancing column of Gen. Francisco Murguia and was turned back Dec 1 in defeat. The battle took place thirty-six miles south of Chihuahua city. Murguia followed up his temporary victory in a rapid advance on the city of Chihuahua, which, in conjunction with General Carlos Ozuna, he entered Dec 3. Villa retired toward western Chihuahua, made a circuit to the south and attacked Torreon, Dec 22, entering it at noon on the following day. San Luis Potosi, east of Torreon was reported to have been captured on the twenty-fifth. Villa's objective was believed to be Tampico to the east of San Luis Potosi along the National Railroad line, in order to obtain a port thru which he might receive supplies.

The Constitutional Congress of Mexico assembled at Queretaro, Dec 1, to revise the basic law of the republic. The opening session was held in the Iturbide Theatre. Present were the 150 delegates elected from the different states of Mexico, all the states being represented except Chiapas, in which no election was held.

Gen. Carranza outlined his proposed reforms. He proposed to provide severe penalties for wrong-doing on the part of public officials, giving judges the power to investigate and punish wrong-doing governors; to allow prisoners bonds and to fix a limit on the time trials may be delayed; to provide good lawyers for the poor and to make no arrests without evidence to justify them. to condemn property by executive authority only, judges being allowed to deal only with questions of indemnity; to set minimum wages and maximum hours; to reform the divorce laws and to consider whether universal or qualified franchise should be established; to establish a strong government by direct election in which the president is not a figurehead at the mercy of the legislature; to abolish the office of vice-president and to give the judicial powers absolute independence.

Carranza's action on the proctocol signed at Atlantic City by the American-Mexican joint commission was submitted to the American commissioners by the Mexican members at a preliminary meeting held in Washington Dec 18. The answer not only contained objections to the supplementary statement of Sec. of the Interior Lane, but asked for material modifications of the protocol itself in withdrawing the clauses establishing the conditions and time when the United States forces should be withdrawn from Mexico.

The American members of the Commission informed the Mexican delegates, Dec 19, that they were willing to make a stand on the protocol as signed three weeks before, and that no modifications would be made. They

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refused to enter into any discussion of matters extraneous to the protocol until General Carranza stated definitely whether he would indorse the action taken by his representatives.

The commission then adjourned to an intermediate date, waiting a reply from Carranza.

One more appeal for modification of the protocol was made by General Carranza in a message delivered to Sec. Lane, Dec 28, by Louis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican members of the Joint Commission. The Mexican First Chief replied to the insistent American demand that the protocol signed by his spokesmen at Atlantic City be ratified, with an eight hundred word document, in which he failed to accede to the demand, but refrained from writing anything that could be construed as a flat refusal.

The latest suggestions for changes in the agreement were considered by the three American representatives—Sec. Lane, J. R. Mott and Judge George Gray.

MILHOLLAND, Inez

See

BOISSEVAIN, MRS. INEZ MILHOLLAND

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD

The sale at foreclosure of the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroads was ordered, Dec 21, by Judge Hook in the United States District Court at St. Louis. The minimum price for the Missouri Pacific was fixed at $16,150,000, and for the Iron Mountain at $23,000,000.

The sale of the roads at foreclosure would clear the way for the reorganization of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system under plans already approved by the Missouri Public Service Commission. The two roads had been in receivership since Aug, 1915. The sale was expected to take place in February and to come before Judge Hook for confirmation in March. Judge Hook also fixed a minimum price for the Kansas & Colorado Pacific, a part of the Missouri Pacific lines in Kansas, at $9,8000,000.

MORATORIUM

See

FRANCE—MORATORIUM

MORGAN, J. P. & Co.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced, Dec 17, that Thomas Cochran, president of the Liberty National Bank, would become a partner of the Morgan firm on Jan 1.

MOTION PICTURES

—On Sunday

Sunday motion pictures were made legally possible in Schenectady, N. Y., Dec 27, when the theater owners outgeneraled the police authorities and secured a temporary injunction from Justice Henry V. Borst, of the Supreme Court, restraining Mayor George R. Lunn and Commissioner of Public Safety Cole from interference with Sunday exhibitions.

MUNSTERBERG, Hugo

Hugo Münsterberg, distinguished psychologist and author, professor of psychology and director of the psychological laboratory of Harvard University, died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec 16. He was born in 1863.

MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER

See

"TIMES" DYNAMITING CONSPIRACY

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY

The services of the federal board of mediation and conciliation were asked for at Nashville, Tenn., Nov 30, by President Priton of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, to adjust a controversy with the road's employees which resulted in the brotherhood members voting overwhelmingly in favor of a strike. Brotherhood officials did not join in the request for mediation, but indicated that they would not oppose it. The employees contended that they were not given proper opportunity to take up grievances against the company thru brotherhood officials, but were compelled to act individually in their negotiations with their employers.

NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES

See

FORD, HENRY

NECROLOGY

for the deaths of December, *See*

ARCHBOLD, John Dustin
BOLDT, George Charles
BUTLER, Rev. Dr. James Glentworth
CARR, J. W. Comyns
CASGRAIN, Thomas Chase
DONNERSMARCK, Prince Henckel von
GALLAGHER, Rev. Dr. Charles Wesley
GROSVENOR, William Mercer
GUNNISON, Dr. Walter Balfour
HARKNESS, Mrs. Charles William
KRAG, Ole Herman Johannes
LEA, Preston
LEROY, Beaulieu, Pierre-Paul
LINTHICUM, Charles Clarence
MARKS, Harry Hananel
MERCIE, Jean Marius Antoin
MERRELL, Rear-Adm. John Porter
MERRILL, Frederick James Hamilton
MERRITT, Gen. Edwin A.
MUNSTERBERG, Hugo
NIXON, William C.
NORSWORTHY, Naomi
O'KELLY, James
OYAMA, Field-Marshall Prince Iwao
PARKER, Charles Pomeroy
POWNALL, George H.
RIBOT, Théodule Armand
RICHTER, Hans
RIESCO, Jermain
SCRANTON, W. W.
SMITH, Reginald John
STRAUSS, Eduard
TAYLOR, Rev. Dr. James Monroe
THEBES, Mme. de., pseud.
TOSTI, Sir Francesco Paolo
TRIBBLE, Samuel J.
WARD, Clara
WHITRIDGE, Frederick Walingford
WOODWARD, Brig.-Gen. George A.

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NEW YORK CITY

See

LIBERTY, STATUE OF

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

Former directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, if proved to have committed wrongful acts to the damage of the corporation, may be held responsible, regardless of whether conspiracy is shown, according to a decision by Judge Charles M. Hough in the federal district court at New York, Dec 11. The decision was rendered in the $160,000,000 equity restitution suit brought by Edwin Adams and other shareholders of the New Haven Railroad against some of the former directors of the road and against the estate of the late J. P. Morgan. Objections to the complaint were made by William Rockefeller and Lewis Cass Ledyard, as executors of Mr. Morgan's estate. Some of these were sustained and some were denied by Judge Hough.

It was charged in the suit that the defendants caused the railroad company to buy certain properties at prices which the defendants knew were double their fair and reasonable value. Judge Hough declined to discuss the application of Mr. Adams and his associates in the suit for a writ of injunction, and ruled that it was unnecessary for the complainants to specify which of the former directors participated in the acts upon which the complaint was based. In his opinion, Judge Hough said he did not think the plaintiffs contended that the New Haven directors who were sued were guilty of fraud. "By saying that fraud is shown it is not meant that wrong has not been done," added the judge.

Altho conspiracy to restrain and monopolize interstate commerce was alleged, Judge Hough declared conspiracy was not the gist of the action. "Tho no conspiracy whatever be shown," he declared, "yet each defendant who is proved to have committed a tort to the damage of the corporation is to be held responsible for his own acts. Recovery will not in legal contemplation be based upon statutory violation but upon breach of trust and abuse of power on the part of the defendants as directors."

Appeals from New York federal court rulings granting immunity to John L. Billard, William Skinner and James S. Elton in the New Haven Railroad prosecution were dismissed, Dec 11, in the Supreme Court at Washington by the Department of Justice. The government contended they were not entitled to immunity by having testified in the Interstate Commerce Commission investigation. The decision did not affect further action by the Department of Justice against William Rockefeller and other New Haven directors whose trial for criminal conspiracy to violate the Sherman anti-trust law more than a year before resulted in a disagreement of the jury. The government first appealed from the ruling of the New York court, but on reconsideration the Department of Justice asked the Supreme Court to dismiss it.

See also

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Apprehension and confusion created by the Teutonic peace proposals and heightened by vulnerable technical conditions caused a violent outburst of liquidation in the stock market Dec 14, leaders, other than rails, breaking 5 to 10 points, with far more serious impairment in shares of less prominence. The maximum decline was rendered by Gulf States Steel, which yielded 26 points for the common and 3 for the preferred. Industrial and munition shares, the liquidation in which was on a heavy scale, suffered the greatest losses.

The liquidation of an enormous country-wide speculation in stocks on the basis of war profits, which had been taking place almost uninterruptedly since the note from Germany to the Allies proposing to discuss peace, culminated Dec 21 in a panic on the Stock Exchange.

Sales were the heaviest for a single day since the Northern Pacific corner of May 9, 1901, the transactions totalling 3,176,000 shares. The acute cause was the President's note to all the belligerents moving the idea of peace. To this was added a war scare from the phrase in Mr. Lansing's explanation "that we are drawing nearer the verge of war ourselves." Most of the selling was without any relation whatever to value; it represented the immediate necessities of individuals suddenly called upon by their brokers either to increase their margins or pay for their stocks outright and taking them away.

Reports in circulation, mainly in New York, that an advance tip on the President's peace move had been obtained by stock speculators, and that some of them had profited heavily, crystalized, Dec 22, by the introduction of a resolution in the House of Representatives by Representative W. Wood, an Indiana Republican, providing for an investigation by a committee of five Representatives.

NEWFOUNDLAND

See

HEARST, WILLIAM RANDOLPH
PROHIBITION—NEWFOUNDLAND

NEWSPAPERS

See

HEARST, WILLIAM RANDOLPH

NICARAGUA

The State Department, it was learned Dec 26, had urged the Nicaraguan government not to accept the resignation of the Nicaraguan member of the Central American Court of Justice.

When the court claimed jurisdiction over Nicaragua's grant of rights in the San Juan River to the United States, the Nicaraguan member tended his resignation and withdrew from the sessions.

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The resignation had not been accepted, and the State Department had urged that it be not accepted because of the desire of the United States government to prevent the disruption of the court.

—Politics and government

President Chamorro announced the appointment, Dec 10, of the following cabinet:

Foreign Affairs—José Andres Utrecho.
Finance—Martin Bernard.
War—Tomas Masis.
Interior—Alfonso Solorzano.
Public Works—Gutierrez Navas.

NIXON, William C.

William C. Nixon, president of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, died at St. Louis, Dec 15, aged 58 years.

NOBEL PRIZES

It was reported, Dec 10, that by a vote of 28 to 11 it had been decided not to distribute the Nobel peace prizes for 1915 and 1916. The Nobel peace prize had not been awarded since 1913, when it was given to Henri La Fontaine, a Belgian Senator, president of the Permanent International Peace Bureau at Berne, Switzerland. The prize for the previous year was awarded to Elihu Root, of New York.

NORSWORTHY, Naomi

Dr. Naomi Norsworthy, associate professor of educational psychology at Teachers' College, Columbia University, died in New York City, Dec 25. She was born in 1877.

O'KELLY, James

James J. O'Kelly, Nationalist member of the House of Commons, died in London, Dec 22. He was born in 1845.

OPERA

See
"Francesca da Rimini" (opera)

OSBORNE, John E.

See
United States—Dept. of State

OYAMA, Field-Marshal Prince Iwao

The death of Field-Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama, commander-in-chief of the Manchurian Army of Japan in the Russo-Japanese war, was announced Dec 10.

Prince Oyama was one of the leading statesmen and soldiers of the Japanese Empire for many years. He had held the portfolios of Vice-Minister and Minister of War, and in 1884 was head of the general staff. During the Chinese war of 1895 he took command of the second expeditionary army and captured Port Arthur in less than twenty-four hours. Then Wei-Hai-Wei fell before his army, and at the end of the war he was made a Marquis. He shared with Field-Marshal Prince Yamagata the highest civil and military honors in the gift of the emperor.

Born in Satsuma in 1842, Prince Oyama was one of the Satsuma samurai—the proudest caste in Japan. He was a cousin of Saigo Takamori, who headed the Satsuma rebellion in 1877-78. His early military training was received with the Prussian army during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, with which he remained until the end of the siege of Paris. Shortly after his return from Germany the Satsuma rebellion started, and he was sent against his cousin as the commander of a brigade of the imperial army. He soon returned in triumph to Tokio, where he was promoted to be Lieutenant-General and later to Chief of the General Staff. When the Russian war broke out in 1904 he went to the front in supreme command, and won a series of brilliant victories for which the emperor made him a prince. His wife was one of the first girl students to be sent to the United States by the empress during the early seventies. She was graduated from Vassar College in 1882.

PAINTINGS

See
Cosimo, Piero di
Sargent, John Singer
Van Dyke, Sir Anthony

"PALERMO" CASE

The Italian steamship *Palermo*, with twenty-five Americans on board, had been torpedoed off the Spanish coast, it was reported Dec 5. One sailor, reported to be an American, was wounded by a shell and died in a hospital at Palafrugell, Spain, where the survivors were landed. Three others were seriously wounded by the torpedo.

PANAMA CANAL

In an address delivered at Philadelphia Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Dec 11, recommended the abrogation of the Taft agreement with the Republic of Panama and the establishment of complete sovereignty over the Canal Zone by the United States.

General Goethals declared that because of the system under which American and English vessels were rated as to their carrying capacity, on which they are taxed for tolls, all the advantage was with the English shipping as against American, and it worked to the disadvantage of the Canal.

All records for quick passage thru the Panama Canal were broken when the little steamer *Balboa*, on Dec 3, made the trip in six hours 25 minutes. Her sister ship, the *Cauca*, made the transit in seven hours nine minutes. When the canal was planned twelve hours was thought to be a good record for the trip.

—Railroad competition

See
Railroads—Freight rates

PAPER

Pursuant of a resolution of the United States Senate, the Federal Trade Commission made an investigation regarding the print paper industry in order to determine whether or not there had been an undue increase in the price of news print paper. Public hearings were begun Aug 1, and a preliminary report was made public, Nov 4, declaring that the increase in price was not due to an in-

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crease in cost. At a special supplementary hearing, held Dec 12, the commission sought suggestions on the conservation of paper. Hearings, reopened Dec 29, came to a sudden end when paper manufacturers refused to discuss the reasonableness of news print prices.

PARKER, Charles Pomeroy

Charles Pomeroy Parker, professor of Greek and Latin at Harvard University, died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec 2, aged 64 years.

PEACE PROPOSALS

See
EUROPEAN WAR—PEACE PROPOSALS

PELLAGRA

A series of papers dealing with the prevalence and severity of pellagra in Spartanburg Co., S. C., were issued, during December, by the Post-Graduate Hospital of New York. The papers supplemented an announcement, made two weeks previously, that the pellagra commission of the hospital had concluded that the disease was infectious. *See* INFORMATION, p. 512.

In connection with the report a member of the commission pointed out that in proportion to its size Spartanburg county has each year two and a half times as many cases of pellagra as the number of persons affected by the recent epidemic of infantile paralysis in New York. Whereas five persons out of every thousand in Spartanburg county are suffering from pellagra, only two persons out of every thousand in New York City were attacked by infantile paralysis. Pellagra occurs regularly each year in Spartanburg county, affecting five persons out of each thousand. Altho the death rate of the infantile paralysis epidemic has been 26 per cent. and that of pellagra in Spartanburg county 14 per cent., the high mortality of pellagra sufferers is a yearly occurrence. The high mortality figure for pellagra in that section approximates the death rate for typhoid fever and penumonia in this part of the country.

"Since 1911 about 225 new victims were newly attacked each year in a population of approximately 90,000 persons, and in 1914, for instance, there were 250 recurrent cases," the report says.

Pellagra has been especially prevalent among white women. Negroes are much less frequently attacked than whites. The death rate in Spartanburg county in the first year of the disease is about 12 per cent. for white and 42 per cent. for negroes. The higher death rate among negroes is ascribed to their greater poverty, poorer food and the less effective care they receive.

The natural course of the disease in the vast majority of cases, the commission found, leads to recovery in the fall of the year. About two-thirds of the patients who recovered in one year suffered recurrence of the disease the following year. The death rate in those recurrent attacks was slightly lower than in the first attack. Some patients had only a single attack, others regularly developed the disease year after year, while others escaped recurrence for one or more years, only to contract the disease again.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

—Citizenship

United States District Judge Vaughan, in a decision handed down in Honolulu, Dec 30, held that Filipinos are ineligible for naturalization. The court contended they are neither white, of African descent nor native born.

POLAND

Announcement that after the war Russia would create a new kingdom of Poland, including all of the lands inhabited by Poles, was part of Premier Trepoff's address to the Duma, Dec 3.

Premier Trepoff made the following declaration concerning Russian policy in regard to the Polish question:

"One part of the task before us is to reconquer and recover the Kingdom of Poland, temporarily detached by force of arms. But that is not enough. We must also wrest from our enemies territories formerly Polish beyond the old frontier. We will then reconstitute Poland, free within its ethnographical boundaries, but inseparably united with Russia."

Archduke Charles Stephen of Austria had been selected to be Regent of Poland, with the prospect of election as King later, it was announced Dec 13.

Archduke Charles Stephen, a cousin of the late Emperor Francis Joseph, is commander of the Austrian navy. He is fifty-six years old and admittedly the brainiest and most energetic member of the Hapsburg House. His sister is the Queen mother of Spain and his elder brother, Frederick, is commander of the Austrian armies. His youngest brother, Archduke Eugene, commands on the Italian front. Two of the archduke's daughters married members of the Polish aristocracy—Prince Radziwill and Prince Czartoryski. A third daughter also married out of the royal circle to Lieutenant von Kloss, a naval officer whom she met at Pola. He has three sons.

—Finance

Governor-General von Beseler had signed an order, it was announced Dec 26, creating the Polish State Credit Bank, which shortly would issue new paper currency in Polish marks of a value equivalent to German marks and guaranteed by the German Government.

PORTO RICO

See
WIRELESS TELEGRAPH, Dec 21.

PORTUGAL

—Politics and government

The Cabinet decided, Dec 25, to create a war committee and a public economy committee. Both bodies would have extensive powers.

POSTAL AFFAIRS

See
SUBMARINES—MAIL
UNITED STATES—POST OFFICE DEPT.

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POWNALL, George H.

George H. Pownall, president of the British Institute of Bankers, died Dec 16, aged 67 years.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, NEW YORK

See
HARKNESS, CHARLES WILLIAM

PRISONERS OF WAR

See
EUROPEAN WAR—PRISONERS

PROHIBITION

See also
ADVERTISING—LIQUOR

France

The decision of the Government to prohibit the consumption during the remainder of the war of alcoholic beverages, except wines and beer, was announced, Dec 14, by Premier Briand.

Newfoundland

At midnight, Dec 31, prohibition became effective thruout the whole island of Newfoundland.

United States

The House Judiciary Committee, Dec 14, ordered favorably reported the resolution proposing a prohibition amendment to the Constitution. The vote was 12 to 7.

Seven members of the Judiciary Committee voted against reporting the prohibition amendment. They were Gard of Ohio, Dyer of Missouri, Igoe of Missouri, Graham and Steele of Pennsylvania, Walsh of Massachusetts and Danforth of New York. Representatives Elza Williams of Illinois and Carlin of Virginia, who were opposed to the resolution at the last session, voted this time to recommend its adoption.

The constitutional amendment proposed by the Webb prohibition resolution provides:

"That the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale and importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof and any exportation thereof are forever prohibited.

"That the Congress and the States shall have power independently or concurrently to enforce this article by all needful legislation."

By a vote of 13 to 3, with two members not voting, the Senate Judiciary Committee, Dec 21, reported favorably a joint resolution providing for a national prohibition amendment. The three who voted against the report were Senators Reed of Missouri, Brandegee of Connecticut and Culberson of Texas.

District of Columbia

The Senate, Dec 14, took under active consideration the Sheppard bill proposing prohibition upon the District of Columbia. This is the measure which was presented to the Senate at the last session. It would make the national capital "dry" after Nov 1, 1917. It had been modified so that it would permit personal use of liquor under restrictions, but limited the quantity of liquor that might be brought into the District to a gallon of beer, whiskey or wine in any one month. The "dry" provisions did not apply to the embassies and legations of the foreign diplomatic corps.

A proposal of Senator Oscar Underwood, Alabama, to permit the people of Washington to decide by a referendum vote whether they would have a dry city or continue as at present failed, Dec 19, by a tie vote—38 to 38. Immediately before the Senate had gone on record overwhelmingly for at least a limited degree of women suffrage, by voting 54 to 15 to accept an amendment giving the women of the District the right to vote under the terms of the referendum.

The opponents of Senator Sheppard's bill resorted successfully to a filibuster, Dec 20, to postpone the vote on the bill until after the holidays. The filibuster was finally called off by an agreement between the opposing forces to consent to a vote on Jan 9. Senator Reed of Missouri and Senator Underwood of Alabama led the filibustering movement.

Massachusetts

Elections were held in fifteen Massachusetts cities, Dec 5, and four of them, Fall River, Haverhill, Taunton and Leominster, turned from license to the no license column.

Elections held in 17 cities, Dec 12, produced no changes in the license situation. Five of the cities—Chelsea, Chicopee, Lawrence, Lowell and Worcester—remain in the license column, altho in Chelsea, Chicopee and Lowell the margins were considerably reduced. In most of the cities the no-license sentiment had prevailed for a number of years, and in the absence of important contests for office there was a general lack of interest in the elections.

Boston, Dec 19, voted to continue the licensed sale of liquor, after the liveliest campaign on the liquor question that the city had had in years. The vote in favor of license was 53,459, with 29,997 against. In 1915 the vote for license was 46,115, and 31,877 against.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS BILL

The omnibus public building bill which was reintroduced in the House, Dec 15, would call for an expenditure of upward of $35,000,000 for post offices, nine-tenth of which, according to officials of the Post Office Department and Treasury Department, were entirely unnecessary. In fact, the bill was pronounced by experts who had analyzed it as the worst instance of attempted "pork" legislation in the history of the country.

Advocates of the bill obtained from the Rules Committee of the House, Dec 19, a special rule which would enable them to force consideration of the bill after the Christmas holidays and pass it after limited debate.

PUBLIC LANDS

See
LANDS, PUBLIC

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RAILROADS

China

Thru an agreement between the Chinese Government and the American contractors a route originally agreed upon for the Hunan and Kwangsi railway was somewhat modified. According to plans made public in December the railway would start from Chuchow, in Hunan province. Chuchow is the southern terminus of the railway which now extends south from Chang-sha, the capital of Hunan province. The line to be built by Americans would extend south, thru Hengchowfu, and from that point would run southwest to Kweilin, then southwest to Nanning, on the West River.

A spur of the railroad would extend to Yanchow, in Kwangtung province, a port of considerable commercial importance on the Gulf of Tongking.

The extension of this railway to the sea makes it of far greater importance than the original line, which was to have Nanning as its terminus, as it would form a link in an all-rail route from Peking directly south to the sea by way of Hankow.

Great Britain

While the controversy over wages of trainmen was pending in the United States a dispute involving the wages of railway employees was under discussion in Great Britain. The railroads were being operated by the Government, which guaranteed a certain net return to the companies. The National Union of Railway Employees had bound itself, in Oct, 1915, in consideration of a bonus grant, to make no further demands during the war. They represented, however, that the dissatisfaction among the men, due to the increased cost of living, had compelled them to ask for a further bonus of 10s. per week. To avert a strike the Government compromised on a 5s. advance. The London *Times* gave the following schedule of weekly wages, exclusive of the war bonuses, upon one of the leading roads, which is said to be typical of wages upon lines running into London:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Signalman	2	9	0	Stower	2	2	0
Passenger g'd	2	3	7	Goods porter	1	16	0
Goods guard	2	1	8	Engineman	3	0	8
Shunter	2	0	0	Fireman	2	0	3
Porter	1	8	0	Ganger	2	8	0
Carman	1	16	8	Platelayer	1	12	0

The *Times* added:

These figures apply to stations in London. It has also to be remembered that certain grades of railway men are supplied with clothing and that porters and some other grades add to their earnings by tips.

United States

See also

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD
MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.
NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD
WILSON, WOODROW, Dec 5

—Auditing

The fiscal year of railroads would hereafter correspond with the calendar year, according to an order entered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Dec 11. It was expected that the first annual report to be made to the Commission under this order would give the revenues and expenditures of the interstate roads for the calendar year ending with next Dec 31. The reports must be filed on or before Mar 31, 1917.

—Congressional investigation

Senator Newlands presented to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, in December, tentative drafts of railroad legislation supplementing the Adamson eight-hour law. They covered the question of wage disputes and the taking over of railroads by the President of the United States in case of military necessity. The measures were prepared by the collaboration of himself with several members of the committee and representatives of the Department of Justice as covering substantially the recommendations in the President's message.

The committee concluded before acting in the matter to have hearings commencing Jan 2, 1917, at which could be heard the three parties in interest, the railway employees, the railway executives and the general public.

The text of the proposed bills will be found in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, Dec 16.

William J. Bryan appeared before the Newlands joint committee of Congress, Dec 7, and vigorously opposed the plan for Federal incorporation of railroads engaged in interstate commerce. While most of Mr. Bryan's proposals pleased the radicals, he caused great consternation among them when he proposed legislation to place securities of railroads "on the same basis of stability as Government bonds." The speaker said he would do this by permitting the railroads to charge a rate that would keep their stocks always at par and enough in addition to create a sinking fund up to 25 per cent. of their capitalization to meet the requirements of the "lean years" and guarantee the return of dividends on the stock.

The former Secretary of State intimated 5 per cent. return on the stock ought to meet the demands of investors, and that 2 per cent. in addition for the sinking fund would about meet his idea. The radicals said he had unconsciously suggested something that exceeded the wildest dreams of the railroad managers themselves and had evolved a plan that practically amounted to a guarantee on railroad issues.

The Democratic leader also disappointed some of his followers when he declared his opposition to Government ownership of railroads as a fundamental proposition, but said it would be inevitable unless the railroad owners changed their attitude toward regulation.

Mr. Bryan said that Federal incorporation would shoulder upon the Government an over-

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whelming burden and that the official organization to handle it would not be able to give the necessary attention to details.

"The further you remove regulation from the people the more difficult you will find it to regulate successfully," said the witness, "for if there is any virtue in representative government the representation is best when the regulation is nearest home."

At the brief session, Dec 9, the representative of the State railway commissions had a hearing.

"You will find the strongest advocates of the Federal regulation of railroad issues, stock and bonds among the State railway commissioners," Max Thelen, president of the National Association of State Railway Commissioners and chairman of the California State Railway Committee, told the committee. "The States went into the regulation of security issues because the Federal Government had done nothing."

Mr. Thelen also said that State railway commissions do not act toward railroads in a vindictive spirit but with a desire to obtain better conditions both for the railroads and the public, and declared that he did not believe the impairment of railroad credit was due to State regulation but to other causes. These, he said, were unwise railroad construction, unwise railroad administration, excessive issue of securities and unsound financial structures.

Mr. Thelen declared that he could not agree with Mr. Bryan's proposal that the stock of railroads be scaled down to parity with the cost of reproduction anew. He cited the case of the Western Pacific, which cost $81,000,000 and which was sold for $18,000,000, the latter figure representing its value at the moment, he said, as an earning property. This property, said Mr. Thelen, was a failure because it had paralleled a stronger competitor and served no purpose except to afford a connecting line between Utah and the Pacific coast, having no feeders and entering no territory productive of tonnage. Mr. Thelen characterized this as unwise railroad construction. He said that under reorganization the stock of this company was fixed at $75,000,000, and provision was made for the issuance of $20,000,000 of bonds for new construction and extension. In support of his assertion that the impairment of railroad credit does not result from State regulation he cited the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the investigations made of the Chicago and Alton Railroad and the St. Louis and San Francisco.

The Newlands committee hearings came suddenly to a standstill, Dec 9, when the committee voted to discontinue hearings and to go before the two houses and ask that the time in which the joint committee was required to report be extended to Dec, 1917, at the meeting of the next regular session of Congress. It was proposed in line with this program to discontinue hearings for the remainder of the present session and resume them at the end of the session, sitting thruout the summer.

The committee, Dec 15, decided to ask Congress for an extension of the time within which it was required to finish its work and make a report. According to the joint resolution under which the committee was appointed it was instructed to report not later than Jan 8, 1917. It now asked authority to continue its work until Jan 1, 1918.

—Eight-hour day

The Switchmen's Union of North America won the eight-hour day and increase of pay by the decision of the Federal Board of Arbitration filed in New York, Dec 23, in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court. The existing day was ten hours and the increase in pay amounted to giving the workers nine hours' pay for eight hours' work. Under the award overtime would be paid pro rata.

The switchmen demanded:

1. That eight hours or less shall constitute a day's work. This was granted.
2. That helpers receive 47 cents an hour and foremen 50 cents. This figured out ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. The award gave them a flat increase of 5 cents an hour, which is nine hours' pay for eight hours' work.
3. That overtime be paid at time and half. The award provided that overtime be paid pro rata.

The demands of the switchmen were served during the summer on thirteen railroads, as a test case. The roads were the Michigan Central, New York Central, Lehigh Valley, Bessemer & Lake Erie, New York, Chicago & St. Louis, Lackawanna, Texas Pacific, Rock Island, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago Terminal, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, Great Western and Peoria Terminal.

On Aug 7 the Switchmen's Union and the Special Conference Committee of Railways agreed to submit the dispute to arbitration under the terms of the Newlands act. Public hearings were held from Nov 13 to Dec 8, and since then the arbitrators had been weighing the testimony.

In addition to the awards above mentioned, the board decided on these new rules:

"Overtime shall be paid pro rata on the basis of the actual minutes worked.

"The pay of regular switchmen shall begin at the time required to report for duty, and end when relieved.

"Switchmen shall commence work and be relieved at designated points.

"Switching crews shall be paid at day rates for time worked between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., and at night rates for time worked between 6 P. M. and 9 A. M.

"The present meal-hour regulations shall apply to all crews assigned to shifts exceeding eight hours."

The award was signed by all six arbitrators. Dissenting reports were submitted by the representatives of the union and by those of the railroads. The union report dissented from the 5 cents increase per hour, holding out for the increase demanded, and dissented from the overtime pro rata award, holding out for time and a half. The railroads' report dissented from the eight-hour day.

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Arguments as to the constitutionality of the Adamson eight-hour law would be heard by the Supreme Court on Jan 8, 1917, according to an assignment announced by the court Dec 11.

The case was taken on appeal from a decision of Judge Hook in Kansas City upon a petition of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad.

Notice that the Adamson bill would be ignored in making up the payrolls after Jan 1 was served upon the railroad workers of the country, Dec 26. Until the Supreme Court of the United States should order otherwise, these notices stated, the existing scale of wages would be paid. The one exception to the rule was in the case of the switchmen affected by the recent arbitration award.

The much-heralded conference between the National Conference Committee of Railways and the heads of the four big brotherhoods, held in New York City, ended in a deadlock, Dec 28. The employees insisted that the increase in their pay under the Adamson eight-hour law should be given to them from Jan 1 until such a time as the Supreme Court should pass upon the law's constitutionality, and regardless of what that decision might be. Moreover, they specified that the law should be construed as they interpret it. The railway heads insisted with equal firmness that no increase should be paid until the court had acted, altho they agreed that if the law were upheld the increase should be retroactive. The amount of money at stake was $5,000,000 a month.

On the ground that the Adamson law would not give the brotherhoods the eight-hour day on Jan 1, as provided in the statute and as promised by President Wilson when the unions withdrew their national strike order of Sept 4, the heads of the four train-service organizations—the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—announced, Dec 29, that the whole situation would be placed at once before their 400,000 members, with a view to their instructing the union chiefs whether or not to resort again to a national strike threat.

—Freight cars

In line with its announced policy of bringing before the bar of public opinion the railroads which did not co-operate in car redistribution plans, the Commission on Car Service of the American Railway Association announced, Dec 21, that eight roads had failed to carry out recommended redistribution measures. The announcement expressed a hope "that these lines will at once show a marked improvement in their performance."

The roads named are the following: The Boston & Albany, the Maine Central, the Lehigh Valley, the Philadelphia & Reading, the New York Central, the Michigan Central, the Wabash and the Toledo & Ohio Central.

—Freight rates

Inland cities of the Pacific slope lost their fight in the Supreme Court, Dec 4, against an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission granting lower transcontinental railroad freight rates to San Francisco, Oakland, Portland, Seattle and other coast cities.

Associate Justice Brandeis announced the unanimous decision of the court dissolving an injunction against enforcement of the order secured in the California Federal Court by the inland cities, which contended they were entitled to classification as coast terminals, and that water transportation thru the Panama Canal, the basis of the lower rates to the coast, had ceased. The cities and towns affected numbered 182, including Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose and Santa Clara.

The decisions sustained the contentions of the Government, the commission and the railroads in an appeal from the action of the lower court.

Resort to the courts to nullify the commission's order was commented on in Justice Brandeis's opinion as follows:

"To permit communities or shippers to seek redress for such grievances (recited in the case under consideration) in the courts would invade and often nullify the administrative authority invested in the commission."

Upon the claim that Panama Canal steamship competition had been eliminated, Justice Brandeis said: "It was the increased effectiveness of water competition due to the opening of the Panama Canal—a notable change in conditions—which compelled the rate readjustment of which they (the inland cities) complain."

To the assertion that the commission exceeded its authority in granting the lower rates to the coast cities, in alleged absence of application by the railroads for such action, this comment was made:

"Such a construction would make section 4 unworkable and defeat the purpose of the amendment (authorizing the commission to authorize lower rates for long hauls than for short hauls). It is at variance with the broad discretion vested in the commission."

—Income

More than one billion dollars net income from operations was made by the railroads of the country in the year 1916. The huge total is the peak of prosperity in railroad operations, and stands more than one-third higher than the total of 1913, hitherto the banner year.

Statistics made public, Dec 25, by the Interstate Commerce Commission, complete for nine months and made the basis for calculation for the entire year, indicated that the total net income from operations would be approximately $1,098,000,000. For the first nine months of the year complete returns showed $785,558,266. Even this did not represent the full amount, as roads whose income was less than $1,000,000 were not included.

The estimate of $1,098,000,000 was regarded by officials as conservative. It made no allowance for normal increase in business during the last three months of the year, returns for which were unavailable, but placed the income for October, November and December at the same figures as for July, August and September.

Compared with previous earnings, net income for 1916 showed an increase of more than 52 per cent. over the fiscal year 1915, 59 per cent. over 1914, and 34 per cent. over 1913.

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RIBOT, Théodule-Armand

Prof. Théodule-Armand Ribot, philosopher and member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, died in Paris, Dec 9, in his 78th year. Prof. Ribot had written extensively on psychology. He was professor of philosophy in Vessoul in 1872, then at Laval; in 1885 he took charge of the course of experimental psychology in the Sorbonne, and three years later in the College of France.

RICHTER, Hans

The death at Bayreuth of Hans Richter, the music conductor, was announced Dec 6. He was born in 1843.

RIESCO, Jermain

Jermain Riesco, former president of the Republic of Chile, died Dec 8, aged 61 years.

RUMANIA

—Politics and government

The resignation of Premier Bratiano, of Rumania, was reported, Dec 15, by the Budapest newspaper *Avillag*, as quoted in an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen.

A recent despatch from Jassy, the provisional capital of Rumania, said all the members of the Rumanian Cabinet had resigned with the exception of the Premier.

RURAL CREDITS

United States

Officials of the Farm Loan Bureau announced at Washington, Dec 7, that more than 50,000 farmers had applied for mortgage loans aggregating approximately $150,000,000, or more than 17 times the amount of money which would be immediately available for loans upon the organization of the 12 farm loan banks. Most of the applications had come from the South and West.

Out of the more than seventy-five cities which petitioned to be designated for location of the farm loan banks the Federal Farm Loan Board, Dec 27, designated the following twelve:

Springfield, Mass.; Baltimore, Md.; Columbia, S. C.; Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Wichita, Kan.; Houston, Tex.; Berkeley, Cal., and Spokane, Wash.

The twelve districts into which the country is divided were announced by the Farm Loan Board, as follows:

District No. 1—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey.

District No. 2—Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

District No. 3—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

District No. 4—Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee.

District No. 5—Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

District No. 6—Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas.

District No. 7—Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota.

District No. 8—Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming.

District No. 9—Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico.

District No. 10—Texas.

District No. 11—California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona.

District No. 12—Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho

RUSSIA

Alexander Trepoff, the new Premier, at the opening of the Duma in Petrograd, Dec 2, according to a Reuter despatch, reiterated Russia's determination to prosecute the war until victory should be attained.

See also
EXPLOSIONS—RUSSIA

—Politics and government

Michale Rodzianko, president of the Russian Duma, was reported to have resigned, Dec 5, on account of being insulted by the extreme rightist leader, M. Markoff. Markoff interrupted M. Rodzianko, calling him a "babbling blackguard." M. Markoff explained that he was deliberately insulting the Duma in the person of its president, because the Duma in a previous sitting had insulted high personages. M. Rodzianko immediately left the presidential chair, declaring he had been insulted not only as president but as a man. On motion of Vice-President Count Brobinsky, M. Markoff was excluded from the Duma for 15 sittings.

Another dispatch stated that M. Rodzianko was re-elected president of the Duma by a vote of 255 against 26.

The Semi-Official News Agency announced, Dec 14, that M. Pokrovsky, Controller of the Empire, had been appointed Foreign Minister.

M. Pokrovsky was appointed Controller of the Empire on Feb 8. He was formerly a member of the Imperial Council.

The meeting of the Duma, Dec 29, provided an interesting conclusion to the most eventful session in the history of Russia's representative chamber. Beginning with a violent attack on the Government by Professor Milukoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, which was followed by a series of sensational disclosures in the speeches of Vladimir Purishkevich and others, the Duma united in a formula directed against the "dark forces" which the Duma was convinced were undermining the nation's best efforts to conduct the war successfully and creating serious disorganization in all departments of the Government and in the interior. The Duma's resolution was so representative of public opinion in general that it was followed by a like formula in the Council of the Empire, and even in the Congress of Nobles, showing to what an extent the Duma's apprehensions were shared by all elements of the Russian nation.

"RUSSIAN," Destruction of the

The empty westbound British horse transport ship *Russian* was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean, 200 miles east of Malta, on Dec 14. Eleven of the crew were killed, including the chief officer, the first officer and the second officer. Also seventeen American muleteers were killed.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE

Charles M. Schwab, chairman of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company, announced his intention, Dec 14, to endow St. Francis

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College, his alma mater, at Loretto, Pa., near Altoona, with $2,000,000. The larger part of the gift was to be devoted to the erection of new buildings.

SANTO DOMINGO

The first sign of opposition to the military government which the United States proclaimed in Santo Domingo was reported to the Navy Department, Dec 4, by Captain Knapp, the American naval officer commanding the American marines there. The natives at Macoris, about forty miles from Santo Domingo city, objected to the entrance of an American force into the town and offered active opposition. Their opposition was swept aside by fusillades of American bullets, and the Americans took possession of the town. Several marines were wounded. The extent of the casualties among the natives was not indicated. The military rule recently proclaimed entrusted the marines with the duty of disarming natives, and this presumably led to the first conflict.

State Department officials learned, Dec 22, that Minister Perdomo from the Dominican Republic had addressed a protest to the other members of the diplomatic corps against the recent military control on the island by the American naval forces. Such a step, according to precedent, was sufficient to cause the Minister's removal. He was a hold-over appointed from the administration displaced in the Dominican elections.

SARGENT, John Singer

Decoration in the Boston Public Library by John Singer Sargent, on which he had been working for more than twenty years, and for which he had received close to $100,000, were unveiled Dec. 21.

In subject the decorations were now practically complete. Altho three large panels on the east wall were still empty, the artist's intellectual idea was so far developed as to disclose the essential unity of the theme and the dramatic unfolding. The two end divisions of the wall space had been completed for many years. The north end wall, completed in 1895, celebrates the Judaic development, with the turning of the Israelites from Jehovah to false gods, and the frieze of hopeful and despairing prophets on either side of the modeled figure of Moses holding the tablets of the Commandments. The south end wall is given to "The Dogma of the Redemption." The crucifix, with its strange device of binding the figures of Adam and Eve to the figure of Christ, is in relief, balancing the Moses at the other end. Balancing the frieze of the Prophets is the frieze of the Angels, and there are corresponding space divisions on each of the end walls. The principal section of the south wall was placed in 1903, but there remained to be added "The Theme of the Madonna" in the two side niches and the connecting strip of ceiling. This addition now is made and contributes a rich framework to the interior composition. In the two niches are paintings of the Madonna, one representing her as rejoicing in the possession of the divine Child, the other representing her as the Mather Dolorosa, with the seven swords piercing her heart.

Above the Madonna and Child is a medallion with a head of John the Baptist, and a finely decorative arrangement of the Five Joyful Mysteries, with the Annunciation for the central feature. This is balanced by a similar arrangement on the opposite side above the Mater Dolorosa of the Five Sorrowful Mysteries, with the largest panel occupied by the Crucifixion. At the apex of the arch is a large golden medallion representing, with its surrounding reliefs, the Five Glorious Mysteries treated in a mediæval and Gothic manner.

The remaining new material is found in the six lunettes occupying the upper portion of the east and west walls and uniting the two end wall designs.

Three of these lunettes on the east wall are Jewish in subject. The three on the west wall are Christian. The central lunette of the Jewish series represents "The Law." Israel under the mantle of Jehovah studies the Divine Law. The figure of Jehovah is draped in the characteristic mantle of the Arabs, which veils the face with shadow and adds an element of mystery to the composition. Altho there is no modeling in relief, a sculptural aspect is lent by the color. This central lunette is flanked on the left by a lunette depicting the final conflict when the world approaches its end. This "Gog and Magog" subject is conspicuous for energy of design. On the right of the center is a contrasting subject depicting the dawning of the Messianic era. The boyish figure of the Messiah stands at the gateway of the new Paradise, a land of orchards and vineyards. His hands clasp those of his father and mother, and angels stand at the gates. The fruit and foliage are beautifully designed with a free realism, kept within bounds by the large constructional lines of the composition, and such detail as the nibbling squirrel in the foreground and the bursting pomegranates is used with the normal delight in the physical world characterizing the early Renaissance masters. The general tone of the lunettes in the Jewish series is warm and ruddy.

The Christian series shows a predominance of blues and greens. The central lunette on this wall depicts a traditional version of "The Judgment," the adjudging angel weighing the resurrected mortals brought from their graves by the sounding of trumpets. Angels and demons are at work receiving the saved and the condemned. On the right of the central lunette is one depicting "Hell" and balancing the "Gog and Magog" on the opposite wall, a sturdy conception of a material torture by a grossly fashioned devil, making no compromise with the depleted modern system in revolt against physical horror. On the left of the center is a lunette depicting the passing of souls into heaven, balancing the Messianic subject on the opposite wall, but far more ethereal in color and delicate in design. The lovely movement of the lines is a marvel of exquisite feeling for the appropriateness of form to thought.

SAVIGNY, Anna Victorine

See
THEBES, MME. DE, PSEUD.

SCHULTHESS, Edmund

See
SWITZERLAND—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SCHWAB, Charles M.

See
ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE

SCRANTON, W. W.

W. W. Scranton, of Pennsylvania, the pioneer Bessemer steel maker, died Dec 3, aged 72 years.

SHACKLETON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

Sir Ernest Shackleton sailed, Dec 23, from Port Chalmers for the antarctic on board his auxiliary ship, the *Aurora*, in an effort to rescue the members of his antarctic expedition marooned near the Ross Barrier. There were ten men in the party which the explorer was attempting to reach, Captain Mackintosh and nine of the crew of the *Aurora*. They had only a scanty supply of provisions when the *Aurora* broke away in a blizzard twenty-one months before, leaving them stranded. Nothing had been heard from them since.

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SHIPS AND SHIPPING

See

ARMED MERCHANTMEN
GREAT BRITAIN—FOOD AND COMMODITY PRICES AND SUPPLY
KERR STEAMSHIP LINE
PANAMA CANAL

Great Britain

In order to protect British shipping from raiders and submarine attacks, all information regarding the arrival and departure of British vessels was refused, Dec 24, at the local steamship offices and piers on instructions received from the Admiralty thru the Consulate General. The London representative of The Associated Press was notified that a ban had been put on all shipping reports until further notice except announcements of casualties.

—Accidents

The Spanish steamship *Pio IX.* foundered in a storm on Dec 6, about 700 miles west of Cadiz, with the loss of 40 lives.

The army transport *Sumner* ran ashore on the New Jersey coast off Barnegat during a heavy fog on Dec 11, while bound from Colon to New York. The passengers of the *Sumner* were taken off two days later by the revenue cutters *Mohawk* and *Seneca.* The transport resisted all efforts to pull her from the sand bar.

—Federal Shipping Board

President Wilson, Dec 22, nominated the following to be members of the new Federal Shipping Board:

William Denman, of San Francisco, for a term of six years.
Bernard N. Baker, of Baltimore, for a term of five years.
John A. Donald, of New York City, for a term of four years.
James B. White, of Kansas City, for a term of three years.
Theodore Brent, of New Orleans, for a term of two years.

The board was composed of three Democrats, Messrs. Denman, Baker and Donald; one Republican, Mr. White, and one Progressive-Republican, Mr. Brent. Their salary was to be $7500 per annum, and their successors would be appointed for terms of six years each.

The board would have general supervision over freight rates in American waters. It was empowered to organize a $50,000,000 corporation to build or buy merchant ships. Forty-nine per cent. of the stock would be available for public subscription, and that which was not subscribed would be taken by the Government.

Mr. Denman is a lawyer with experience in admiralty cases. He is a graduate of the University of California. He was chairman of a committee to investigate municipal corruption in San Francisco in 1908, and has been prominent in a movement in California for the election of non-partisan judges.

Mr. Baker has had wide experience as a shipowner and was for thirty years president of the Atlantic Transport Line. He is a native of Baltimore and a graduate of Sheffield Scientific School at Yale. He acted as adviser for Secretary McAdoo, the chief advocate of the shipping measure. He was formerly president of the Baltimore Trust and Guaranty Company, trustee of Johns Hopkins University, chairman of the Maryland Conservation Commission and member of the National Joint Commission on Conservation.

Mr. Donald has had a lifelong experience in the steamship business. Born in Scotland, he became a citizen of the United States in 1890. After serving in the drydocking and painting business, he became engaged in the West Indian fruit trade as a shipowner. He is chairman of the Board of Education of Staten Island.

Mr. White is a lumberman and exporter. He was born in New York State, is president of the Missouri Lumber and Mining Company, Louisiana Central Lumber Company, the Forest Lumber Company and an officer or director of many other concerns. A statement given out at the White House said he is especially well informed on export business.

Mr. Brent was born in Muscatine, Ia. He was educated there and at Pasadena, Cal. He is a railroad man and from 1906 to 1910 was assistant to the vice-president of the Rock Island-Frisco lines.

Under the law the board elects its own officers.

SING SING PRISON, NEW YORK STATE

The appointment of William H. Moyer, for 12 years warden of the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., as warden at Sing Sing prison was announced in Albany, N. Y., Dec 6.

SLINGSBY LEGITIMACY SUIT

The Slingsby legitimacy case, involving the question whether an infant born in San Francisco and declared to be the lawful son of Charles R. Slingsby and his wife, Dorothy, was the rightful heir to the Slingsby estate in England, was opened, Dec 4, before the House of Lords. Counsel for the baby, Teddy Slingsby, argued that the evidence put forward in the original petition fully justified a verdict that the appellant was the lawful son of Mr. and Mrs. Slingsby.

The House of Lords ruled, Dec 12, that the evidence of Sir George Frampton, a sculptor, before the lower court was worthless. Sir George had informed the court that he noted an extraordinary resemblance of the infant to the contestant.

The House of Lords, Dec 14, refused the appeal in the case without calling upon the respondents.

In giving judgment the House of Lords held that it had been established that the child in question was the son of Lillian Anderson, and that it also had been proved that the child was handed over to Mrs. Slingsby. Regret was expressed by the judicial body at the pain caused by the decision to "the gallant officer who is now serving his country—Commander Slingsby."

SMITH, Reginald John

Reginald John Smith, K.C., editor of the *Cornhill Magazine* and head of Smith, Elder & Co., publishers, died in London, Dec 28, at the age of 59 years.

SPAIN

See

STRIKES—SPAIN

STATE LEGISLATURES

Legislatures of the following States will be in regular session during 1917, viz.: Georgia

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(convenes June 28—length of session, 50 days); Kentucky (convenes Jan 4—length of session, 60 days); Louisiana (convenes May 8—length of session, 60 days); Maryland (convenes Jan 5—length of session, indefinite); Massachusetts (convenes Jan 5—length of session, indefinite); Mississippi (convenes Jan 4—length of session, indefinite); New Jersey (convenes Jan 11—length of session, indefinite); New York (convenes Jan 5—length of session, indefinite); Rhode Island (convenes Jan 4—length of session, 60 days); South Carolina (convenes Jan 11—length of session, 40 days); Virginia (convenes Jan 12—length of session, 60 days).

STATUE OF LIBERTY

See
LIBERTY, STATUE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

See
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

STORMS

Arkansas

From 17 to 70 persons were killed in a tornado that struck south-central Arkansas, Dec 26. Four were known to be dead at England, 17 reported killed at Keo and several were reported killed at the State convict farm at Tucker.

STRAUSS, Eduard

A Vienna dispatch, Dec 29, announced the death of Eduard Strauss, the composer of dance music.

Eduard Strauss, born in 1835 on St. Valentine's Day, and dying in his eighty-second year, was the last of the Vienna "waltz kings" who ruled the dancing world for more than a century. To the later musical celebrity, Richard Strauss, son of a Munich horn player, they were in no way related.

The elder Johann Strauss of Vienna, with his three sons, Johann, Josef and Eduard, not only led Europe's social dancing, but they composed among them something like a thousand pieces of music, many of which were familiar by name and tune in every quarter of the globe.

Johann, Sr., was the son of a Vienna beer and dance hall proprietor. He became known as the "Father of the Waltz," of which form he wrote 150 or more, and he bitterly opposed a musical training for his sons. It was their mother who secured for them secret instruction that more than duplicated the father's success.

Eduard, in 1870, became conductor of the court balls in Petrograd. He toured Europe with his orchestra and made two visits to America, the first in 1892, when he played violin and conducted simultaneously, beating time by rising slightly on one foot. His last appearances in this country were in 1901-02. He was credited with more than 200 pieces of original dance music. Of late years he made his home in Vienna, playing in summer at the Volksgarten and in winter appearing even before the Society of the Friends of Music, an honor sought by the most serious musicians.

STRIKES

Ireland

The taking over of the Irish railways by the Government, Dec 16, averted a threatened strike.

The complaint of the railway men in Ireland was amicably settled at the Board of Trade, Dec 20. An increase of seven shillings weekly in their wages was granted to the men. They had asked for ten shillings on the ground of the increased cost of living.

Spain

A twenty-four hour general strike called by the labor organizations as a protest against the increased price of food resulted, Dec 18, in a complete tie-up of factories, stores and other businesses thruout Spain. Quiet prevailed everywhere.

United States

—Car strike, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Striking carmen accepted the peace terms laid down by a committee of mine workers, Dec 16, and brought to an end the struggle that had been carried on for fourteen months. The strike cost company, men and public almost $4,000,000, besides considerable bloodshed and disorder at frequent intervals.

—Clothing trades strike, New York

The second big strike of the year in the New York clothing industry began Dec 13, when, it was estimated, nearly 60,000 workers in this city and in Newark and other nearby New Jersey cities struck for an eight-hour day and increased wages.

—Prevention of

See
WILSON, WOODROW, Dec 5

—School children's strike

More than 24,000 of the city's 25,000 school children remained away from school thruout Christmas week. The school board, it was announced, had decided to ignore the strike, and it was said that no punishment would be inflicted upon the strikers. The Mayor, local judges and hundreds of private citizens signed petitions asking that the children be granted the usual Christmas recess, but the school board rejected the petitions and ruled that only Christmas Day would be given.

—Strike breaking

The Department of Labor's attitude toward strike breaking was set forth in the annual report of the Department of Labor, made public, Dec 7, in connection with its public employment policy in these words:

"The Department of Labor should not make itself a medium for conveying information of demands for wage-earners where labor disputes are the cause of the demand. That there is already a sufficient supply of labor there is as true if it is unemployed on account of a dispute over terms as if it were unemployed from lack of employment opportunities from other causes."

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SUBMARINES

A bill forbidding the submerging of vessels within the waters of the United States was, Dec 9, introduced in the House by Representative Graham, of Pennsylvania. The prohibition would apply to all privately owned submarines as well as submarines of foreign nationalities. While not directly so stating, it is understood that the measure was aimed to prevent the sending of foreign submarines to the coast of the United States during war times, and is an outgrowth of the recent raid of the German submarine *U-53* off the New England coast.

See also
"DEUTSCHLAND" (SUBMARINE)

—Mail

The mail to be carried on the merchant submarine *Deutschland* and her sister ships, the German postal authorities announced Dec 29, would be dispatched to the United States, Central and South America, the West Indies, China, the Dutch East Indies and the Philippine Islands. All such letters must be sent to Bremen and bear the inscription "submarine letter."

A special charge of two marks for a postcard or letter not exceeding twenty grams in weight would be levied, in addition to the regular international postage. As letters sent by the ordinary route take many months in transit, six months being not unusual, it was expected that the submarine post would be in heavy demand.

"SUFFREN," Destruction of the

The battleship *Suffren*, which left port on Nov 24, was given up for lost, Dec 8, by the French Minister of Marine. The *Suffren* sailed for Lorient, a French naval station in Britany.

An official German statement given out on Dec 20 declared the vessel was torpedoed, Nov 26, near Lisbon.

The battleship *Suffren*, built in 1899, displaced 12,750 tons. Her normal complement was 730 men. She was 410 feet long and 70 feet beam. In 1915 the *Suffren* took part in the bombardment of the Turkish forts at the Dardanelles. She entered the Straits to attack Turkish batteries and, according to an official Turkish announcement, was damaged seriously and withdrew in flames. She was sent back to Toulon for repairs.

SUGAR

See
RAILROADS—FREIGHT RATES

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

See
MOTION PICTURES—ON SUNDAY

SYRIA

See
ARMENIA

SWITZERLAND

—Politics and government

Edmund Schulthess, of Aargau, was elected, Dec 14, President of the Swiss Confederation for 1917 by a vote of 176 out of the 189 votes in the Swiss National Assembly. He was Vice-President of the Federal Council for the current year. Herr Galonder, of Trins, was elected Vice-President of the Federal Council for 1917. The new President had been serving as the head of the National Department of Public Economy. He was 40 years old.

TARNOWSKI, Count Adam von Tarnow

A third communication was sent, Dec 11, by the State Department to Great Britain and France regarding a safe conduct thru the Allied blockade for Count Tarnowski, the new Austrian Ambassador to the United States. The communication said again that this country regarded the unhindered passage of the envoy as part of the admitted right of diplomatic intercourse, and reiterated the opinion that the Allies were acting beyond their rights in attempting to hinder such intercourse between this country and Austria.

Like the preceding note, which was sent twelve days before, the new one was very explicit in pointing out that this Government did not demand a safe conduct for Count Tarnowski in its own name, but was merely explaining what it regarded as the international law in the matter.

The new note was prompted by the fact that no reply had been received from either England or France, whereas the new Ambassador was expected to sail on Dec 16.

Ambassador Page at London, Dec 16, officially notified the State Department that the Allied naval commanders had been instructed to grant unhindered passage to Count Tarnowski. France took the same step, Dec 21.

TAXES

—Estate tax regulations

Regulations No. 37, governing the collection of estate tax under the Act of Sept 8, 1916, are printed in *Treasury Decision* of Oct 12.

TAYLOR, Rev. Dr. James Monroe

Rev. Dr. James Monroe Taylor, president emeritus of Vassar College, died in New York City, Dec 19, aged 68 years.

THEBES, Mme. de, pseud.

Madame de Thebes, famous as an astrologer and clairvoyant, died Dec 24, at her country residence in Meung-sur-Loire, France, aged 72 years. Her real name was Anna Victorine Savigny.

"TIMES" DYNAMITING CONSPIRACY

David Caplan was found guilty of manslaughter in Los Angeles, Cal., Dec 15, at his second trial for complicity in the Los Angeles *Times* explosion, Oct 1, 1910, when twenty men were killed. The penalty for manslaughter is from one to ten years. Caplan was the fourth man brought to trial in the case. Twenty indictments charging murder were returned against eight persons, but the names of only the four arrested were made known. James B. McNamara was sentenced to life imprisonment and John J. McNamara received a sentence of fifteen years. Mathew A. Schmidt was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment, Dec, 1916. His appeal was pending.

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TOSTI, Sir Francesco Paolo

Sir Francesco Paolo Tosti, composer and song writer, died at Rome, Dec 3. He was born in 1846.

TREATIES

Brazil-Uruguay

A general arbitration treaty between Brazil and Uruguay was signed, Dec 28, at Rio de Janiero by Dr. Lauro Muller, Brazilian Foreign Minister, and a special ambassador sent by Montevideo.

TRIBBLE, Samuel J.

Samuel J. Tribble, Representative in Congress from Georgia, died Dec 8, aged 47 years.

TURKEY

The Semi-official News Agency said that in the Duma at Petrograd, Dec 2, Premier Trepoff read a proclamation announcing officially that an agreement concluded by Russia, France and Great Britain in 1915 and later approved by Italy "establishes in definite manner the right of Russia to the Straits and Constantinople."

"U-53" (submarine)

An investigation of the Navy Department's violation of its own neutrality regulations thru the sending out by radio to vessels at sea of news of the *U-53's* raids off Nantucket Lightship was ordered, Dec 7, by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.

UNION SWITCH AND SIGNAL CO.

See
WESTINGHOUSE AIRBRAKE CO.

UNITED STATES

See also
BANKS AND BANKING—UNITED STATES
FIRES—UNITED STATES AND CANADA
PROHIBITION—UNITED STATES
TARNOWSKI, COUNT ADAM VON TARNOW

—Army—Annual report

Major-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, sounded the keynote of the army's prospective fight for universal military training in his annual report, made public Dec 7. It was frankly for universal training and compulsory service. Basing his conclusions on the showing of the federalized National Guard, when mobilized for border duty, and the fact that strenuous recruiting campaigns for both the regulars and guardsmen had produced negligible results, General Scott said:

"In my judgment the country will never be prepared for defense until we do as other great nations do that have large interests to guard, like Germany, Japan and France, where everybody is ready and does perform military service in time of peace as he would pay every other tax, and is willing to make sacrifices for the protection he gets and the country gets in return. There is no reason why one woman's son should go out and defend or be trained to defend another woman and her son who refuses to take training or give service. The only democratic method is for every man in his youth to become trained in order that he may render efficient service if called upon in war."

Taking up the question of the National Guard in its Federal status, General Scott declared the training period of 75 days in three years provided by the new national defense act be wholly inadequate. "In my judgment," he said, "it precludes this force from being made fit for war service until it has received at least six months' additional training in time of war."

The report repeated the opinion that it takes a year of intensive training to make a soldier.

General Scott gave statistics on the National Guard mobilization available when his report was written Sept 30. He showed that in 11 States with 16,600 enrolled guardsmen at the time of call, more than 10 per cent. failed to respond and 29 per cent. of the remainder could not pass required physical tests, making the force 43 per cent. raw recruits when it went to the border. Brought up to war strength, he said, the force would have been 75 per cent. green men and useless for war purposes for many months.

An aggregate force of 151,096 officers and men of the guard were mustered into the Federal service under the call, and about 110,957 were on the border a month and a half after the call was issued. The general commended highly the efficiency of the railroads in handling the mobilization.

Turning to recruiting in the regular army, the report said that the service was 29,130 short of its authorized strength on Aug 31, 1916. Between Mar 15, when Congress authorized bringing the army up to war strength by adding 20,000 men, and Aug 1, only 8463 additional men were enrolled.

—Army—Chamberlain Compulsory Military Training bill

Hearings opened, Dec 18, before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on the Chamberlain bill. Major-Gen. Hugh L. Scott and Major-Gen. Leonard Wood were the witnesses in favor of the universal military training plan, while Walter L. Fisher, of Chicago, formerly Secretary of the Interior in the Taft Administration, advocated a standing army of 500,000, with vocational education and training as the important duty of the Government, with the military idea secondary. Mr. Fisher said the need of the hour was for preparedness.

General Scott declared that 3,000,000 fully equipped troops should be available within 90 days after the outbreak of any war involving this country.

Both General Scott and General Wood confessed the National Guard had proved a failure in the most recent test—that involving the policing of the border. General Wood declared that the exhibit of the militia had been nothing short of a "tragedy." He said that he spoke for more than half the men on the border who came directly under his department and the mobilization of whom for the border service was carried out under his direction.

Walter L. Fisher opposed the measure on the ground that the system would impose an unnecessary burden, and would not furnish

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the civic training. He recommended instead that the army be reorganized to give greater individual benefits to soldiers. Mr. Fisher said: "Universal military service would undoubtedly distribute the military burden, but it would create the burden for the sake of distributing it. It is not shirking to oppose the imposition upon our people of a burden which is unnecessary and unwise."

Major-Gen. Scott testified, Dec 19, that the National Guard force mobilized on the Mexican border would have required nearly a year of intensive training to prepare it to meet trained troops.

Notwithstanding Major-Gen. Scott's statement to the contrary, Howard H. Gross, of Chicago, president of the Universal Military Training League, and Edward Harding, of New York, prominent in the work of the Boy Scouts of America and a lawyer, gave it as their opinion, Dec 20, that six months of military training will be sufficient to make a good soldier of the American boy.

—Commerce—Exports

November was a record-breaker in foreign trade. Exports exceeded those of September, which was the highest for the year, by $3,000,000, the total being $517,900,000, according to figures made public Dec 22. For the eleven months of the year the grand total of exports was $4,961,200,000, which is to be compared with $3,195,400,000 for the same months for 1915. In 1914 the figures were $2,250,800,000, which was the highest ever attained in the ante-war times.

—Congress

The Sixty-fourth Congress reconvened Dec 4 for its second session, which would end with the life of Congress on Mar 4. Three new members of the Senate were inaugurated: James E. Watson, Republican, of Indiana, elected in place of Thomas Taggart, Democrat, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Shively; Bert M. Fernald, Republican, of Maine, who succeeds Senator Burleigh, deceased, and William F. Kirby, Democrat, of Arkansas, succeeding the late Senator Clarke. The election of Watson reduced the Democratic majority in the Senate from 16 to 14, the Senate being composed of 55 Democrats and 41 Republicans.

Owing to the death of Senator James P. Clarke and to the defeat of Senator Kern of Indiana, the positions of President Pro Tempore and majority leader for the next Senate were vacant. To fill the first vacancy Senator Willard S. Saulsbury of Delaware was chosen, Dec 13, by the Democratic caucus.

Three new members took seats in the House, Thomas W. Harrison, Democrat, succeeding James Hay, of Virginia; Harry C. Woodyard, Republican, of West Virginia, who succeeded Republican Moss, deceased, and Henry S. Benedict, Progressive, of California, elected for the short term in place of Republican Stephens, who resigned to become Lieutenant-Governor of his State.

Congress adjourned, Dec 22, for the Christmas holidays and was scheduled to reassemble Jan 2.

See also
CORRUPT PRACTICES BILL
FLOOD CONTROL
NIAGARA FALLS
PUBLIC BUILDINGS BILL
SUBMARINES
UNITED STATES—NATIONAL BUDGET
WILSON, WOODROW, Dec 5
WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

—Congress—House

Revised figures on returns of the last election, made public Dec 26, showed definitely that neither Democrats nor Republicans would have a majority of the next House, necessary to elect a Speaker, and that a handful of members of minor parties would determine which side should control the organization.

Conceding seats to candidates in possession of certificates of election, the personnel stood: Republicans 214, Democrats 213, Independents 2, Progressives 2, Prohibitionist 1, Socialist 1, contested 2. A majority is 218, hence, should either Democrats or Republicans win both of the contests, they still would be short of a majority.

Contests in which certificates had not been issued were on in the Thirty-second Pennsylvania District, where Representative Barchfeld, Republican, was contesting the election of Guy E. Campbell, Democrat, who on the face of the returns won by 46 votes, and the Third New Jersey District, where Representative Scully, Democrat, was opposing the election of Robert Carson, Republican. At least twenty seats, it was said, would be contested in the House after it should have organized.

—Dept. of Labor

See
STRIKES—STRIKE BREAKING

—Dept. of State

John E. Osborne, Assistant Secretary of State, resigned Dec 9. He was appointed in 1913.

—Diplomatic and consular service

Thaddeus Austin Thompson, of Texas, Minister to Colombia, to which post he was appointed on June 10, 1913, and William Harrison Hornibrook, of Oregon, Minister to Siam, to which place he was appointed Feb 12, 1915, handed in their resignations Dec 4. Neither resignation was accepted.

—Food and commodity prices and supply

In response to demands from all over the country, the Government decided in December to undertake a nation-wide investigation of the price of food with a view to determining the cause of the increase, and particularly whether combinations existed which were responsible for the high cost of living. The first step in this direction was taken Dec 1, when Attorney-General Gregory designated George W. Anderson, United States District Attorney at Boston, to take charge of the inquiry.

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Mr. Anderson's jurisdiction in the matter would not be confined to the district in which he is Federal attorney. He would have complete authority over a force of Government investigators and would follow up every clue to possible combinations of wholesalers and dealers.

The appointment of Mr. Anderson was taken to mean that the Administration was not inclined to support the proposal of Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, of New York, that an effort to reduce the high cost of living be made thru placing an embargo on the exportation of foodstuffs.

According to a table of statistics submitted to the City Council at Chicago, Dec 4, by Alderman Nance, chairman of the committee investigating the cost of living in Chicago, New Haven, Ct., is the costliest city in the country to buy foodstuffs at retail, and Kansas City, Mo., the cheapest. The investigation covered 24 cities and the statistics give the average prices of 20 articles of food. It follows:

New Haven, Ct., 45 cents; Los Angeles, Cal., 42; Philadelphia, 41; Toledo, O., 41; Baltimore, 40; Pittsburgh, 40; Birmingham, Ala., 40; Chicago, 38; Milwaukee, Wis., 38; San Francisco, 38; Minneapolis, 38; Rochester, N. Y., 38; New York City, 37; Jersey City, N. J., 37; Providence, R. I., 37; Atlanta, Ga., 36; Cleveland, O., 35; Newark, O., 34; Dayton, O., 33; Cincinnati, 32; Indianapolis, 31; Oakland, Cal., 31; Columbus, O., 30; Kansas City, Mo., 25.

The prices given are as of Nov 1, 1916. They were collected from municipal reference libraries and departments of weights and measures in the cities enumerated. The retail prices given are those which prevailed Nov 1 to a large extent in neighborhood stores or such stores as most nearly represent the trade of workingmen's families.

President Samuel Gompers and a committee of the American Federation of Labor called on President Wilson, Dec 4, and asked him to appoint a special commission to investigate the food question. The President assured them that the Government would take some steps to meet the situation, but it was not clear that they had been decided upon fully.

Eleven bills and resolutions seeking to check the soaring prices of food by stopping shipments to Europe, reducing parcel post rates on foodstuffs or controlling cold storage were introduced in the House Dec 4.

Representative John J. Fitzgerald, New York, launched his legislative remedy for advancing prices by the introduction of four measures, two of them embargo bills, another a bill regulating cold storage of food products and a fourth designed to facilitate the shipment of farm products thru parcel post. One of the embargo bills prohibits the exportation of any farm products or manufactured foodstuffs for a period of one year. The other empowers the President to suspend exportations whenever prices become extortionate and the public interests require such action.

Of the other bills, one makes unlawful the transportation in interstate commerce of any cold storage foods unless the day, month and year when the article was placed in cold storage is distinctly marked, stamped or branded on the article or package, and prohibits the transportation in interstate commerce of any cold storage foods which have been more than ten months in cold storage excepting butter products, which may be held twelve months.

The fourth bill abolishes the zones provided in the parcel post act in so far as farm products and manufactured foodstuffs are concerned, and admits such articles to the parcel post in quantities up to 150 pounds and fixes the rate at three cents for the first pound and one cent for every other additional pound or fraction thereof.

There were other measures shaped to the same end. Representative John R. Farr, Pennsylvania, reintroduced his bill to provide for the proclamation of an embargo upon wheat and its products the moment the supply of the country on hand falls below the ten-year average.

Representative Meyer London, New York, announced that he would introduce a bill for Government control of the food situation, proposing a system of regulation similar to that adopted by Australia.

The anti-embargo side of the controversy was represented by a resolution introduced by Representative Charles A. Lindbergh of Minnesota, saying that all the trouble has been caused by "various subterfuges employed by parasite speculators" who have made use of expanding bank conditions to manipulate food prices."

The resolution provides for the appointment of a special committee of sixteen members, eight from the Senate and eight from the House, to which all embargo legislation shall be referred.

A dozen speeches on the subject were made in the House Dec 6, and several resolutions proposing inquiries were introduced. These were referred to committees without discussion, most of them going to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, of which Representative Adamson, who was opposed to embargoes, was the chairman.

Proposals in Congress looking to a remedy for the problem ranged from a discussion of the omnibus hatcheries bill, which would provide for fish hatcheries in twenty States, to a declaration by Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee, after a conference with the President, that he thought Congress would conduct an investigation of the high cost of living.

They embraced resolutions by Representatives Borland and Dill providing for general investigations. A resolution by Representative Campbell of Kansas would provide for an embargo on boots, shoes and manufactured leather goods, and a bill by Representative Sabath of Illinois designed to aid Federal employees to meet the situation by increasing from 10 to 20 per cent. the salaries of those earning up to $1800 annually.

Department of Justice officials announced, Dec 9, that Federal grand juries at New York and Detroit, probably at Cleveland and pos-

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sibly at Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Louis, would conduct sweeping inquiries into the high cost of living.

The Agricultural Department made public, Dec 9, figures it had supplied the investigators relating to the amount of certain foodstuffs held in refrigerating plants. Their figures, while not complete, indicated that the plants were carrying far more foodstuffs at the time than they had in their rooms in 1915.

Indicated increase, by percentages, follows: Frozen beef, 12 per cent.; cured beef, 68 per cent.; frozen pork, 31 per cent.; dry salt pork, 45 per cent.; pickled pork, 33 per cent.; lard, 47 per cent.; frozen lamb and mutton, 21 per cent.; unclassified products, 34 per cent.

The first definite step taken by Congress to solve the high cost of living problem was made, Dec 14, by the House Committee on Judiciary, which ordered a favorable report on the Borland resolution providing for a comprehensive investigation by the Federal Trade Commission. The resolution was reported to the House Dec 21. In filing the committee report, Representative Charles C. Carlin estimated that the inquiry would cost $142,000.

—National budget

Estimates of the expense of all branches of the Government for the fiscal year 1918, for which the session of Congress assembling Dec 4 must appropriate funds, totalled $1,268,715,834.

The new budget included $60,748,000 for the public debt sinking fund, and $325,355,820 for the postal service (outside of the departmental expenses), which latter was self-supporting. The actual net estimated expenditure for carrying on the Government next year thus stood at $1,268,715,834, as against $1,184,157,517 in 1915.

The increase of some $84,000,000 represents the general trend of the constantly increased cost of government as well as the increased cost of living. Increases in compensation and in numbers of employees are to be found in the estimates of all branches of the Government and to meet that tendency Administration officials have attempted a policy of paring down all proposals for new projects with the exceptions of national defenses, expenditures to meet the growth of the country and the many burdens thrust upon the United States by the war.

The estimates laid before Congress by the Treasury Department follow:

Legislative	$13,524,479
Executive	688,370
State Department	6,315,847
Treasury Department	165,681,233
Independent offices	8,130,724
District of Columbia	17,885,026
War Department	421,352,447
Panama Canal	25,145,562
Navy Department	382,497,537
Interior Department	210,161,412
Post Office Department	1,765,760
Department of Agriculture	43,331,907
Department of Commerce	16,737,158
Department of Labor	4,690,677
Department of Justice	11,555,696
Total	$1,268,715,834

The greatest increases were in the estimates for carrying out the national policy of defense. Where the War Department's appropriations for the current year were $381,482,802 it estimated for $421,352,447. The navy appropriation, which was $315,613,781 for the current year would, according to estimate, be $382,497,536.

—Navy—Annual Report

The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, made public Dec 7, was over 140 pages long. It dealt with the condition of the service and its great development during the year, owing to the increases made possible by the three-year program adopted by Congress.

The building program recommended was practically that agreed upon when it was decided to condense the five-year building program into three years. Three battleships, one battle cruiser, three scout cruisers, fifteen torpedo-boat destroyers, four fleet submarines, fourteen coast submarines, one fleet submarine tender and one destroyer tender, making forty-two vessels in all, were asked of Congress. The General Board, in addition to this program, recommended one additional battleship, a battle cruiser and an increase in the number of the smaller craft.

Including the vessels provided by the present program, the navy will, therefore, have the following numbers and types completed and in commission in 1921, the total being based on the General Board's estimate of survival for the present vessels of the navy:

Battleships, first line, 27; battle cruisers, 6; battleships, second line, 25; armored cruisers, 9; scout scruisers, 13; cruisers, first class, 5; cruisers, second class, 3; cruisers, third class, 10; destroyers, 108; fleet submarines, 12; coast submarines, 130; monitors, 6; gunboats, 18; supply ships, 4; fuel ships, 15; transports, 5; tenders to torpedo vessels, 6; special types, 8; ammunition ships, 2. Total, 421.

The secretary showed that the recent authorizations of increase in personnel, including the marines and other corps, made a grand total of 94,269. Adding to this the 25,028 men who had served or were serving in the principal navy yards or in the navy munition plants and were therefore an important part of the personnel of the navy, the total of 119,297 men was reached, which, with the 6750 officers of the navy and Marine Corps, made a grand total of 126,047. This is not taking into account the 9334 officers and men in the naval militia and in the various reserves provided for by the law of 1916. The need of drydocks in excess of those already authorized and the enlargement of the Puget Sound and Charleston drydocks to enable them to take care of the larger ships of the navy was emphasized.

The policy of encouraging construction of large drydocks by private corporations by means of contracts with the Navy Department, guaranteeing a minimum usage of docks by the navy for a period of years, was recommended. The existing drydocks and the completion of those under construction and authorized would give the navy six drydocks of

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maximum size, of which three would be located on the Atlantic coast, one on the Pacific coast, one at Panama and one in the Hawaiian Islands.

Construction in the navy yards of battleships was reported as showing great and increased economy, the actual saving on the cost of building the *Arizona* in the New York yard, as compared with that of the *New York* and *Florida*, being $678,239.82, in spite of the much higher cost of labor and the necessity of paying $133,729.95 in bonuses for overtime work in the desire to rush construction. The cost per ton of building the *Arizona* was $210.62, as against a cost of $286 for the *Florida*, which was also built at the New York yard.

Great improvement in target practice by the navy during the last year was reported, and the statement made "that the American navy has not only equalled but in battle target practice has actually excelled the best records believed to have been made in recent European naval battles." The scores made the previous winter at mean battle range averaged eleven per cent. of hits. The dreadnoughts at long battle range averaged seven per cent. of hits, and at mean battle range twenty-one per cent.

Mr. Daniels declared that the development of aeronautics has not progressed as rapidly as its usefulness demands, but added that efforts were being made to obtain the fullest co-operation with the Army Aviation Corps and the civilian efforts to improve the service, and that the Pensacola aviation base was being rapidly equipped. The radio service, whose title has been changed to "Naval Communication Service," showed a rapid growth.

Fifty-one radio stations were now in operation, and the new medium-power station at Point Isabel, Texas, soon to be in operation, was expected greatly to facilitate communication with vessels in Mexican waters.

Marked improvement had been made in the radio equipment of ships and on the more important shore stations. Experiments were being continued with direction-finding apparatus with very gratifying results. The recent experiments in wireless telephony were mentioned and a bright future predicted for it.

For the business side of the navy, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts had shown some remarkable savings in purchases and economies in many ways, and in connection with the duties of the pay-general it was asserted by the secretary that the navy ration was so good as to make ours the best-fed navy in the world. In the body of the report, Mr. Daniels declared that he felt it a duty "to warn as solemnly as I may against the danger that lies in a possible feeling on the part of our people that the navy has now been attended to, has been placed where it belongs among the great navies of the world, and that there is nothing further to be done."

—Post Office Dept.

See
ADVERTISING—LIQUOR

—Post Office Dept.—Annual report

Postmaster-General Burleson, in his annual report made to Congress, Dec 8, recommended that all postmasters be appointed from the civil service list, that no person sixty-five years old should receive original appointment to any of these offices, and that when postmasters reach seventy they be required to retire.

The Postmaster-General recommended that, as the department was now self-sustaining, all surplus postal revenues should be used for the enlargement of the service, the increase of postal efficiency, and, when justified, a reduction of rates of postage.

Congress was asked to appropriate $100,000 for experiments in aerial mail service and $300,000 to acquire telegraph and telephone utilities of Alaska, Porto Rico and Hawaii. Mr. Burleson renewed his recommendation that the government take over the telegraph and telephone systems of the country.

It was recommended that the department be authorized to bond its own employees thru a guaranty fund derived from assessments collected from such employees, in lieu of the existing plan of securing bonds from commercial bonding houses.

Mr. Burleson also asked Congress to equalize the pay of rural carriers by fixing salaries on the basis of the number of pieces and weight of mail transported, length of routes and time required to serve them, instead of solely on basis of length of routes, as at present.

The Post Office Department would recommend to the Interstate Commerce Commission on Jan 1, 1917, a reduction in the rates paid to the railways for carrying the mails. This recommendation would be embodied in a comprehensive plan of service to be filed with the commission on that date.

The parcel post, which offers a direct exchange between the producer and the consumer, had already tended to reduce the cost of living, said Mr. Burleson. He pointed out that the number of parcel post packages handled had reached more than 90,000,000 a month.

A gain of 77,523 in the number of depositors and $20,335,177 in the amount of deposits was shown in the records of the postal savings system. This gain brought the total number of depositors to approximately 603,000, with $86,019,885 to their credit.

The Postmaster-General asked $49,000,000 for the rural mail service. Altho this was $4,000,000 less than the appropriation for the current year, the department planned to establish at least one thousand new routes. Mr. Burleson said this reduction was brought about thru an equalization of hours and the elimination of duplication of travel.

One-cent postage for drop letters was urged.

—Post Office Dept.—Appropriation bill

The House Committee on Post Office, Dec 9, reopened the fight upon magazines and newspapers by approving a rider to the post office appropriation bill providing for the ap-

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plication to second-class mail matter of increased and in some instances prohibitive rates in accordance with the parcel post zone system.

The legislative rider, proposed by Representative Randall, California, and approved by the Post Office Committee practically without opposition, provides:

"That all newspapers, magazines and other publications, regularly admitted to the mails as matter of the second class, shall hereafter be subject to the following rates of postage, the zone system now applying to parcel post matter to be adopted also to second-class matter:

"Local, first, second and third zone (under 300 miles), 1 cent per pound.

"Fourth zone, 300 to 600 miles, 2 cents per pound.

"Fifth zone, 600 to 1000 miles, 3 cents per pound.

"Sixth zone, 1000 to 1400 miles, 4 cents per pound.

"Seventh zone, 1400 to 1800 miles, 5 cents per pound.

"Eighth zone, over 1800 miles, 6 cents per pound.

"Provided, that free country circulation provided by law shall continue as at present; and provided, further, that no discrimination in rates of postage on account of the frequency of issue shall be permitted in the city or town where a publication is mailed or otherwise."

For the first 300 miles, according to the rider, the rates on second-class matter would be the same as at present, but from that distance up to more than 1800 miles the rates increase rapidly, being six times as much as at present for long distances. The added burden of postal tax would fall most heavily upon magazines of general circulation and would also affect newspapers circulated over a wide area.

The committee did not confine the postal increases to newspapers and magazines. It also approved an amendment introduced by Representative Steenerson, Minnesota, barring catalogs from the parcel post, and requiring them to be sent as third-class mail, as formerly. This rider was obviously aimed at the mail-order houses.

One-cent postage for local first-class mail deliveries was also provided for in the annual post office appropriation bill, which carried appropriations totaling about $327,000,000. Under the one-cent postage provision the rate on letters and other mail matter of the first class, when deposited in any post office or branch post office or letter box or post office in the limits of the post office, city or rural delivery district, would be cut in half.

—President

Complete official returns on the Presidential election, compiled by the Associated Press, the last of them having been received Dec 26, showed that Wilson received 9,116,296 votes, and Hughes 8,547,474, a plurality of 568,822 for Wilson. In 1912, Wilson (Dem.) received 6,297,000; Taft (Rep.), 3,846,309; Roosevelt (Prog.), 4,124,959.

The total popular vote for the four candidates was 18,638,871, against 15,045,322 in 1912. This is an increase of 3,593,549, accounted for by the increased population and the woman vote in the new suffrage states.

The vote for Benson, Socialist candidate for President, was 750,000, with eight missing states estimated, against 901,873 for Debs (Soc.) in 1912. The vote for Hanly, Prohibitionist candidate, was 225,101, against 207,928 for Chafin in 1912.

The following table shows the vote by states for Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes:

	Wilson.	Hughes.
Alabama	97,778	28,662
Arizona	33,170	20,524
Arkansas	112,186	49,827
California	466,289	462,516
Colorado	178,816	102,308
Connecticut	99,786	106,514
Delaware	24,521	25,794
Florida	56,108	14,611
Georgia	125,831	11,225
Idaho	70,021	56,308
Illinois	950,081	1,152,316
Indiana	324,063	341,065
Iowa	221,699	280,449
Kansas	314,588	277,656
Kentucky	269,900	241,854
Louisiana	79,875	6,644
Maine	64,118	69,500
Maryland	138,359	117,347
Massachusetts	247,885	268,812
Michigan	286,775	339,097
Minnesota	179,152	179,544
Mississippi	80,383	4,253
Missouri	398,032	369,339
Montana	101,063	66,750
Nebraska	158,827	117,771
Nevada	17,776	12,127
New Hampshire	43,779	43,723
New Jersey	211,018	268,984
New Mexico	33,553	31,161
New York	756,880	875,519
North Carolina	168,383	120,899
North Dakota	55,271	52,651
Ohio	604,946	514,830
Oklahoma	148,123	97,233
Oregon	120,087	126,813
Pennsylvania	521,784	703,732
Rhode Island	40,394	44,858
South Carolina	61,846	1,869
South Dakota	59,191	64,201
Tennessee	153,334	116,114
Texas	285,909	64,949
Utah	84,025	54,133
Vermont	22,708	40,259
Virginia	102,824	49,359
Washington	183,388	167,244
West Virginia	140,403	143,724
Wisconsin	193,042	221,323
Wyoming	28,316	21,698
Totals	9,116,296	8,547,474

—Treasury Dept.—Annual report

In the annual report of Sec. McAdoo, transmitted to Congress Dec 6, two outstanding facts appeared: That the stock of gold coin and bullion in this country on Nov 1 was $2,700,136,976, an increase of $714,597,804 in sixteen months, and that the deposits in national banks, Sept 12, the date of the last bank call, were $11,362,341,000. The stock of gold was the largest that any country ever had.

"We have been transformed," said Sec. McAdoo, "from a debtor nation to a creditor nation."

The functions of the new Federal Reserve banking system made it possible to develop the largest and most active credit operations this country has ever known. Not only the vast domestic and foreign trade of the country in normal measure, but the unprecedented volume of exchanges connected with war trade were accommodated practically without a single jar. The necessity of extending ample credit to other nations all over the world in these times

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of commercial stress, Sec. McAdoo pointed out, had been met in a manner that had commanded the admiration of financiers of every country and inspired American financiers with a firm confidence in the stability of the present system, now hardly at the beginning of its third year.

Speaking of the Federal Reserve system, Mr. McAdoo said: "It is not too much to say that our great prosperity could not exist without it."

Sec. McAdoo vigorously denounced the indiscriminate building of post offices and public buildings in small towns.

The report estimated that while the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, would show a balance of nearly $115.000,000 in the general fund, the figures a year later, June 30, 1918, would show a deficit in the general fund of $185,000,000.

Preliminary estimates placed the cost of conducting the government for the fiscal year 1918, exclusive of the postal service, which was expected to be self-sustaining, and other deductions, at $1,278,021,000. The ordinary receipts for the fiscal year 1918 he estimated at $995,550,000, which was $282,471,000 less than the estimated expense.

Concerning prosperity, the secretary said: "Fundamental economic conditions have never been more sound. In all lines of industry efficiency of organization and production has reached the highest point in the country's history."

The Federal War Risk Insurance Bureau, Mr. McAdoo said, should be extended a year to Sept 2, 1918. The report said up to Nov 17 nearly 1700 policies were written by the bureau, with total risk of more than $14,610,000 and losses amounting to $833,924. Premius received amounted to $3,142,525.

Detailed estimates for the fiscal year 1917 were as follows:

RECEIPTS

Ordinary receipts:		
From customs		$230,000,000
From internal revenue:		
Ordinary	$319,000,000	
Emergency revenue and receipts from munition manufacturers' and estate taxes	124,000,000	
Income tax:		
Corporations	133,000,000	
Individuals	111,750,000	
		687,750,000
From sales of public lands		2,000,000
From miscellaneous sources		56,000,000
Total estimated ordinary receipts		$975,750,000
Panama Canal:		
Estimated receipts from tolls, etc.	$6,500,000	
Public debt:		
Estimated deposits for issue of postal savings bonds	2,000,000	
Total estimated Panama Canal and public debt receipts		8,500,000
Grand total estimated receipts		$984,250,000

DISBURSEMENTS

For civil establishment		$231,693,000
For War Department:		
Military establishment, including $126,396,000 for preparedness	$307,900,000	
Rivers and harbors	45,000,000	
Miscellaneous war, civil	7,250,000	
		360,150,000
For Navy Department (including $87,700,000 for preparedness):		
Naval establishment, exclusive of building program	$159,965,000	
Navy building program, new	66,586,000	
Navy building program, prior years	28,369,000	
		254,920,000
For Indian Service		30,000,000
For pensions		158,063,000
For interest on the public debt		23,300,000
Total estimated ordinary disbursements		$1,058,126,000
Panama Canal:		
Disbursements from the general fund of the Treasury		20,000,000
Public debt:		
Estimated retirements of national bank-notes in excess of deposits therefor.		10,000.000
Miscellaneous redemptions of the debt.		50,000
Grand total estimated disbursements		$1,088,176,000
Estimated excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts, fiscal year 1917		$82,376,000
Estimated excess of total disbursements over total receipts, Panama Canal disbursements from the general fund included, fiscal year 1917		103,926,000

Following are the estimates for the fiscal year 1918:

RECEIPTS

Ordinary receipts:		
From customs		$230,000,000
From internal revenue:		
Ordinary	$319,000,000	
Emergency revenue and receipts from munition manufacturers' and estate taxes	145,800,000	
Income tax:		
Corporations	133,000,000	
Individuals	111,750,000	
		709,550,000
From sales of public lands		2,000,000
From miscellaneous sources		54,000,000
Total estimated ordinary receipts		$995,550,000
Panama Canal:		
Estimated receipts from tolls, etc.	$10,000.000	
Public debt:		
Estimated deposits for issue of postal savings bonds	2,000,000	
Total estimated Panama Canal and public debt receipts		12,000.000
Grand total estimated receipts		$1,007,550,000

DISBURSEMENTS

For civil establishment		$240,876,000
For War Department:		
Military establishment, including $170,194,000 for preparedness	$412,869,000	
Rivers and harbors	38,000,000	
Miscellaneous war, civil	13,194,000	
		$464,063,000
For Navy Department (including $197,000,000 for preparedness:		
Naval establishment, exclusive of building program	$150,162,000	
Navy building program, new	96,962,000	
Navy building program, prior years	118,946,000	
		366,070,000
For Indian Service		28,000,000
For pensions		155,558,000
For interest on the public debt		23,454,000

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Total est. ordinary disbursements	$1,278,021,000
Panama Canal:	
Disbursements for the canal from the general fund of the Treasury	20,000,000
Public debt:	
Estimated retirements of national bank-notes in excess of deposits therefor	10,000,000
Miscellaneous redemptions of the debt	50,000
Grand total estimated disbursements	$1,308,071,000
Estimated excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts, fiscal year 1918	$282,471,000
Estimated excess of total disbursements over total receipts Panama Canal disbursements from the general fund included, fiscal year 1918	300,521,000

Receipts from customs for the year ending June 30, 1916, amounted to $213,185,845.63, an increase over the aggregate receipts for the preceding fiscal year of $3,309,173.42. The imports for this fiscal year amounted to $2,197,883,510, an increase over the preceding year of $2,768,589,340. The exports for this period was $4,333,658,865, an increase in exports over the previous year of $2,768,589,340.

The receipts from the personal income tax for the year ended June 30, 1916 were given as $67,943,594.63, an increase of $26,897,432.54 over the preceding year. Of this increase, $1,878,777.84 represented the amount assessed upon reports of revenue agents. The increase was more than 65 per cent. over the collections of the previous year.

The total receipts from the corporation income tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, excluding $20,937.10 collected under the act of July 18, 1914, as income tax on railroads in Alaska (38 Stat., 517), were $56,972,720.88, an increase of $17,828,189.17. The amount of additional taxes assessed against corporations on the basis of revenue agents' reports was $5,808,393.65. The total collections represented an increase of more than 45 per cent. over the previous year.

The total receipts of income tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, exclusive of the income tax on railroads in Alaska, were $124,916,315.51.

The increases in the tax were general thruout the United States and indicated that the unprecedented prosperity of the country was general, not local.

Since the incidence of the special excise tax on corporations and the income tax the greatest amount collected from corporations in any one year prior to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, was $43,127,739.89. The collections for the fiscal year 1915-16 were $13,844,980.99 more, or nearly 32 per cent.

Secretary McAdoo said: "These figures indicate a period of unparalleled prosperity, because it will be remembered that, while the net earnings of corporations have increased so tremendously, at the same time the eager demand for labor and wide scope of employment have resulted in numerous increases in wages, which necessarily increased the cost of operations." He asked for an immediate increase in the clerical staff of the bureau.

URUGUAY

See
TREATIES—BRAZIL—URUGUAY

VAN DYCK, Sir Anthony

It became known, Dec 15, that five Van Dycks had been purchased from the Earl of Denbeigh and brought to the United States. They are portraits of King Charles I and his royal consort, Queen Henrietta; James Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox and his wife, and Lady Elizabeth Fielding.

VAN DYKE, Henry

Dr. Henry van Dyke allowed it to become known, Dec 4, that he had resigned as American minister to the Netherlands. His reasons were purely personal and because he desired to resume his literary work unhampered.

President Wilson appointed Dr. van Dyke minister to the Netherlands in June of 1913. Before that time he was for years professor of English literature at Princeton University.

John W. Garrett, of Baltimore, former minister to Argentina, and who has been serving the State Department in a special capacity at Paris since the outbreak of the European war, was chosen to succeed Dr. van Dyke. Mr. Garrett is a Republican. He is a friend of President Wilson. Mr. Garrett has been connected with the American diplomatic service and the State Department in various important capacities for the past fifteen years. He was originally appointed secretary of legation at The Hague in 1901.

VASSAR COLLEGE

See
TAYLOR, REV. DR. JAMES MONROE

VATICAN

For the first time since the war Pope Benedict, Dec 4, held a secret consistory without a German or Austria Cardinal being present. Cardinal Fruewirth, Apostolic Delegate to Munich, who received the red hat in a public consistory Nov 30, could not participate.

Pope Benedict announced the immediate publication of a new code of canonical law, embodying numerous different ecclesiastical laws now existing. Pope Benedict said credit for the new code was due to his predecessor, Pius X., and praised Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state, who, he said, had borne the brunt of the work.

Pope Benedict delivered in Latin his allocution, in which special emphasis was laid on the passages concerning the war, the deportation of the Belgians and the bombardment of undefended towns. Afterwards he created ten new Cardinals, all of them belonging to Entente allied countries.

The new Cardinals were:

Mgr. La Fontaine, Patriarch of Venice; Mgr. Donato Sbarretti, former Apostolic Delegate to Canada, later Bishop of Havana, and recently Assessor of the Holy See; Mgr. Dubourg, Archbishop of Rennes; Mgr. Dubois, Archbishop of Rouen; Mgr. Vittorio Amedeo Ranuzzi de' Bianchi, Major-Domo of the Vatican; Mgr. Boggiani, Secretary of the Holy Office and former Apostolic Delegate to Mexico; Mgr. Ascalosi, Archbishop of Benevento; Mgr. Maurin, Arch-

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bishop of Lyons; Mgr. Marini, Secretary of the Holy Signature, and Mgr. Giergi, Secretary of the Council.

The red hats were conferred at a public consistory, Dec 7.

WAR RISK INSURANCE

War risk insurance rates advanced, Dec 12, to the highest levels that had been reached since the early days of the war.

WARD, Clara

Princess Chimay and Caraman, formerly Miss Clara Ward, of Detroit, died at her villa in Italy, Dec 18.

Clara Ward, formerly the Princess Chimay, and later the wife of Peppino Ricciardo, was born in 1873 in Detroit, Mich. She was the daughter of the late Capt. Eben Ward, the wealthiest man in Michigan, where he was known as the "King of the Lakes." He left her more than $3,000,000.

Miss Ward was educated in London. She met Prince Joseph of Chimay and Caraman in Nice, to whom she was married by the Papal Nuncio in Paris, in 1890.

Four years later Princess Chimay met Rigo, the gypsy violinist, who was then playing in a Paris café. She became infatuated with him and shortly afterward they eloped, and for several years they were frequently heard of in various European capitals. They were together for about three years, and the last heard of the affair was in 1913, when she sued Rigo for $100,000, which she alleged she had loaned to him.

In June, 1904, Princess Chimay married Peppino Ricciardo, a canvasser for a tourist agency in Paris, but was unhappy in this union, as it was reported during 1910 that they had parted.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, at a special meeting Dec 6, voted a bonus to employees receiving less than $2000 a year, 7 per cent. of their annual salary to those receiving less than $1200, and 6 per cent. to those receiving between $1200 and $2000. Messengers will receive $25 each.

WESTINGHOUSE AIRBRAKE CO.

At separate meetings of the directors of the Westinghouse Airbrake Company and the Union Switch and Signal Company, held Dec 8, each board unanimously voted to consolidate these two Westinghouse interests. A circular letter sent to stockholders proposed to increase the capital of the airbrake company from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 and to exchange the shares at the rate of four shares of Airbrake for five shares of Union Switch, preferred, and two shares of Airbrake for three shares of Union Switch, common. It had not been decided when the stockholders would be called upon to act upon the consolidation.

WHITE, Claude Grahame

See

GRAHAME-WHITE, CLAUDE

WHITE, James B.

See

SHIPS AND SHIPPING—FEDERAL SHIPPING BOARD

WHITRIDGE, Frederick Walingford

Frederick Walingford Whitridge, president of the Third Avenue Railroad Company and its associated companies of the Bronx and Westchester County, died in New York, Dec 30, in his 65th year.

WILSON, Woodrow

President Wilson's address at the opening of the session of Congress, Dec 5, not only renewed his recommendation for legislation to prevent a nation-wide railway strike or lockout before there has been opportunity for investigation, but defended it against the attack of organized labor as nothing arbitrary or unjust and the "justifiable safeguarding by society of the necessary processes of its very life."

Aside from recommendations for the passage of the Porto Rico government bill, the corrupt practices bill and the Webb bill to legalize American collective selling agencies abroad, the President's address was devoted wholly to the railroad situation.

The main feature of the address was a brief review of the six proposals made to Congress near the end of the last session, relating to the railroads of the country, their regulation and the settlement of disputes over the hours and wages of their employees. Two of these were disposed of in the bill providing for the eight-hour day and creating a commission to study its effect in actual operation. One, giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to determine the limit of wages as well as of charges for service, was discarded as unnecessary, it being assumed that the commission already had the needed authority. This left three of the proposals to be acted upon. One was for enlarging and reorganizing the Interstate Commerce Commission, to enable it to dispose of its heavy burden of labor more expeditiously and with more satisfactory results. Another provision recommended would authorize the President to take control of railroad lines and their equipment and operating force for military purposes in case of need.

The most important of the recommendations was one for the settlement of disputes between the managers and employees of railroads engaged in interstate commerce over wages and hours of service in the operation of trains. It proposed a plan for an inquiry by arbitration boards in such cases, based upon that which has been working successfully in Canada for some years. All that would be compulsory about it was the appearance of the parties to the dispute before such a board to give testimony and submit to examination in order that all the facts may be brought out in a public way and a clear judgment formed as to the merits of each case. During that process there could be no strike or lockout and any attempt at it would be punishable

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as conspiracy to defeat the law. The board would have power to determine the question of hours, wages and other conditions in dispute, according to the merits, in the exercise of its best judgment, but there would be no forbidding or preventing any person from leaving the service of the railroad who was not satisfied with the terms.

The leaders of the railroad "brotherhoods" and of the American Federation of Labor had declared their opposition to this plan.

WILSON, Woodrow

See
LIBERTY, STATUE OF

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

The Administration's bill to strengthen government control of radio communication and amending laws on that subject was introduced in the House, Dec 19, by Chairman Alexander of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The bill was based on that passed in 1912. The principal changes involved were the following:

1. All government stations, mainly naval stations not reserved for government business exclusively, may be opened to commercial business.
2. The bill enables the government to purchase such commercial coast stations communicating with ships at sea as the companies operating them are willing to sell at a fair valuation. The purpose is ultimately to establish the complete and exclusive government system of commercial radio communications between the coast of the United States and outlying possessions and ships at sea. The need of such government ownership and operation in time of war has been shown by the events of the past two years, but there is strong need for relief from the mutual interference between stations, with resulting reduction in the amount of business that can be handled by radio telegraphy in a given area.
3. It provides that not to exceed one-third of the stock of corporations operating stations in the United States may be owned by aliens, and not more than one-third of the directors may be aliens.
4. All licensed operators hereafter except those serving on board ship must be American citizens.

Secretary Daniels asked Congress, Dec 21, for $400,000 for a high-power wireless station in Porto Rico. Mr. Daniels said the island was of "extreme strategic importance in connection with fleet operations, owing to its location, and with a protected high-power wireless station communication would be insured with the fleet, with Europe and with South America to a greater degree than by any other means."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

See also
BOISSEVAIN, MRS. INEZ MILHOLLAND

United States

The House Judiciary Committee, Dec 14, ordered the proposed Susan B. Anthony Federal Suffrage amendment reported without recommendation. The vote was 11 to 8.

The suffrage resolution follows:

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article."

—Anti-suffrage convention

The first national gathering of women opposed to woman suffrage was opened at Washington, Dec 7, with addresses by Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, member of the American Red Cross central committee, and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, of New York, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, under whose call the convention was held. Cardinal Gibbons sent a special message and former Senator Elihu Root of New York had prepared a paper to be read on the constitutional phases of the proposed equal suffrage amendment. Relief work done for the Red Cross by anti-suffrage organizations was Miss Boardman's subject.

Cardinal Gibbons sent a message deprecating woman suffrage, which was read. He declared:

"The insistence on a right of participation in active political life is undoubtedly calculated to rob women of her grace of character and give her nothing in return but masculine boldness and effrontery. Any occupation, however alluring in its specious pretense, which draws woman's attention from her most exalted duties of motherhood, will result in detriment to the nation and the race.

"When I deprecate female suffrage, I am pleading for the dignity of woman, I am contending for her honor, I am striving to perpetuate those peerless prerogative inherent in her sex, those charms and graces which exalt womankind and make her the ornament and coveted companion of man. Woman is queen, indeed, but her empire is the domestic kingdom. The greatest political triumphs she could achieve in public fade into insignificance compared with the serene glory which radiates from the domestic shrine and which she illuminates and warms by her conjugal and motherly virtues."

Former Senator Root, in a paper read at the meeting, declared he was opposed to a constitutional amendment, not because he disapproved of woman suffrage, but because he believed such an amendment is "a destruction of the right of self-government and a subjection of the people of New York to the government of others." "Without the right of local self-government we should lose the greater part of our liberty."

WOODWARD, Brig.-Gen. George A.

Brig.-Gen. George A. Woodward, U. S. A., retired, died in Washington, D. C., Dec 22, in his 82d year.

YALE UNIVERSITY

See
HARKNESS, CHARLES WILLIAM
HARKNESS, MRS. CHARLES WILLIAM

YELLOW FEVER

Major-Gen. William C. Gorgas, U. S. A., returned to New York, Dec 11, with five members of the International Health Commission, from a two months' trip up the Amazon and in Northern Brazil, where they studied yellow fever and other tropical diseases. The general said that the commission had stopped at the principal cities and towns on the banks of the Amazon and in Northern Brazil, and had examined the patients in the hospitals and taken records of the disease spread by the fever-breeding mosquito. The commission would report to the Rockefeller Foundation

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COMING EVENTS

This department is for the information especially of librarians who plan for special bulletins or exhibits in connection with events, and for newspaper writers as reminder of subjects. Information and suggestions within the scope of this department are particularly requested.

JANUARY, 1917

1. New Year's Day. Legal holiday in all states (including District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska), except Massachusetts. (In Maine a bank holiday only legally.)
5. Twelfth Night.
8. Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans. Legal holiday in Louisiana.
19. Lee's Birthday. Legal holiday in Fla., Ga., N. C., S. C., Va., Ala., Miss., and Ark.
30-31. Daylight Saving Convention, New York City. Address Borough President Marcus Marks, New York City.

FEBRUARY, 1917

2. Ground Hog day—Candlemas day.
5-9. American Road Builders' Association. Annual Convention. Boston. Sec. E. L. Powers, 150 Nassau St., New York.
5-11. American Road Builders' Association. Boston, Mass.
12. Georgia day. Legal holiday in Georgia.
12. Lincoln's Birthday. Legal holiday in Cal., Colo., Conn., Del., Ill., Ia., Ind., Kan., Me., Mich., Min., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. J., N. Y., Ore., Pa., S. D., Utah, Wash., W. Va., and Wyo.
14. Admission Day. Legal holiday in Arizona.
14. Saint Valentine's day.
15. Daubigny centenary. Charles François Daubigny, painter, b. 1817.
19. Garrick bicentenary. David Garrick, actor, b. 1717.
20. Shrove Tuesday. Mardi Gras. Legal holiday in Alabama, Florida and certain counties of Louisiana.
21. Ash Wednesday.
22. Washington's birthday. Legal holiday in all states, District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska.
21-Apr 8. Lent.
21-24. National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. Annual Convention. Indianapolis. Sec. Alvin E. Dodd, 140 W. 42d St., New York.
22-24. National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, Indanapolis, Ind.
27-Mar. 1. Religious Education Association. Boston, Mass. Sec. H. F. Cope, 332 South Michigan Ave., Chicago.

MARCH, 1917

1. St. David's day.
2. Anniversary of Texan Independence. Legal holiday in Texas.
4. Inauguration day. Legal holiday in District of Columbia.
4. Monroe centenary. James Monroe inaugurated President Mar 4, 1817.
17. St. Patrick's day.
20. Spring begins. Vernal equinox.
22. Emancipation day. Port Rico legal holiday.
25. Maryland day. Legal holiday in Maryland.

APRIL, 1917

1. Palm Sunday.
6. Good Friday. Legal holiday in ten states and Porto Rico.
7. First day of Passover.
8. Easter Sunday.
12. Halifax Independence resolutions. Legal holiday in North Carolina.
13. Last day of Passover.
13. Thomas Jefferson's birthday. Legal holiday in Alabama.
19. Patriot's day. Legal holiday in Maine and Massachusetts.
21. Anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto. Legal holiday in Texas.
26. Confederate Memorial day. Legal holiday in four states.

MAY, 1917

10. Confederate Memorial day. Legal holiday in North and South Carolina.
11. Confederate day. Legal holiday in Tennessee.
13. Mother's day. Appointed by proclamation of governors.
18. Peace day.
20. Anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Legal holiday in North Carolina.
30. Decoration day. Legal holiday in all but seven states and Alaska.
30. Confederate Memorial day. Legal holiday in Virginia.

JUNE, 1917

3. Jefferson Davis's birthday. Legal holiday in six states. Known as Confederate Memorial day in Louisiana.
3. Trinity Sunday.
4. Father's day. Celebrated in Delaware.
6-13. National Conference of Charities and Correction. Pittsburgh, Pa. Sec. W. T. Cross, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago.
15. Pioneer day. Legal holiday in Idaho.
19. Partial eclipse of the sun invisible in the United States. Visible in Canadian northwest, Alaska, Siberia and North Polar region.
21-27. American Library Association. Annual conference, Louisville, Ky.

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